TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA Fellow Citizens: In April last, the Demogratic Convention met in Raleigh, and nominated Mr. Reid as their Candidate for the high and responsible station of Governor of the State. They adopted a series of Resolutions, which were published as embodying the principles of their party, and the issues upon which, they intended to appear before you in the approaching State and Presidential Elections. In those Resolutious, not one word is said, in reference to the impolicy or injustice of the provisions of our Constitution, on the subject of Suffrage. Nothing can be found in them, not a word or sylto induce the belief, that those who composed that Convention were dissatisfied with the present Constitution, and desire its amendment. They did not dare to make such an issue. They knew full well that it would at once have aroused a feeling of opposition—a spirit of indignation throughout the State, which would have sealed their does forever, as a political party. They did not dare thus to tamper with the good sense and patriotism of the People. They knew full well, that but twelve years had elapsed, since the edifice was repaired and pronounced strong, commodious, and secure, and well were they convinced that the voters of the State would not be guilty of the folly, the madness, of dislodging-pulling down, any of its appartments, without the shadow of reason for so doing, and without the least prospect of replacing them, or erecting others, more suitable and durable in their stead. No They dared not mix up with their party politics the great and vital question, of amending the Constitution of the State, a question in which ALL have a deep and shiding interest, whatever may be their differences in relation to the administration of the Federal Government. But what did we behold ?-It was proclaimed that Mr. Reid was the nominee. After many days of anxiety on the part of the leaders, it was rumored that he had declined A letter to that effect was written and despatched for publication. A conclave of the leaders was called. A new thought burst upon their minds. The old issues, which the Convention had made, were regarded too weak to waft them into power. Some fresh and striking bait was to be thrown out, to catch the popular taste. Nothing could be lost by such a device-whilst every thing might be gained. Despair, it is true, was depicted on the countenances of those who composed the conclave, but occasionally, a glimmer of hope, faint indeed, flitted across the lank visage of each. The new thought by degrees, assumed a shape, though rather questionable. To some of the clique, it was considered a doubtful venture, and might preve an abortion. But nevertheless, it was fingered-turned over and over-handled, first by one, and then by another. By and by it grew longer and larger, till at last it assumed a tangible shape. The bantling, with roseate cheeks, was placed with becoming care and grace, in the arms of its nurse. The work being over, the consultation adjourned, the political doctors dispersed. each retiring with demure countenance and throbbing heart, to his home, pleased with the first appearance of the new birth, but apprehensive lest it might not live through the summer heat. Its paternity was soon acknowledged! The nomination was accepted, and the very first time the nominee appeared before e, he began an assault upon that Constitution. which if elected Governor, he will be bound to take an oath to support? And pray, when did the people ask for his political teachings? Does he consider them so very "ignorant and benighted" that they cannot amend their Constitution, when it becomes necessary, without his assistance? Does he regard been guided heretofore, that he should claim with such confidence, respect for his opinions, and subble enough then, to tell the non-freeholders (for whom he now professes so much love) that they were unjustly treated, by the provisions of the Constitution? Was power any less abused by him as the Repreentative of free holders, than it will be now by his ccessors? Have the freehold voters of Rockingham, or any other section of the State, degenerated since he left the Senate? Has he gained these new lights, by an association with the progressives of New York, and other sections of the North, whilst in Congress? There are some men, however, to whom any change would be better than none. Contentment is no part of their nature. Incapable of building up, they are ever busy in endeavoring to pull down. The more venerable and sacred the object, the more rabid is their eagerness to destroy.— Thinking themselves wiser than their day and generation, they would pronounce their fathers fools, were it necessary to give vitality to the creations of their own conceit. Whilst there are many who can easily deface, there are but comparatively few, who can paint a beautiful picture. The voters of this State have too much intelligence, to mistake the work of a political dauber, for the touches of a master in the art. It requires no great skill to shatter the limbs of the finest statuary—and when shattered, there is many a " Ball Hughes" who would fain convince the public, that he can readily restore it to its pristine beauty. He received pay, but the masterget votes by promises to "amend" the Constitution, but let the people beware, how they consent to break it to pieces, with such uncertain prospects of improring it, even should the political artist who holds himself out as a master in his line, be able to comply with a part of his contract! But I hasten to a more important inquiry.

