THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

At a large meeting of the Whigs of Johnston. held in the Court House at Smithfield, on the 2d day of February Court, called for the purpose of Maj. N. Williams, Col. John McLeod was called to the Chair, and Wm. H. McCullers, Jr. appointed

propriately set forth from the Chair.

Whereupon, Major Williams introduced the following Resolutions:

WHEREAR, The Whigs of Johnston have heard with unmingled pleasure, that the Whig State Convention, which recently met at Raleigh, have nominated CHARLES MANLY, Esq. of Wake, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of the State, we, the Whigs of Johnston, do most heartily concur in and approve said nomination, and we do now embrace this occasion, to say to our fellow-citizens of the State, that the oldest amongst us, have known Charles Manly for upwards of 30 years, during which time he has been a regular attendant upon the Courts of our County, and in our intercourse with him through so large a portion of his ordinary life, we have found him undeviatingly to command our respect and elicit our love. His strict and inflexible adherence to right-his candid and courteous demeanor towards all-his kind and generous dispositionhis unwavering attachment to the great cause of education and internal improvements, in his native State, and finally his unflinehing devotion to, and able advocacy of, those great conservative principles which have been, and are still, the guide of true Whigs-these have endeared Mr. Manly to the People of old Johnston, and we believe will (as they should) command for him the most unbounded confidence, and the most zealous, ardent and efficient

support throughout the State. Therefore— Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification, the nomination of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Charles Manly, Esq., as the candidate of the Whigs of the State for Governor; and we do proclaim, from an intimate acquaintance with him for many years, that he is worthy the support of all who love a generous heart, and admire all those excellencies of character, and that high order of ability, which every true hearted North Carolinian should desire always to illustrate the Executive Chair. We know the man; and we, therefore, further

Resolve, That we will give to Charles Mauly our most cordial and ardent support; and we call on our Whig brethren throughout the State, to respond at once, like men and true Whigs, to the nomination, and to rally around the nominee with resolute hearts, and austain him in his efforts in the approaching campaign, to uphold and carry on to victory, the glorious banner of our glorious cause.

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to invite Mr. Manly, on behalf of the meeting, to address the People of Johnston at our next Superior Court.

[Col. W. H. Morning, Dr. Jan B. Beckwith and a retreat which I had cho-Major Williams were that Committee-who per- sen with the fondest preed the duty assigned them, and reported that Mr. Manly would make the Address desired.]

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint five per- | the asylum of my declisons to represent this County in a District Conven- ning years. On the othtion, which we recommend to be held in Louisburg, er hand, the magnitude on Tuesday of next Franklin Superior Court, to and difficulty of the trust appoint Delegates to the National Whig Convention, to which the voice of my to assemble in Philadelphia on the 7th of June next. Also, five to represent this County in the Electoral District Convention, to be held at some time and place hereafter to be named, for the selection of a

Wm. A. McCullers, Sen., Dr. Robert Sanders, Dr. J. T. Leach, R. M. McCullers and Capt. W. F. S. Alston were appointed under the first branch of the above Resolution; and Dr. John B. Beckwith Bython Bryan, Esq., Col. Morning, Edwin Boykin, and Needham B. Stevens, Esqrs, under the latter. Several spirited Speeches were made, and after

voting thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the

JOHN McLEOD, Chm'n. Wn. H. McCullers, Jr., Sec'y.

CHARLES MANLY, ESQ. We have placed the name of this gentleman under our editorial head as the Whig Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina for the next

present able and patriotic Chief Magistrate. We intended to support the nominee of the Conunworthy of the place would not be nominated-but to the support of CHARLES MANLY We give in, not merely with readiness, but with joy and alacrity.—
We have been personally acquainted with him for a number of years, and we do know that he is emithe people and with them, in all his feelings and sympathies. A thorough-going Whig, an expert Esq., of the City of Raleigh -N. C. Argus.

WHIG CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. At the head of our columns, this week, we his taking his seat, he would have been President of have placed the name of the Whig nominee for the United States.-Richmond Whig. Governor of North Carolina. Whilst we admit that our preference was centered on another, we are constrained to acknowledge, that a better. nomination could not have been made. For many years we have known the gentleman who is to be the standard bearer of the Whig party of the State, in the coming contest.

