the banner of Internal Improvements in ma

sent up in response to all this one loud and

universal Amen-one enthusiastic Well done!

Yes, we were told in the midst of the fight that a certain great Captain was about to dash aside the glittering honors of a royal Court and fly to our aid and rescue. He was counted a valiant Knight of old renown, one who had engaged in an hundred hard fought battles. He was represented, as destined to wield a battle axe against the enemies of Internal Improvements, equal in power to that of the far famed Cocur de Lion, against the infidel host of the East. Well, in the course of time this great Captain came. He declared, that in future, his life should be devoted to the cause,-the glorious cause. He had repeatedly before done battle for political purposes which, compared with the object of his present amoution, was as a mess of pottage, as dust in the balance. He was caressed-flattered-praised-huzzaed and feasted. On his appearance, hats went up, thunders of applause went round and the welkin rang again with shouts of approval. At the feast,-the great feast given him, what a scene was exhibited!! There had come up to it, political adversary as well as friend. There were to be seen assembled around that festive board the rich, the chivalrous, the patriotic of the land. When the highly respected and venerable patriarch of the feast arose to announce the toast in honor of the renowned one, who had brought the company together, every eye was intently fixed, and when he in his own generous and glowing zeal for the honor of his State, coupled that toast, and the name of him whom it compliand what whole souled bumpers went down And when the object of all this-the recipient of so much "feast of reason," - the real such an out-pouring of all the pent up foun tains of respect, and in the midst of that gush of eloquence, which he alone can equal, proclaimed that he had enlisted for the War. and would live or die with Internal Improvement in North Carolina, there re-echoed through the streets and halls and along the hills and valleys of the far famed tity of Oaks, a loud, prolonged shout of approval, compared with which the voice of the mighty host of Islam, when assembled on the plains of Damascus, wa- in the language of the poetic and philosophic STRANGE "si ent thunder!" That was indeed, an eventful day for our native State! When that feast ended, Democrat and Whig, old and young. rich and poor, retired, well pleased with all that had been done, and full of the praises of the renowned Captain,- the distinguished guest." The Central Road was even then pronounced as good as built, "as a settled natter." Mountains began to move from their bases and bow their lofty heads,-valleys to feet! If we are men, we should speak out. shut their gaping mouths,-the shrill voice of the steam whistle to be heard in imagination, in every section. Each village of the East began to converse familia ly with every one of the West and the full granaries that " should the Democratic or any other party of the Yadkin and Catawba were already pouring their riches into the lap of other lands. The work went bravely on-the chief to go-To THE DEVIL?" You have declared. battle was fought-the main prize was won The far famed Captain and his gallant com-

bound with the laurel wreath. Again, that Captain went forth to battle. readily endorsed by a wise council of the morto was inscribed upon his banner. The Delphic Oracle was consulted, and equivoca responses came forth. The spirited charger of the great Captain occasionally stumbled. and like Napoleon on his way to Moscow, he thought he saw in it an unfavourable omen. and would fain have returned, but Destiny urged him onward Days of anxiety to his friends have passed and no news of victory has come to cheer them. On the contrary rumor is busy in destroying their hopes and dampening their spirits, by whispering the melancholy story that he has been met-cut off from the main body of his army-surrounded,-captured by a handful of the enemy, his banner taken from him, and he made "to endorse without reserve" their most degra ding conditions. In the face of this most unexpected and unfortunate intelligence, many a stout heart has yielded to the promptings of despair; terror and dismay seem spreading through the land. The Citadel, once the scene of that great Captain's glory, is thought to be in eminent peril. To ar est such a disaster his friends and the remaining adherents to his cause, have challenged his captors to one more desperate conflict, before all hope is surrendered. That conflict is to render still more distinguished the already immortal anniversary of a great nation's birth. Let us all send up our humble and earnest prayers that this day, the 4th of July, A. D. 1850, may be signalized by the rescue from captivity, of him, who like the illustrious LaFaye'te, braved the stormy Atlantic to do service in our cause! On the plains of Rolesville the great battle is to be fought; already the clash of arms is heard-high in the breeze the plumes of the gallant combatants are waving. Terrific indeed, is the tread of those two mighty armies. Let not the sun go down upon that gory field, unless the body of the Chief has been rescued from the hands of his foes. If not, let us vie with the city of old to which the great poet referred, when he sung—

not only of nearly an the then leaders of the Democratic party, who are since dead or recity of old to which the great poet referred, when he sung—

not only of nearly an the then leaders of the process of the poet o

peers were d clared victors, and their brows

And peaceful slept the mighty Hector's shade." ONE OF THE TRUE DOCTRINITES. July 4th, 1850.

Barnum, on dit has bought a church in stitution, nor moved a peg towards the re-

MR. EDITOR: Despite the dictatorial tone of Lincoln, Asa Biggs, of Martin, James L.

vin Graves, of Caswell, Henry Cansler, of

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren, W P. Stal-

W. Caldwell, laid on the tab'e.'

And there, sir, that bill has slumbered from

that day to this; a period of ten long years has

well! And now hear another wonder. Will

But now the scene changes. The Party

David, but all the Goliahs of the Party, shout

were warned, in under tones, by the shrewd

"in any shape or any form."