I regard the doctrines anowed by Mr. Reid as tending directly to the total overthrow of the basis of Representation upon which our Constitution is framed, and DANGEROUS TO THE PEACE OF THE STATE. He declares (I quote from the Standard,

24th inst. in which his views are published,) "I do not desire to interfere with the qualifications of voters of the House of Commons, but I desire to extend to every man qualified to vote for one branch, the right to vote for members of both branches. I do not propose to interfere with the present basis of re- be reciprocal, is not this "an odious distinction"-

The professed object of Mr. Reid is, to abolish the property qualifications of Electors for the Sen-ate. His reasons for this are, that "the distinction is odious" -- and it is a " relic of aristocracy borrowed from another country." Yet, in the next breath, he tells you that he would not "interfere with the resent basis of representation." Now does he not know, that the House of Commons is based on Federal population, and that three-fifths of the Slaves of the State have weight in that body? Does he not see in this arrangement the influence of property? He starts out with the proposition that all free white men, who vote in the Commons, should vote also in he would not alarm the prejudices of those who hold slaves! He wants the votes of the extreme western Counties, which he expects to dupe and humbug, by crying out for white electors for the Senate, and yet he would plead for the votes of the Slave holders prive them of the weight they have in the House of are the slave owners to be duped by such reasoning? I regard this attack on the Senate, as a covert attack upon all property, and PARTICULARLY UPON SLAVE PROPERTY! Let it be borne in mind, that this issue has been made by the Democratic Candidate and his adherents. He wishes to break down property qualification because it is odious and does any sane man suppose it will stop with the destruc-tion of the landed qualification of Senatorial voters? Is there not another species of property more "odi-ous" than real estate? Is not the door about to be chain, which leads on link by link, to that question, which if forced upon the slave owners of the State, will distract our councils, embitter the different sec-Constitution, let the responsibility rest upon his head, and upon those who have instigated and encouraged it! I warn the whole People against it. l'int alone can save them!

It is gravely asked, why allow one who has fifty fault is it that the latter is not a freeholder? A holds the elective franchise in such low estimate, as not to purchase the land, he does not deserve a vote. He thereby proclaims that he does not wish it. The | upon its face, and will sink into deserved contempt. same process of reasoning might be applied in the following case. B. owns \$5,000 in stock, or funds caned out, and has resided more than twelve months n the State. Why is he refused a vote in the Commons? Simply because, he is too stingy to pay his poll tax! If one be able to purchase a freehold, and does not, then it is his own fault that he is deprived I again charge, that its tendency is to break down to vote in the Senate.

another country." Now, is it possible that he all parties rally to its rescue! can presume so much upon your ignorance as to suppose that you are to be influenced by such cant and fustian as this? "Reiic of aristocracy!"-What aristocracy? Does he dare pronounce the ndustrious farmer, who cultivates his small landed patrimony, for the support of himself and family "a relic of aristocracy?" Does he proclaim that the privilege he exercises of soting for Representatives to protect his rights of property "a relic of aristocracy?" Is he not aware that we have no law of entails by which alone a landed aristocracy can be created? As early as 1784, that law was repealed .-Who has attempted, or even desired, to have it reenacted? No one-not even Mr. Reid himself. whilst enjoying with so much pleasure, this "relic of aristocracy"-for four years, as Senator from Rockingham!

But let us look into this matter, a little more mi nutely. The Constitution requires the Governor to own \$2,000 worth of Real Estate. Mr. Reid no doubt has the qualification. Is not this also " a relic of aristocracy ?" There are many poor men qualified to be Governor, but this property qualification shuts the door of promotion to them. Will he please inform us whether he is for amending the Constitution in this particular, and annihilating this "relic

of aristocracy ?" Again: The Constitution requires a freehold of 300 acres to qualify one for a Seat in the Senate .-There are many who do not own a foot of land, well worthy and deserving a place in that body. Is not this too, a "relic of aristocracy ?" Is he for abolish-Did he so think when he enjoyed this "relic of ar istocracy"-as a Senator from Rockingham!

Again: The Constitution requires one to own freehold of 100 acres, to take a seat in the Commous. Does the mere fact of owning land, make a man smarter and better qualified intellectually for the lights which have shone into his intellect, so the business of legislation? Certainly not! "Land much brighter than those by which the people have | can't speak," says the Standard. Nor can it think. It has no " mind," that quintescence of all substances, real, personal, transitory, and mixed, and which mission to his doctrines? He represented the free- should alone "bear sway in good government," acholders of Rockingham, for four Sessions of the Le- cording to this new philosophy. Away then, with islature, why was he not disinterested and charita- this "relic of aristocracy," let there be a full, free, and untrammelled House of Commons! To this complexion Mr. Reid must come at last, or no man in his senses, will believe him sincere, in the outery he has raised against the "odious distinctions" of the Constitution!

Again: We have a law requiring none but freeholders to be drawn on Jurors-for the County and Superior Courts. Is not this too " a relic of aristocracy" which should be abolished?" Is it not an "odious distinction," to say that the non-freeholder shall not be entitled to the dignified and delightful privilege of being kept from his family and business, day after day, at the very comfortable and liberal per diem, of \$1 00 or \$1 50-part of which was raised by a tax on his own head and his own land? Why did not Mr. Reid introduce a bill to remove this " odious distinction" this " relic of aristocracy, when he was Senator from Rockingham, and extend to every non-freeholder the glorious privilege of being compelled to serve regularly on Juries?