In 1844 when he was the candidate of his party for a seat in the Senate, he battled fearlessly, and in one of the strong holds of Locofocoism, his ardent devotion to Whig principles, and his untiring efforts to advance them. We have often heard him speak, and his speeches are always replete with sound argument and forcible

Some might suppose, that the failure of Halifax to get the nomination, would produce a lukewarmness in the Whigs of the County, but it is a mistaken idea. The Whigs of Halifax, still entertaining a high regard, amounting to affection, he that no county in the State will do her duty more nobly than Halifax, and no man support the nominee more cordially than him whose name

the Whigs of Halifax presented to the Convention as their choice for Governor. As for ourself, we have no fears for the success of the Whig party, so long as our standard is borne by such a man as him in whose hand it is now placed, and we feel that it is useless to call upon the Whig party of this section of the State, to rally around the name of one who is endeared

to them by all the ties of political association. But, Whigs! one and all, you cannot support a more worthy man than CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.—Weldon Herald.

As regards the nomination for Governor, it will we have but little doubt, prove to be a judicious one, although it was one not anticipated by any detable portion of the people. There are other gentlemen of the State some one of whom we would have preferred to Mr. Manly. Personal preferences may however be readily yielded, where no sacrifice of political principle or of the prospective good of the State is required. Neither we believe will be required in this case -We shall therefore sustain the pomination, and cheerfully do the work which shall fall to our rendering it successful. - Wilmington Chronicle. | pired -N. C. Argus.

WASHINGTON AND TAYLOR-THE IDEN. TITY OF THEIR VIEWS WITH REGARD

TO THE PRESIDENCY.

We are indebted to the industry, and historical responding to the nomination of the Whig State knowledge of the Editors of the N. Y. Courier and Convention, recently held at Raleigh, on motion of Enquirer, for the following extract from General WASHINGTON'S Correspondence, prior to his first election in the year 1789. The position he assumes is identical with that now occupied by Gen. Tax-The objects and purposes of the meeting were ap- Lon; and in order that the reader may ascertain the fact at a glance, we place the words of the two, in parallel columns:

TAYLOR.

"I must say, I have no

mine, in the matter, in-

greatly doubt my want

or any other country."

Again: "Be this as it

White House, it must be

by the spontaneous move-

ment of the people-with-

out any action of mine in

relation to it-without

pledges other than I have

previously stated, a strict

adherence to the provi-

sions of the Constitution

-so that I could enter on

PRESIDENT OF THE COUN-

TRY, AND NOT OF A PAR-

WASHINGTON. From a Letter to Benja-

wish for the Presidency, min Harrison. MOUNT VERNON, and cannot consent to be 9th March, 1789. exclusively the candidate * # # "I will thereof a party; and if am one fore declare to you, that | at all, or to be made so at if it should be my inevi- the coming election, it table fate to administer must be borne in miud the Government, (for that if I have been or Heaven knows that no emust be made so, by othvent can be less desired by ers. without any agency me, and that no earthly consideration, short of so dependent of my wishes. general a call, together with a desire to reconcile f the necessary qualificaions to discharge the ducontending parties, so far as in me lies, could again ties, properly, of any ofbring me into public life.) adorned by a Washing-I will go to the Chair unton, a Jefferson, as der no pre-engagement of well as several others of any kind, or nature whatthe purest, wisest, and most accomplished statesmen and patriots of this

From another to Benjamin Lincoln. " MOUNT VERNON.

11th March, 1789. Should it be inevitably necessary for me to go into the Chair of Government, I have determined to go free of all positive engagements of every nature whatever. This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications; and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the predominant desire I had | the arduous and responof being at liberty to act | sible duties appertaining with a sole reference to to said office untrammelljustice and the public ed-so THAT I COULD BE

In his Inaugural Ad-

dress, he says: "On the one hand, was summoned by my country, whose voice can never hear but with veneration and love, from dilection; and with my flattering hopes, with an immutable decision, as country called me, being sufficient to awaken in the wisest and most experienced of her citizens distrustful scrutiny into his qualifications could not but overwhelm-with despondence one, who, inheriting inferior endonments from nature, and unpractised in the duties of civil administration, ought o be peculiarly conscious of his own deficiencies."