In the last Goldsboro' Telegraph, there was an article, declaring that "General Saunders promised his influence, the influence of his party. and the prominent men in the West, of both parties, to secure them a Charter for a Rail Road to Newberne, and THE STATE TO TAKE IWO THIRDS OF THE STOCK."

The Eduor also says, "our friends in Newberne will remember this." Can it be pos ible that Gen. Saunders made any such promise, or pledge? If he did, so soon as the people of Newberge and other sections of the East, who are inerested in the extension of the Central Rail Road, see his letter to the Rolesville Convention, it behooves them to come out boldly and fix him and Smith did not vote at all. with the fact, that the people here may not be deceived. WILL THEY NOT DO IT?

If I am not mistaken the Rolesville Convention leclared that they would not support any of the true doctrine Candidates, unless they endorsed without reserve" the Resolution introduced by Mr. Shepard, in the nominating Convention, and posed of. Journal page 434. ejected, alm st unanimously. Now Messrs. Mc that Resolution-ridiculing it most unmerciful-

good old native State, in triumph from the Mountains' to the sea shore "There was Is it understood that Gen. Saunders has "en dorsed, without reserve," this Resolution? If he has, in what a ridiculous position he has placed himself! The Resolution has been dubbed the stand-still--mum-do nothing-finger-in-the this question been sleeping under the kind nouth Resolution? Should he be elected, and care of its Democratic friend, G. W. Cald. plan for extending the Central Rail Road to Newberne, come before the House of Commons, the Demogratic Party-will the Free Suf the State to take two-thirds as promised) in what a predicament will he be placed, if any meddlesome and uncharitable member, should presume to call for the yeas and nays! When his name constituted champion of this measure, who is called, he will have to respond somewhat after is now arro ating to himself its paternity was his fashion: "Mr. Speaker: I wish to be ex- a member of this same Legislature, and sat cused from voting. I "endorsed, without res re ' the Mum Resolution of my friend Mr. Shepard, adopted by a Convention of my distinguished fel low-citizens of the town of Rolesville, which Convention was presided over by the Rev. Burwell Temple, a gentleman remarkable for his enlightened and patriotic devotion to the cause of rights! mental, moral, and physical improvement. Under this endorsment "without reserve," I am de- are beaten year after year on all the old issues. barred the privilege of voting upon this interesting They must hoist a new flag. They send aand important occasion. Being ready at all times to defer to the wishes of my constituents, and being anxious to surrender my own opinion, whether right or wrong, to the superior intelligence of those who called me into political existence, I Suffrage as a hobby and mount Davy Reid must beg the indulgence of the House, to remain upon it. The mandate-"hear and obey"silent and amuse myself by playing with my goes forth. Whereupon not only the little watch seal, and ruminating over the misfortunes of poor "unhappy Spain," until I can hear from | loud and lustily for Free Suffrage. They the second edition of that glorious Convention, which nominated me, and is expected to assemble in the City Hall, somewhere between this time and the adjournment of the Legislature. As could never be checked or controlled in its himself upon three grounds: my collegues are not in the habit of public speak. | career; but that in its legitimate and necesing, and have never visited "unhappy Spain," I sary consequences, it must lead to a total with that chause in it, or "against extending birds with one stone, by asking (as they are in tation in the Legislature to that of White Pougle' - (Oregon.) the same b x with mysell) that th y also may be Depulation, the destruction of the Federal Now let it be conceded, for the present, permitted to remain must. And - are very basis in the distribution of the school fund that the clause here spoken of, and which, it difficult to hear when there is so much whispering, and the abolition of all property qualifications is alleged, should have rendered the Bill odiand attend to their farms, and that I may depart hence, and hold a Conference with my friend, the of served of all observers, arose to respond to | Rev. Mr. Temple, upon the remedies for the unfortunate crisis and unhappy condition, into which the country has been driven, by the legislation of those, who have never had an opportunity of seeing how things are done in " unhappy Spain."-Sir, I thank the House for its protound atten-

> Resolution, will be the character of the Speech, he will deliver, and no doubt a unanimous per mission to be mum, and also to relire, would be

> the Resolution, pray on what position does he stand? Can he ask with a clear conscience, the support of the advocates of the Rolesville Convention? Would he be the means of their falsifying their word? World they themselves, after declaring in solemn Convention, and publishing it to the World, that they would not support uny man who does not endorse that Resolution, " with out reserve," falsily their own word, and sustain Gen. Saunders? If so, then it should be known. for the people will then be able to place a proper estimate upon the proceedings of bellicose Conventions, and counter Conventions, gotten up for ef-

> take ground against Internal Improvement in this

that you have in your possession certificates to

that effect. You enquired of General Saunders.

whether their publication was called for. To this

he has not, as I have heard, deigned to make any

reply. WILL HE DARE DEMAND THEIR PUBLICA-

placed? Is it not known that the people of other

all the evils of Gen. Saunders' conduct? That

we, without distinction of party, are to be denoun-

worse than the dog in the manger-that we have

lars of the State funds, and that we are disposed

to refuse even a tew hundred dollars to improve

other sections? Will not this be the result?-

Does it behoove us to suffer the conduct of Gen.