Again: In 1845, (I assume that as an average year) the freeholders paid about \$30,000 arising from taxes on lands. The amount of poll tax for the same year was a little upwards of \$32,000, much the greater part of which was likewise paid by the land owners. The annual State Revenue arising from taxation is about \$85,000, more than two-thirds, perhaps three-fourths of which, is paid in by freeholders-the owners of land-the farmers-the bone peice of Canova is still in ruins! So may Mr. Reid and sinew of the country-the suppliers and supporters of all trades-vocations and professions! I not this too, a "relie of aristocracy borrowed from another country ?" a most "odious distinction" and delightful privilege, which should be abolished?-Would it not behoove Mr. Reid to extend the privilege of paying a part of this hand tax to the nonfreeholders? Truly, it would be a pleasant process of reform to some!

Again: the 2nd Section of the 3d Article of the Constitution declares that, "all free-men of the age of 21 years (except free negroes, &c.,) who have been inhabitants, &c." shall be entitled to vote .-This of course excludes the ladies. Well, there are many blooming lassies, some old maids, and a large number of widows, owning valuable estates, real and personal, but I find no law exempting them from taxation! If taxation and representation should always yea, unjust and oppressive? Now, I presume, Mr. Reid is too gallant a Knight to submit to this "odious distinction" against the ladies any longer! Like Chevalier Bayard, of old, he is ready to poise lance and "pass before the shields" at any tilt or tournament, in behalf of the fair. It is therefore to be hoped, that he will bring back "the days of chivalry" and add this to his list of reforms. If it should be urged, that the ladies have no business engaging in the excitement of elections-that the game, is too rough and coarse for their delicate frames and minds. let it be remembered that this is all a miserable pre text on the part of their "aristocratic Lords" to keep them out of their just rights! There can be easily the Senate, because "property qualification is an odious distinction." Yet, he concludes, that he would not interfere with the rule upon which the vote by proxy—assome Counties did in the Convention House of Commons is based! How beautifully con- which nominated Mr. Reid! I would advise him to sistent! Can any confidence be placed in one who consider of this matter gravely. He can make much to require lengthy comment; and we hesitate not reasons thus? But it is easy to fathom the object by getting the Lidies on his side, particularly if he to proclaim the whole design as one wants the votes of the "non-freeholders," but yet | will come out for a law to abolish that "odious dis-'tinction" which compels many of them to pay a heavy tax without the right of voting or holding seats in the Legislature! Yes, this system of taxing the crying out for white electors for the Senate, and yet he would plead for the votes of the Slave holders too, and he promises all such, that he will not decommons, by virtue of their slave property! And out the world! A public meeting of the ladies should be forthwith called to have an expression of opinion against this "odious distinction" in the Constitution, which deprives them of that analiena-ble right, for which so many of their matrons of the Revolution either fought, bled and died, or at least made clothes to cover the nakedness of those who did!

"I know," says Mr. Reid, (I quote again from his speech reported in the Standard,) "it will be said, if you extend the rights of those who are not land opened for an attack upon that? Is any man so blind as not to see to what an awful precipice we are to be driven, by the dootrines avowed? Yes—I call on all who love the peace and quiet of the State—who would keep from our State councils the fire brand of "Abolitionism," in its worst form, to frown down, this first attempt which has ever been made in our State, to create a prejudice against rhopsen years. It is not disable to the dawning of that fell spirit which has shaken this

suffrage, it will give them increased political power, which they may abuse, by imposing unjust burthens upon the landed interests. But this cannot be the case, for the land-owner will always exercise a sufficient influence over his tenants, without having an additional vote. Moreover, those who do not own land, can never impose unjust taxes on the landed interest, because no person who is not a land-holder can become a citizen of the State, or remain here long, until is proper that some faithful the dawning of that fell spirit which has shaken this

Truly, this is an original idea—rich beyond any tude.—Alexandria Gazette. owners to an equality in the exercise of the right of suffrage, it will give them increased political power,