The reader will see, at a glance, the identity beween these sentiments of General Taylor, and those professed by General Washington, when placed in a precisely similar situation, and they indicate a kindred spirit to that of the Father of his Country. Both of them, with that genuine modesty which belongs only to natures of the very highest order. shrink with diffidence from the burthen which it is proposed to lay upon them-both express a belief two years after the expiration of the term of our that there are others better qualified to fulfil the duties of the office than they-both evince a determination not to exert any active agency in procuvention, whoever he might be-for we knew that one | ring their own election-both decline any other method of elevation than the spontaneous vote of the country-and both say that they will not be the President of a party, but of the whole country. And surely it is the duty of the President, when once elected, to make his measures for the benefit of the nently qualified for the position in which his friends | whole country, and not of a party; else why call him have thus expressed their intention of placing him. | the President of the United States? Why not say Raised in the County of Chatham, amongst the peo- | the President of the Loco Feco party, or the Presiple-the "bone and sinew" of the land-he is of dent of the Whig party? It would be far more expressive of his actual position. We regard it as a sad misnomer to have called General Jackson and and able debater, well-versed in the laws of the land. Mr. Van Buren Presidents of the United States, and withal exceedingly familiar with the details of and still more so, at this time, to apply the same tithe Legislative and Executive business of the State | tle to Mr. Polk. We have, in fact, had no Presifor a number of years, we do not know where the dent of the United States, (with the exception of Whigs could find one better qualified to discharge Gen. Harrison) since the Administration of John the duties of this high station than Charles Manly, Quincy Adams. They have all been Presidents of the Loco Foco party. If Mr. Clay had been elected in 1844, though the result would have been due to the exertions of the Whig party, from the time of

DEATH BY CHLOROFORM.

CINCINNATI, FEB. 24. Mrs. Simonds, wife of Mr. Simonds, a planemaker, on Fourth street, died yesterday afternoon, while under the influence of chloroform, at Dr. Meredith's (dentist) office on Sixth street. We called at the Doctor's office last night to get the particulars of this lamentable occurrence, and believe that we gained them correctly. The lady is represented to have been very healthy and of much enerand all that we have ever heard against him is, gy of character. The chloroform was administered to her by Dr. Meredith, from a sponge, on which had been dropped between twenty-five and thirty drops. While she was under its influence Dr. Saxton (dentist) extracted three or four roots in a very decayed condition.

time and with little difficulty. Previous to the ex- but if you see a splash of half-worked buttertraction of the last root, the lady raised her hand as though wishing the dentist to desist, when he legs, you may be sure, if you board there long, remarked to her it was the last one, and could be death will not be obliged to wait for you to findone with ease, wishing her to put down her hand. ish your peck of dirt. for their champion, are determined to support With this request she complied, and placed her zealously the nominee of the Convention, and we hand on the chair in a favorable position. A short time after this root was taken out she seemed to revive for a moment, and was then seized with violent convulsions, after the cessation of which she became gradually insensible. Every effort was made to

restore her, but in vain. The vital spark had fled. Doctors Mussey, Lawson, and several other physicians of note were called in to examine the case, and the circumstances were carefully investigated. per. We did not learn the decision. This is the first death of this character which has occurred in our country, and the circumstances demand investigation of the causes of the strictest and most careful

Mrs. Simonds has left a youthful and promising family of four chileren and an affectionate husband, inconsolable at her melancholy and heart-rending death, taken away without a moment's warning, in the vigor and bloom of health .- Queen City.

Honicide by Misadventure.—Three or four persons, citizens of Moore County, went out on Mon-day morning, the 21st inst., a little before day-light, for the purpose of shooting turkies. They scattered about and took their positions in the woods for. the purpose of intercepting the game, as it might fly down or pass by them; when George Muse, one of the company, supposing that he saw a turkey some distance from him on a log, fired at it, and shot his nephew, Andrew ldle, a lad about eighteen years old, through the body, a little above the heart. Idle share in the course of the campaign, towards rose, made a step or two, fell, and immediately exSALLY SLY AND JENNY MCKEAN. HUMOROUS REPORT ON BUTTER.

We copy the following report from the Farm er's Mouthly Visiter. There is a good moral conveyed in it, told with a rich vein of humor that is capital. It is from the pen of S. B Little, of the Merrimac (N. H.) Agricultural Society : · The beneficence of the Creator is manifest in so disposing our tastes, and so adapting these

to the varieties with which we are surrounded us to make life a scene of enjoyment instead of a burden. It might have been that necessary food would have been noisome, as it is sometimes to the diseased stomach, had it not pleased the Creator to have ordered it otherwise. Bread is the staff of life, but butter is given to make it slip down easier and with a better relish. But it depends something on who makes the butter whether it answers this purpose. Butter made in Joe Bunker's family needs to be eaten in the dark; then to make it pass well, one or two other senses should be laid aside-while that made his brother Jonathan may be eaten in the full blaze or noon; you would wish that your neck was as long again that you might have the pleasurable sensation of swallowing prolonged. Perhaps a bit of the history of their better halves will explain the whole matter.

Joe's wife was Sally Sly-when a small girl she was sly-she would not half wash the milk pail and sly it away and let it sour. She was sly at school and did not half get her lessons, but would have her book in sight when reciting; but as she grew older she learned that to get well married she must appear well, and so she bent all her cunning to get a superficial education in everything, from roasting a potatoe to playing the piano. Poor Joe fell in love with her, and 'love has no eyes'-so he married her. But soon after she entered on housekeeping, his eye may, if ever I occupy the sight came, and he saw his fix that it was 'for better or for worse; and he thought it was all worse. Like a true philosopher, he concluded to endure what he could not avoid nor cure, and got along tolerably well only when he came to her butter-for his mother was a real butter maker. Every time he saw or tasted of Sally's butter he felt the horrors. Her manner of making butter was somewhat as follows : she thinks it of no consequence whether the milk pail is sweet or sour-sets the milk in a warm room, because it is easier than to go in the cellar, and if some dirt should blow into the pans she thinks every man must 'eat a peck of dirt,' and no place will it slip down easier than in butter-she lets the cream pots be open, and when she churns forgets the poke; leaves the cream nearly at blood heat that it may come quick. When she takes it out of the churn she picks out the bodies of all flies and spiders-the legs and wings are so small they can be swallowed. She works out half the butter milk and sets it away in a warm place for use. Poor Joe has seen so much butter of this kind that he declares butter does not agree with his health, and will not taste it. Yet his wife wonders why he does not try it and marvels that he does not keep a dairy, and make as steel.

> Jonathan was a younger I rother of Joe, and he had occasion to eat at his brother's enough to know why he could not eat butter; and he declared he never would marry without knowing what his bread would be buttered with. Following the bent of his fancy, he made several attempts at matrimony, and Julia Juniper almost caught him, for there was always good butter on the table at tea, but he was determined to know who made it. On inquiry, she says, "La me! mother makes the butter: I take lessons on the piano." 'Well,' says Jonathan, 'I want a wife that takes lessons on the churn-I shall look further.' After several unsuccessful attempts, and just ready to despair, he started in pursuit of stray cattle, before breakfast, and wandered across the forest into the corner of the next town, and weary and hungry called at a decent looking house and asked for some refreshment, which was most cordially granted, for the family were what we called Scotch-Irish-in religion Presbyterian,

and in hospitality boundless. Here he found the butter exactly right-though the weather was hot, the butter kept its shape as well as beeswax. He catechised the old lady about her housewifery-for the bread was as right as the butter. The old lady said her health was feeble-she could do but little, and Jenny had the whole management. He made some roundabout inquiries concerning Jenny, and learned that she was a hearty, black haired, black eyed lass, of about two and twenty; had never seen a piano nor attended a ball-but knew the Assembly's catechism; could sing Old Hundred to a charm-spin flax and darn stockings, and was then gone to town with butter. He lingered, but she was delayed, and when his excuses for staying were exhausted, he started. He could not get the good butter out of his mind, and how it happened I know not, he soon found his way there again, and the result of his adventure was he made a wife of Jane McKean. And now one lump of his butter is worth more than all Joe's would make in a month. There's no trouble in going to market-the keepers of genteel board. ing houses in the neighboring village send and take it at the highest market price.