over some old, musty, black letter law book, which gives an account of the feudal tenures, and fancied it a copy of the "Revised Statutes!" Talk about the influence of the landlord over his tenants! And that too, under a system of laws where real estate tions, array them in angry hostility against each other, and produce scenes from which every patriot should recoil! If Mr. Reid continues his reckless is constantly changing hands—where the tenant of assaults upon the property qualifications of the Constantly changing hands—where the tenant of to-day, may be landlord to-morrow! And pray, where did Mr. Reid stumble on the idea that no on who is not a land holder, can become a citizen of the couraged it! I warn the whole People against it. State, or remain here long, without the permission call upon every lover of the happiness and prosper- of the land owner? There is no such law, and ity of the State, to stand by that sucred instrument there is no truth in the assertion. On the contrary, as it is It is the sheet anchor of their safety - real estate passes readily from hand to hand-thousands upon thousands of acres are for sale throughout the State. Landholders are willing and eager acres of land, to vote in the Senate, and refuse it to to sell-by a recent law, under certain contingencies, another who has double or quadruple its value in real estate is made assets to pay debts of deceased another property? I answer this, by asking, whose persons-in most sections, a freehold can be purfault is it that the latter is not a freeholder? A chased for a mere song—yet, in the face of such facts, few dollars from his pile of cash, could procure him it is asserted by Mr. Reid, "that no one can become a freehold-land is plentiful and cheap-and if he a citizen of the State, or remain here long, without the consent of the freeholders," unless he be a land hol der himself! Such demagogueism carries recutation any man, who endeavors to palm it off upon an intelligent people as reason and truth!

Such then are the arguments-such the devices which have been resorted to, to produce disaffection amongst the voters of the State, and to engender hostility to the Constitution. I have charged, and of a Senatorial vote-and there are but few, if any, the rights of property-and that it will be ruinous who by industry and economy, cannot acquire, if to the peace and prosperity of the State! A fearthey desire it, a freehold, sufficient to enable them ful reckoning awaits those, who for partizan ends, are willing to cast that Constitution which has been But Mr. Reid, would have you believe that free- our pride and bulwark, upon the stormy waves of hold suffrage is " a relic of aristocracy borrowed from | faction and discord! Let the wise and patriotic of

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Rockingham, held n the Court House in Wentworth, on 23d May, (it being County Court week,) to appoint delegates to in June next, on motion of Robt. B. Watt, Esq., Rawley Galloway was called to the chair, and Pryor Reynolds, jr., appointed Secretary.

The chairman having called the meeting to order, Mr. Watt offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously apopted: Resolved, That we highly approve of the nomina-

tion of our fellow citizen, CHARLES MANLY, Esq., as the candidate of the Whig Party of North Carolina for Governor, and that we will use all fair and honorable means to secure his election. Resolved, That our thanks are due and they are

ereby tendered to our present Governor, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., for the ability and patriotism which he has exhibited in the discharge of his duties as Chief Executive of the State.

Resolved, That we approve of the contemplated National Whig Convention to be held in Independence Hall in the City of Philadelphia, on the 7th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, and we are highly gratified that our countyman, William R. Walker, Esq , has been selected from the 4th Congressional District to represent

Resolved, That in Gen. Z. Taylor we recognize an American citizen in whom is concentrated all those qualities of head and heart, which eminently ince of the Whig Party for President, we will cooperate in his support with all the ardor which the fulless confidence in his integrity and capacity, united with the strongest hope of his success, can in-

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the conduct of the President of the United States towards our distinguished Generals, Scott and Taylor, marked as it has been by every feature of partizan malignity, deserves as we hope it will receive, the unqualified condemnation of a magnanimous and generous people.

Resolved, That it is expedient to hold a Convention of Delegates from the counties composing this Electoral District at Germanton, on Tuesday of the June Term of Stokes county Court, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector of President and Vice President of the United States, and that the presiding officer of this meeting be authorized to appoint ten delegates to represent us in said con-

The Char appointed the following delegates to the Electoral convention: Robert B. Watt, Esq., Dr. W. L. Binford, B. W. Aikin, Esq., Dr. Tho. Reynolds, A. M. Searcy, Col. Richard Johnson, Col. Francis Watkins, Joseph Holderby, Jones W. Burton, Esq., and Capt. William Ellington, and on motion, the chairman and secretary were added to the delegation.

John Kerr, Esq, being in attendance on the Court. on motion of Mr. Watt, a committee of two was appointed to wait on Mr.K. and request him to address the meeting. In the absence of the committee, Wil liam R. Walker, Esq., was called on for a speech and responded in a brief and handsome address; al-, Mr. Thos. Galloway and the chairman. Mr. Kerr appeared, agreeably to the call made on him, and entertained the meeting for half an hour, in a very appropriate and eloquent address. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be

published in the Greensborough Patriot and Milton Chronicle, and other Whig papers of the State. There being no farther businesss, on motion of Mr. Walker, the meeting adjourned. RAWLEY GALLOWAY, Chm.

PRYOR REYNOLDS, Jr., Secretary.