Now the main difference in these two women arises from the manner of training, though there is no difference in natural dispositions. Old Madam Six never looked on to see that Sally done up her work right, but suffered her to sly off her work as she chose, and though a good housekeeper herself, was altogether too indulgent and like some other mothers, thought more of getting Sally well married than of making her fit for a wife-while old Madam M'Kean was determined that Jenny should be fit for any man's wife, whether she got married or not. Perhaps there is no more certain criterion by which to judge of a woman's general character for neatness and good house-keeping than by the quality of her butter. Find on the farmer's table, a good, solid. properly salted, well worked slice of butter, and The operation was performed in a brief space of you need not fear to eat the pancakes or hash salt in lumps and a sparkling of hair and flies'

My advice is, to young farmers, to make it a ine qua non in a wife that she makes prime butter; and the young ladies who aspire to be farmers' wives had much better be imperfect in fillagree and music than be deficient in that most important art of making butter, which smoothes not only the sharp corners of crust and crackers. but will smooth asperities of the husband's tem-

The exhibition on this occasion has been splendid and indicates that Merrimack County can show as good butter as heart can wish. There were so many good specimens as to lead the committee to wish for more premiums to dispose of, and caused some difficulty in disposing of those

ADVERTISING.—The Pittsburg Day Book tells of a firm in that city, who after settling up their accounts for the past year, found that their loss amounted to over ten thousand dollars, and they were forced to close. Their business was conducted on the strictest principles of economythey even denied themselves the benefit of adver-

This is about the economy of the crew of a fishing smack; who went to sea without any bait because it cost something .- Lynn News.

"Short visits are most agreeable," as the Fly said when he lit on a hot stove.

ALAMANCE; OR THE GREAT AND FL NAL EXPERIMENT.

We certainly owe an apology to the amiable and talented author of this new novel, for the alight notice we have hitherto taken of it. We can account for it only in one way. The world uses us so hardly, and we are kept so constantly on the qui vive by the friction of the odds and ends of the real things of this life, that we have had precious little time or inclination even for romance. We attempt to make amenda this week by placing on our first page, an interesting chapter from the work, which will give our readers some idea of the style and humor of the author .-This volume forms one of the "Select Novels" of the great New York publishers, the Messrs. Harper; and has met with a most favorable reception from the public. One thing about it, is new under the sun. It is a bona fide North Caro. lina novel; the author being a native of our State, and the materials out of which it has been formed, are drawn from our early history.

From the Norwich (Ct.) Courier. A PIECE OF FAMILY HISTORY WITH

OUT A PARALLEL. On the 27th day of January, 1848, and in this our goodly, thriving city of Norwich, is living an aged gentleman, the progenitor of five generations, all now living. He was born on Sundayhis wife was born on Sunday-and his eldest child on Sunday; and he had a child born on every day of the week, commencing with Sunday morning and ending on Saturday night. All the first born of the five successive generations were born on Sunday-all are males, and all bear the same name, and all are now living. Of these, the last born is the son of the fourth or fifth (we do not know which) child of her parents. The eldest of the five generations is ninety-six years of age-the youngest is between two and three months old, so that the distance which separates the two extremes is but little less than a century What a world of history, written and unwritten, has been enacted within the period which has thus transpired since the firth of the great great grandeire and that of the great-great-grand son! With the latter we have not the pleasure of an sequaintance; but with the former we meet almost daily in our walks through the streets; and there is one place above all others, (unless we except the house of worship on the Sabbath) where he is sure to be found as often as the va rious election days come round, and that is, at the polls. At our last town election, his was the first vote deposited in the ballot box; and from the time he was made a freeman, down to the present, he has never failed to be present at the annual state election, and to give his vote to the men and the measures approved by his judgment. Perhaps it will not strike our Democratic friends quite pleasantly, but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of adding, that this venerable, intelligent, and most exemplary citizen is a White -a Whig of the staunchest sort, tried and true

THE TRUE WIFE.

The death of a true wife is beautifully drawn in the annexed portrait by Channing:

"Her reserved and shrinking delicacy threw a veil over her beaptiful character! She was little known beyond her own home; but there she silently spread around her that soft, pure light the interseness of which is never fully understood until it is quenched. Her calm, gentle the approaching State Convention. We have inforwisdom, her sweet humility, her sympathy, which though tender, was too serene to disturb her clear perception, fitted her to act instinctively, and without the consciousness of either party, on his more sanguine, ardent, mind. She was tru- gust next, are of the best character." ly a spirit of good, diffusing a tranquilizing influence mildly to be thought of, and therefore more sure. The blow which took her from him left a wound which time could not heal. Had his strength been continued so that he could have gone from the house of mourning to the haunts of poverty, he would have escaped, for a good part of the day, the sense of his bevereavement. But a few minutes walk in the street now sent him wearied home. There the hovering eye which had so long brightened at his entrance was to shed its mild beam no more. There the voice that daily inquired into his labors, and like another conscience had whispered a sweet approval, was still. There the sympathy which had pressed with tender hand his aching head, and by its nursing care had postponed the hour of exhaustion and disease, had gone. He was not, indeed, left aone, for filial love and reverence spared no soothing office; but these, though felt and spoken of as most precious, could not take the place of what had been removed. This great loss produced no burst of grief. It was still, deep sorrow, the feelings of a mighty void, the last burden which the spirit can cast off. His attachment to life from this moment sensibly declined. In seasons of peculiar sensibility he wished to be gone. He kept near him the likeness of his departed friend, and spoke to me more than once of the solace which he had found in it. He heard her voice from another world, and the anticipation of that world, always very strong, became more vivid and touching.'

HAPPIEST DAYS.

They tell us, Love, that you and I Our happiest days are seeing, While yet is shut from either's eye The change that waits on being; Ah! life they say 's a weary way, With less of joy than sorrow, For where the sun-light falls to-day, There'll be a shade to-morrow.

If our's be love that will not bear The test of change and sorrow. And only deeper channels wear In passing to each morrow; Then better were it that to-day We fervently were praying, That what we have may pass away While we the words were saving.

The heart has depths of bitterness As well as depths of pleasure, And those who love, love not unless They both of these can measure; There is a time, and it will come, When this they must discover, And wo if either then be dumb To power that moves the Lover.

There are some spots where each will fall, And each will need sustaining; And suffering is the lot of all, And is of God's ordaining; Then wherefore do our hearts unite in bonds that none can sever, If not to bless each changing list, And strengthen each endeavor?

Then while these happy days we bless, Let us no doubt be sowing; Ged's mercy never will be less, Though He should change the showing; Such be our faith, as on we tread, Each trusting and obeying, As two who by His hand are led, And hear what he is saying.

A LIBERAL OFFER.-We know an instance in which a manufacturer prefers, rather than to reduce the wages of his operatives, to offer his mills, machinery and his own services, for three months, to those operatives, without any charge therefor, and let them divide the profits of the three months manufacture among themselves for their services. His operatives give satisfaction, and many of the have been in the employ for a long time, and he unslikes

RALEIGH REGISTER.



" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

FOR GOVERNOR. CHARLES MANLY

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday, March 8, 1848.

THE WHIG CONVENTION AND THE "STANDARD."

In its engerness to find something to say against the recent Whig Convention, the "Standard" commences its chapter of complaints, by declaring it "s sickly and feeble affair—only twenty-eight Counties were represented," &c. If it affords that paper any happiness to rejoice over such "sickliness" and "feebleness," we are loth to destroy this his only com fort, and will, therefore, let him enjoy the rapture which it may occasion. But we would remind the Editor, that advertisement has been made for an assemblage of his friends in Convention, next month and farther, that from present appearances, it bids fair not only to be "a sickly and feeble affair," but a clear case of galloping Consumption, which will end in August, in the resurrectionless death of Loco Fccoism in North Carolina.