FREE SUFFRAGE. This is the new issue by which the Loco Foco demagogues with their candidate, the Hon. D. S. Reid, at their head, hope to lead the voters of the good old Whig State of North Carolina from a calm consideration of the misdeeds of this Administration and the pernicious tendency of the doctrines advocated thereby. We will not stop here to examine the doctrines of Free Suffrage, or the right of every freeman to vote for every officer in State and General Government without any property qualification being necessary; but shall simply pause to enquire how is it that 13 years are allowed to elapse since the amendment of our Constitution, and that it should be reserved almost exclusively to a few demagogues in 1848 to discover the propriety of adopting this scheme of Free Suffrage. Since 1835, the year in which the Constitution was amended, we have had six sessions of our Legislature, of several of these the Hon. D.S. Reid was a member. If he was so thoroughly impressed with the necessity of antrine, why in the name of common sense not stir the subject and bring it before the public legimately by discussion, why wait until nominated for Governor and then start the subject upon the people? The charlatanism of the Hon. gentleman is too apparent what race according to numbers, contributed most to the ever of many important elections —as one specious, but well calculated to delade the honest but unthinking and unreflecting man, who consciouse of his own rectitude? knows not the base and sinister motives which actuate a certain class of politicians. Failing for so many years to carry the State, frustrated in their every effort to mislead the public by their fallacious and pernicious doctrines which have more than once brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, these demanded and the country to the verge of bankruptcy, these demanded the public by their fallacious and pernicious and pernicious will assure them that they have deceived the honest and unsuspecting voters of the State so often already in their professions and practices that the time has a past for them to do so any more—and they may take with them in this campaign the new issue of Free Souffrage and they will still meet with a signal defeat and total discomfure—Elizabeth Cay Old

what race according to numbers, contributed most to the eampaign.
On the many hard lought fields there was no room for invidious distinction. All proved them sampled to be paimed off on the Baltimore Convention and the country. But really, we have laughted heartly over this hand no spectator could fail to dismiss any linger.

In the fields there was no room for invidious distinction. All proved them selected the country, we have laughted heartly over this humburging. But really, we have laughted heartly over this humburging. But really, we have laughted heartly over this humburging. But really, we have laughted heartly over this humburging. What a sommentary succession and the country.

But really, we have laughted heartly over this humburging. What a sommentary success and country, we looked the country.

But really, we have laughted beartly over this humburging. On the many line really and the country are liable in assemble so to be paimed of on the Baltimore Convention. It is to the country to the really and wire working politicians, intended to deceive the with them in this campaign the new issue of Free Suffrage and they will still meet with a signal defeat and total discomfiture.—Elizabeth City Old

The Union lands Mr. Polk. That's right .-He is not half as great a man, this day, in the eves of his party, as he was a week ago, or as is of the navy. Gen. Coss. But then, as the sunflower politicians are all turning away from the sinking sun -it is proper that some faithful friend should yet stand by the President ! We like to see grati- ed their merry salutations, and cann

RECEPTION OF GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK .- Yesterday, Gen. Scott received a pubdic welcome in the city of New York. The steamboat St. Nicholas was chartered to take the com mittee from New York to Elizabethport, (N. J.) We copy from the New York Commercial:

On arrival at Elizabethport, Gen. Scott imme diately made his appearance, bowing to the immense crowd, and thus responding to their re peated and animated cheering. He appeared somewhat feeble and in ill health. He was handover to the city authorities by the Mayor of Eitzabethtown, Mr. Sanderson, in a neat and brief

The General was received by Alderman Frank lin, who addressed hun in nearly the following

Among the duties which devolve upon the Common Council is that of tendering the city's hospitalities to distinguished strangers. Animated with the utmost willingness, and strengthened by the approving voice of our united population. we give to you a sincere and cordial welcome. and extend to you our congratulations that you are permitted to resume those domestic enjoy ments which a soldier can so well appreciate. (Cheers.) +

In looking back and dwelling upon the thrilling events which have characterized your history, we find so much to excite our admiration and call into exercise patriotic emotions, that we feel proud that your name will appear in bold relief among the noblest and most honored of American's sons. (Applause.)

Whether upon the plains of Chippewa, or at Lundy's Lane, upon the shores of Vera Cruz or at the pass of Cerro Gordo, or in the city of Mexico, at midnight, in the camp planning for the tollowing day, while your brave soldiers, were sleeping around you, or attending upon the wounded and dying-in all posts and duties we find you displaying those characteristics which bethe Electoral Convention, to be held in Germanton | speak true dignity of character, and evince the accomplished chieftain. (Applause.)

We now welcome you, sir, fresh from the well fought fields of our country. We welcome you as one worthy to receive and ever to wear that wreath which the American people have gratefully entwined for your brow.

And we cannot omit, upon this occasion, to bear our testimony to the bravery and skill displayed by that noble band of our adopted fellowcitizens, who, side by side with the natives of our soil, stood bravely by the common standard of our country, or fell nobly struggling for its defence. Peace be to the ashes of those who sacrificed their lives, for they died as brave men love to die, fighting the battles of their country and expiring in the very arms of victory.

To you, sir, who have been so long and familiar with the scenes of military life, tame will be the reception we can offer you, for no foreign army waits your coming, no hostile banner floats upon the breeze. The citizen soldier and the martial strains of our native music, mingled with the shouts of an assembled multitude, will give you a welcome as sincere and cordial as freemen

For although we are a busy, stirring, commerqualify him for the first office within the gift of a cial people, we can turn aside from these habits free and patriotic people, and should he be the nom- to welcome so distinguished a stranger, and there remain among us that national pride and devoted patriotism that will give the right hand of fellow ship to one so intimately connected with our Far distant be the day when the people of our

city shall so far forget their honor as to turn their backs upon one whose acknowledged bravery will shed a giory upon our country's history, and upon which nations yet unborn will love to linger.

Your life, sir, will present to the soldier, ambitious of adding to his country's fame, an example worthy of imitation, and fresh, ever fresh, will be his laurels who can look back upon his career as the conquerer of Mexico-he whose presence we now hail with acclamations of gratitude, and welcome with renewed evidences of our confi-

With such a commander and so courageous soldiery, we may confidently hope that the flag of our country will remain untarnished; its stars diumine the path of freedom throughout the world and its stripes strike terror into the breasts of up

We hail you, then, most gallant general as the ruest of our city, and assure you that an admiring people wish to make your visit pleasant and o show to you their confiding esteem and ardent admiration and gratitude. Gen. Scott, who spoke rather feeble, responded

n the following words: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Common Council of New York and my fellow-citizens in

Designing to spend quietly a few days in this neighborhood. I have on your kind demand come forth from retirement, to surrender myself a prisoner into the hands of friends.

The grand city of New York, already the emporium of one hemisphere-and destined to become the emporium of both-having determined through her authorities to do honor to a public servant of our common country-true to her own greatness, without measuring his little meritperforms that generous office in a manner worthy of herself and of the United States.

It I had looked to considerations merely personal, I should have declined the high distinctions | ten men, and putting it into his pocket, gone off to lendered me, but I knew I was to be received by you as the representative of that victorious army it was so lately my good fortune to commandan army that has carried the glory of the Amercan arms to a height that has won universal admiration and the gratitude of all hearts at home. A very large portion of the rank and file of hat army-regulars and volunteers-went forth from the city of New York to conquer or die.-It was my lot to observe their irresistible valor

ships were met and conquered. The Irish, and the Germans, the Swiss and the French, the Briton and other adopted citizens, fought in the same ranks, under the same colors -side by side with native born Americans-ex. other amendment to embrace this Free Suffrage docar hibiting like courage and efficiency, and uniting, at every victory, in the same enthusiastic shouls.

and prowess All dangers, difficulties and hard.

in honor of our flag and country. From Vera Cruz into the Capital of Mexico there was generous rivalry in heroic daring and brilliant achievement. Let those who saw that career of valor and patriotism say, if they can, what race according to numbers, contributed most From Vera Cruz into the Capital of Mexico

When he (Gen. S.) had closed, he shook hands

with great cordiality, with Gov. Young, Ex May, or Harper, Hoffman, T L Clingman, M. C. from North Carolina, and others, and then retired to the ladies' cabin where he received the officers a parallel!

He appears hale and robust, though complaining of slight temporary indisposition Coming up the Bay, the steamboa

charged from Governor's Island and

On arriving at New York Gen. S. was welcomed to the city by the Mayor at Castle Gar-den, after which he reviewed the military, under the command of Gen. Sanford, on the Battery .-After the review the line of march was taken up

Up Broadway to Chatham street, through Chatam street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Astor Place, thence to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers street, when the military halted and formed line, when the Common Council with their guest, passed through Chambers street, and the Park by the East gate to the City Hall where a marching salute was paid to their distinguish-

The cerimonies being concluded, the Guard of Honor escorted the General to his quarters.

COL. REID'S NEW ISSUE. The Democratic nominee for Governor has appeared upon the stump in the eastern part of the State, and, among the old questions of public policy, has introduced a proposition so to amend the Constitution of the State as to require no property qual ification for voters for members of the Senate-in other words, to allow all who vote for Commonersalso to vote for Senators.

This is a sudden affair, all round. The propos tion is suddenly made by Cel. Reid; suddenly seconded by the "Standard," the metropolitan organ of his party; and advocated with a suddenly inspired zeal, as though a sudden discovery had been made that the dear people are laboring under a tyranny and oppression which they had not sense enough to discover!

The truth is, we presume, that the Nominee and his advisory council-aware of the desperate condition of their old issues before the people of North Carolina-determined at once to cooter up this new issue for the occasion, hoping to come out under it with the eclat of special and exclusive advocates of free suffrage."

It has been laid down as an important point in the Polk tactics for the campaign, that the Whigs shall be "held to the old issues" on the tariff, burrency, public lands, &c. The vital question resulting from the President's war and conquest schemes, it is insisted, should come in after the "issues."-We are sadly belabored for what our Democratic friends are pleased to call an abandonment of the old issues," and for bestowing our chief attention to "Polk's war."