But if the idea of a nomination for Governor o the State by "twenty-eight Counties," represented by considerably more than one hundred Delegates, be ridiculed as "sickly and feeble," what will the Ed itor call that of ONE County, represented by some DOZEN members, who, two years ago, foisted upon his party a candidate for Governor, in spite of it self? Ah! but that was the "Democratic" party, where the few govern the many, (now-a-days;) but the Whigs have no right to steal their thunder. If the Whigs do as we do, we will complain. Never fear, neighbor; there is one habit your party has in North Carolina, which we do not intend to imitate, -and that is, the unfailing habit of being beaten for

After saying several funny things, the "Standard" proceeds to "call upon the Democratic party of the State to rouse up and make preparations for mation in our possession which enables us to declare, with confidence, that our prospects were never better, and that our chances for carrying the State in Au-

Come, come: that sort of bragging won't do!-"Never better for carrying the State"! Why, they have never been good enough, by several thousands, and if they are not a great deal "better" than they have ever been, all the "confident information" you can trump up between now and August, will leave you considerably within the distance pole, in the Gubernatorial race. Why not come out and do the thing up brown, as you do sometimes; something in

Be of good cheer, Democrats of North Carolina raise your drooping heads and make your throats ready to give the loudest sert of a crow, for, from positive information now in our possession," we can say that the rascally Whigs are completely in our power, and as sure as the day of Election arrives, we will give them a real Waterloo defeat!

That would be playing the snac game up to the handle, and in the real "Standard" style; and it would be just as much believed, as will be the "sick and feeble attempt" made in that paper of last Wednesday, to create the impression that Loco Focoism has any well-grounded hopes of success in the staunch Whig State of honest old North Carolina.

NEW PERIODICAL.

The Magazine of Foreign Literature and Science which we noticed and commended in our last, but the name of which we inadvertently omitted, "THE DAGUERRECTYPE," is finding its way to extensive

circulation, and well merits it. The object is thus expressed in the introduction: "It is, as its name imports, designed to reflect faithful image of what is going on abroad in the great Republic of Letters. * * England, France,

and Germany will yield to us the treasures of their periodical literature; and it will be our task to select from the mass whatever seems to be of greatest value, as indicating and portraying the mind and manners, the tone of public opinion and the direction of the public taste, in those three greatest nations of Europe, thus to present the American reader with a picture in which the characteristic features will all be reflected. * * * "The influence of English literature upon our

own moral, political, and social condition, as well as the pleasure and advantage which we derive from it, have long been admitted and gratefully acknowledged. With that of Germany and France, on the asked what truth there is in the charge, we should other hand, the great body of our people are wholly unacquainted. Germany has very generally been regarded as a deep mine, whence scholars, with almost infinite labor, have extracted a few costly treasures. France as a luxurious hot-bed, whence a few rank weeds have been transplanted, to corrupt our moral atmosphere with their poisonous exhalations: they have yet to be known as highly-cultivated fields, teeming with wealth, and capable of affording an abundant supply of rich and wholesome nourish-

The "Daguerreotype" is, indeed,'a most valuable addition to our periodical literature, and destined to exert a valuable influence. All who have taste or inclination for a magazine of elevated character, embracing a wide range of topics, will do well to sub- san demonstration. scribe for it at once.

A CHANGE OF POLITICS We learn from the Indiana "State Sentinel," that ISAAC C. ELSTON, who was appointed contingent Delegate to the Loco Foco National Convention, by the late Indiana Democratic State Convention, has come out in favor of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency

to Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Hornbeck, (Whig.) Mr. B's majority is about 150. The Loco Foco majority last year, in to do any thing that may dissolve the connection that | the same District, was 688, although the deceased exists between him and them.-Pawtucket Gazette. member was elected from it in 1846.

THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREAT The discussion, which, it is known, is going on the Executive sessions of the Senate, confirm to it. extent, at least, the rumors, which have got abroad that there is a diversity of opinion among Senature in regard to ratifying the treaty of peace, now ; fore them. The length of the discussion, justice also the report, that there is very earnest opposite made to it by some Senators: and, as all such me deem it proper to declare their sentiments, and supporters of the treaty may be unwilling to let be acted upon without a reply to objectious me against it, the public mind may be kept in suspens for some days yet, as to the actual fate of the