But, strange to behold! Col. Reid and his cootering friends are not themselves content to hazard their success even upon the "old issues," with the war issue to boot! A new thing must needs be introduced-a thing having necessarily no connection at all with political partyism. Is it possible that gentlemen doubt the strength of their chosen positions on the tariff, currency, public lands?-upon the justice, necessity, constitutionality and expenses of the Mexican war? Do they feel the necessity of staving off public attention from the vast iniquities of the present Federal Administration? Oh. fie! gentlemen-can't you consent that the people whom you love so well, shall have a fair chance at the "old issues ?"

Our Constitution has the imposing sanction of the choice old sages and patriots of North Carolina, chosen by the free people of the State, to frame, and again to amend, that fundamental instrument. It is the work of mature judgment, sage experience. dispassionate counsels. Provision is made for its amendment, when demanded by the power that called it into existence. And under the eventful circumstances of passing years, change may become necessary. But when any proposition for the alteration of that fundamental basis of our institutions is to be considered, it is surely desirable that it shall not be presented as a party question, or, if you choose another phraseology, by a political party candidate. It is too grave a subject to be mixed up with the prejudices and trickery of party electioneering. It is the concern of the People of the State, without distinct tion of political parties, or reference to party inter-

Take this new issue all in all-in the whole his ory of electioneering, we have never known a hobby so suddenly hunted up, caught, broke to the bit, mounted, and started upon the race, as in this remarkable instance !- Greensboro' Patriot.

SOUTH CAROLINA AND HER DELEGATE. In the following article, which we extract from the Charleston Mercury, Gen. J. M. Commander, who represented the State of South Carolina, Chivalry and all, in the recent Democratic Convention. is scored in no measured terms:-

SOUTH CAROLINA, THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, IND J. M. COMMANDER .- The coolest piece of impudence we have seen since 1840, has been just enacted at Baltimore, preluded by that trickery and bolstering which is ever most needed when honesty and fair play are to be put under foot. We did not believe, at the time, that all the fraternization and the patting on the back of Mr. Commander and his small meeting at Georgetown, by the Federal Union of Georgia, and some others, was without its special object. We never doubted for a moment that the Rucker fraud was to be re-enacted, and we were to have new editions, enlarged and improved, for the forthcoming of which, the management of our affairs had been taken in hand by the Georgia editor and his coadjutors. But much as our expectations were raised, we were not prepared for that dazzling burst provements, the excellent neighborhood which suof genius and unparalleled impudence displayed at rounds it, and the rapid growth of the village isell the Baltimore Convention by the Georgetown Delegate. Gen. Santa Anna has been considered a great man for his extraordinary facility in creating armies to fight the Americans, but he is eclipsed by this vast creative talents of our own Santa Anna. The Mexican had men and materials to work on, and all he had to do was to mould and fashion them; but our hero has made a great State out of some nine or Baltimore in search of "Cowes and a market."

South Carolina, we invite especial attention, "the members of the party from all parts of the State dark complexion, has what is commonly called were invited to be present, and that he was elected a Delegate by that meeting or Convention to represent the State in the National Democratic. Convention, with the understanding that he should cost the the said boy, and his confinement in some Jail, of nine votes which the State was entitled to." Now, this unheard of invitation to "all parts of the State," seems to have been responded to by some eight or ten persons of the neighborhood, from whom e got the understanding he was to cast the nine votes of the State. We have looked over the list of those in attendance at this "Convention," and the only one we had heard of before was D. L. McKat Esq., the Chairman, a respectable gentleman, whose name had become particularly well known and val-ued by his having been frequently sent to us as youcher for certain subscriptions to the Mercury, at the bottom of certain certificates of indebtedness and

He says, in his speech, to which, as a curiosity in

W. J. BINGHAM'S

SELECT SCHOOL THE FALL SESSION will begin July 120 A Class discharged leaves room for several god boys. No room for bad boys. Beginners in Latin greatly preferred. Early application is necessary

Clover Garden, Orange County, N. C.

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY. EVHE EIGHTEENTH TERM will commence on Man day, the 26th of June. Students from a distant are requested to be present at the beginning of the