The "Baltimore Patriot" says-The better on ion seems to be, decidedly, that the treaty will be ratified. The Senate consists of 58 members, and will take twenty votes to defeat it. A list of the who would oppose it, has been published, but with out sufficient authority. The report originally in cluded Mr. Calhoun among the number, but, it said to be certain, that he will vote for it. His col league, Mr. Butler, is reported to have said, the the treaty must be very objectionable, indeed make him vote against its ratification. The suggestion that the treaty may be ratifed

with exceptions, has been thrown out in other quan ters, and in connection with an argument in favor passing the ten regiment bill. The pertinacity the Administration, in urging the passage of theta regiment bill, in the face of a proposition for a treat ty of peace, justifies the suspicion, that there is something to be gained by the party in power, in the passage of that bill, distinct from the question of peace or war. The common sense of every man tells him, if there is to be peace, surely there is to necessity for organizing ten new regiments of will diers. The ratification of the treaty, as it is, would therefore, defeat the proposition to increase the a my. It may be, then, that the suspicion is correct which says, that Mr. Polk has recommended then ification of the treaty with modifications, so as b make a new exigency requiring the new regiment They will be necessary, argues the Union, to pron to Mexico, that we are determined to have the term of the treaty all our own way, or we will fight on In other words, the new regiments are not really in ended for service, but are only used as a scare!-Mr. Cass avowed something of the same kind in

the partizans of the Administration, on all sides. We do not doubt that the Administration wanted the ten regiment bill to pass, that it may have the chance of appointing the four hundred new officen which will then be required. These officers, as we know from practice, will be chosen from the pur tisans of the Administration, and as their first duty indeed their only duty, would be to go on the n cruiting service, they would form an admirable com of electioneerers, to be distributed all over the country for the ensuing Presidential election!

the Senate, and the argument has been repeated by

The scheme is so bald, that it is surprising the men in high stations should be found lending then selves to it. When the bill was first introduced is to the Senate its passage was advocated on the ground that the ten new regiments was necessary to bring Mexico to terms, to force her to propose terms of peace, which we were told she never would do a less we made a bluster or a show of our power-The passage of the ten regiment bill was to have the same effect upon her, as the threat which is sometimes resorted to in a brawl, when the stronge party shakes his fist in the face of his antagonist a warning for him to give up. The Senate did no seem to be disposed to be in a hurry to make this display of bravado, and they were told that ther hesitation would confirm Mexico in her obstinacy But in the very midst of the discussion of the bill and when doubts of its passage were daily growing

stronger, Mexico proposes terms of peace! The Administration was taken aback. The net regiments were net necessary, then, to bring Menco to terms. That argument was knocked in the head, and every body supposed the ten regiment bill would fall with it. But no the Union nor tells us, that they are more important than ever, make Mexico agree to ratify the treaty she has proposed-or to consent to the terms of modification

which we may suggest! It is not strange when such arguments are made and changed to meet circumstances, that it should be believed that the Administration regards the prvilege of appointing the officers of the ten regiment as more important to them, as a party, than the se-

tlement of the terms of peace, is to the country.

POSTSCRIPT. THE TREATY.

The intelligence from Washington, respecting the Treaty with Mexico, renders the prospect of the ratification of that instrument, in its present shape, by the American authorities, more doubtful than ever. Much of the favor with which it was s the first blush, regarded, has disappeared upon 1 careful consideration of its provisions, and to judge from our latest information from the seat of Government, Peace with Mexico may yet be more distant than many suppose.

MEXICAN WHIGS.

If we were asked for the two names which, more than any others, the Democratic party denounce at the head and front of the Moral Traitors and Mexic can Whigs of this country, we should undoubtedly mention Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. If we were point to two fresh graves in which the mouldering bodes of Coi. Henry Clay and Major Edward Web ster rebuke, even in death, the calumniators of a ptthe altar of our country.

The New York Tribune says that the Common Council of that City have received a letter from Mr. CLAY, accepting the invitation given him without distinction of party to visit New York as her guest. He will arrive there on Tuesday next, and remain three days. It is his desire not to be the or casion of any formal parade, much less of any parti-

MR. CLAY'S WITHDRAWAL

The Frankfort Commonwealth of Thursday says: We have seen a letter, of a very recent date, from s member of Congress, (not the member from this district,) stating that Mr. CLAY would certain! withdraw from the canvass for the Presidency is two or three weeks. The gentleman did not state how he obtained his information, whether from Mr. SAMUEL A. BRIDGES (Loco) has been elected | CLAY himself, or from some of his more confidential friends; but from the unqualified manner in which he makes the statement, and from some other circumstances taken in connection with his statement, we are inclined to the belief that he obtained his information from Mr. CLAY himself. This, however, " a surmise of our own.