Term. Terms as heretofore. R. A. EZELL, Prinipal SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate, Y virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity Granville County, I shall sell to the highest bd. der, on Tuesday, the 8th day of August next, at the Court House, in Oxford, the following valuable Re-Estate, belonging to the heirs of the late John C Rich ley, to wit: A Fract of Land adjoining the Towned Oxford, containing 321 Acres all of good quality, and with sufficient original first and secondary growth is furnish an ample supply of firewood and timber for fencing; including the dower right of Jeremy His. liard, Esq. and Mrs. Hilliard, in the said lands. The improvements consist of a large two story Dwelling House, with eight rooms, finished by the late Gen. Jeseph H. Bryan, with all the Out-house

usually found upon a well improved Estate. The Dwelling House is immediately facing the Main Street of the Village, and combines all the conve. niences both of a Town and country residence. is not often that property so desirable in all respect is offered for sale. Also, a two story House and Lot in the town of Oxford, on Raleigh street, adjoining the lot of Messa. R. & R. H. Kingsbury, having two rooms below and two above, well suited for a Store and Dwelling, and

a single story house, with two rooms and a good kitchen. Also, a Tract of Land situated on the water of Fox Creek, in Granville County, about twelve miles North-west of the Town of Oxford, adjoining the lands of Peterson Thorpe and others, which will be sold in three separate parcels, according to a recent survey, to wit: one parcel, on which the dwelling house is situated, contains 6667 acres, 275 of which is wood land; one tract of 523 acres, 200 of which is woods; and one tract of 335 acres of which 125 acres are woods-also one other Tract, adjoining the said land, known by the name of the Satterwhite Tract, costsining about 200 acres, one half of which is wood land. The whole of the land is well situated, of good quality, and well adopted to the growth of all the Crops usually made in this section of the State, Persons wishing to obtain further information in regard to this property, are referred to Thomas B.

Lewis, Esq., near Oxford The terms of sale will be one and two years credit, upon Bond with good security, to bear interest from and after the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given to the purchaser. The Bond to be given for the house and lot in Oxford, will beat interest from the day of sale, when immediate possession will be given.

The title to all this property will be retained up. til the payment of the purchase money. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C M. E. Oxford, May 22, 1848. (Pr. Adv. \$8.) 42 wie

ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALLE In Warrenton, N. C. Nancy P. Hickman, and others,

Ex parte Petition, In Warren Court of Equity. BY virtue of a decree made in the above cause it April Term, 1848, I shart offer for sale, at public

auction, at the Court House in the Town of Werenton, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, upons credit of twelve months, the very spacious and bear trial Lot owned and occupied by the late Mrs. Ar nes Hickman, and situated in the most elegible put of the l'own. It consists of ten original half an lots, elegantly improved and handsomely decorate with shrubbery. The Mansion has two stories, will four specious and excellent rooms and a passage below, with three rooms above stairs. It comprise all necessary out houses, Kitchen, Laundry, Dany, Smoke House, Stables, Ice House, &c. all of frame work and convenient. The Garden is one of the most spacious and elegant in the village, and is whole has a handsome and durable enclosure. Then is in the yard, and immediately on the street, a large and convenient office, with a fire place, attached to the Lat. To lamilies in search of health and good society, whether they choose to make Warrenion their permanent abode, or a pleasant resort during the sickly season, this situation offers advantages which have been rarely met with heretofore, and which may not again be presented Its location to tired and yet very convenient to the business part of the village, its spacious grounds, its handsome inall conspire to recommend it as the most desirable Residence which has been in this market for many

Bond with approved security will be required C. M. COOK, C. M E. Warrenton, May 10. Pr. Adv \$10. 38 6w

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD. ANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 22

December fast, his negro boy WARREN. He's 21 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches bigh double head. He carries himself very slovenly, turn his feet very much out, and is knock-kneed The above reward will be given for the apprehension & for his delivery to me at my residence, 9 miles Wel of smithfield. ROB'T A SANDERS. Johnston County, April 15, 1848.

ECEIVED this day, from the North, 450 hs Smoked Beef, Beef Tougues and Harcelona Sausages,



GAINES, Piane Fortes, has induced them to enlarge their upply, and they are now pleased to inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have at present on hand, and intend keeping continually, different slyles and patterns, of both Rose Wood and Mahogany, rerying in prices from \$210 to \$500. They have sup. -self-elected to vote nine votes for them—no, not self-elected only, but elected and fointed in upon them by some ten men of Georgetown, the Federal Union of Georgia, and the Baltimore Convention! The Baltimore Convention of 1840 enriched the language by one new word, so expressive that it has never been lost; but Ruckerism can no longer hold undisputed sway as the only one expressive enough in itself of that low fraud and petty trickery by which unscrapulous men, without merit or authority, steal the rights and betray the honor of their country. Alas, that South Carolina has furnished a parallel!

The nominee of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and received the congratulations of his political trion to their stables to their establishment, in which every state bound, dr. Persons wanting any thing in their fine, will find it to their advantage to give received the congratulations of his political trion of the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and received the congratulations of his political trion of the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the self-edered and fointed in upon them by some ten men of Georgia, and the Baltimore Convention!

The nominee of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening, and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles, on Thursday evening and the province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles. The province of the Baltimore Convention was radiant with smiles of the province of the province of the province of the province of the provin

GAINES, RICHES & CO. Mach 11, 1848. Sycamore Street, Petersburg