Saunders to place us in such an unenviable, such

false position, before our friends of other sec-

tions? Is not Gen. Saunders' act most unkind

and ungrateful, towards the liberal minded men,

from the extremes of East and West, who have

voted such large appropriations for works in the

we should cut ourselves loose from Gen. Saun-

ders, leave him to his fate, the fate which he de-

mend our Constitution, containing so many

odious restrictions, are to be found the names

A VOTER.

FOR THE REGISTER.

ment, here or elsewhere, to support him!

tion, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner, calling a convention. Mr. Keen (a Democrat from Rockingham. David S. Reid's own County, and no doub. Again: I would ask whether there are not his intimate friend) moved that the Bill, with many respectable gentlemen, of both political parthe amendment, be indefinitely postponed ties, who will declare, have declared, who have Again, on the 12th of January 49, the same certified and will certify, most unequivocally, that Bill being under consideration, Gen. Saunders did say in some of his speeches,

"Mr. T. J. Person (another Democrat)

moved the indefinite postponement of the be elected Governor of the honest old State enlightened age, they would go where they deserve | Bill."

On the 15th of December '48, a series of

"Mr. Kelly, (a Democrat from Duplin)

On the 9th of January, '49, the Free Suf-

Western Democrat,) being under considera-

moved that the Resolutions be rejected-

Free Suffrage Resolutions were introduced,

bers of the last Legislature and to their con- of it upon the ground, stituents who defeated Free Suffrage, you 2. It was carrying out the Missouri Comcannot prevent its ultimate success. The MR. EDITOR: I desire to call the attention West has been borne down by the unequal ing to the territory of Oregon alone, all of of our Western people to the insincerity of influence of the East. What we gained in which lies north of the Missouri Compromise bension as to the Missouri compromise WHY. the Democratic Party, on the subject of Free the Convention of '35, we were willing to line" Suffrage, a question in which we are deeply abide by. We had no desire to wage a sec. Now I assert that the Territory of Oregon interested. I charge it on the leaders of tional warfare against our brethren of the had no connection whatever, with the Misthat Party, at least in the middle and Eas- East. But, sirs, when your leaders put up so ri Compromise,—that said Compromise tern counties, notwithstanding all their loud as their Standard bearer a man, who comes did not extend to that territory, either by stood in saying distinctly that Oregon was a new professions to the contrary, they have a set- from you to us and undertakes to preach a its terms or in spirit, and I further assert, territory to which there was no comprotled purpose of finally defeating this great crusade against yourselves, and you endorse that Oregon did not lie North of the line of measure; and that the sole object in agita- that man by your votes, we are bound to that Compromise. submit no longer. This thunder triumphed In the Convention of 1835, called to a-

> prediction, it will triumph again. July 1st 1850.

RANDOLPH .- We understand there are nine son, Nat. Macon, and J. J. Daniel—but, sir, singularly enough, we there find a whole phalaux of the present chiefs of that same party, not one of whom raised his voice against the unjust and sectional process. The commons in Randolph. It is proceed to be used a whole convention on the 8th in order to fix upon a sure and available ticket. That's righ thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north of the States gainst the unjust and sectional process. gainst the unjust and sectional provisions aldrawing his name from the canvass. ready contained or then inserted in our Con-Greensborough Patriot,

BUNCOMBE.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. GALES: The equivocation of REID Gen. Saunders' letter to you, I think I have the Gaines, of Montgomery, Lewis Marsteller, and the barefaced misrepresentations of the Gen. Saumers letter to you, I think I have the of New Hanover, James S. Smith, of Orange, Standard in reference to the vote of the former whilst in Congress, for the Oregon Bill, lings, of Gates, John S. Baily, (then) of Pas- with the principle of the Wilmot Proviso quotank, besides many others from all ser- incorporated in it, deserve to be exposedtions of the State Is it possible these men fully and fearlessly exposed. This is a subcould not have secured Free Suffrage in that ject on which the People should suffer or Convention, had they sincerely believed in submit to no concealment, no deception. the doctrine and desired to have done so? They should demand of those who are Can-But, sir, the strangest truth yet to be told is didates to carry a clean breast, to make full the fact, that every living light of them ex- and true confessions of their past acts and cept three, roted for the amended Constitu- present opinions in relation to this great question and thereby expressed their opposition to tion so vitally connected with their interest Free Suffrage. Mr. Edwards voted against and honor. Has MR. REID done this? No. the amended Constitution and Messrs. Biggs Has the Standard done it for him? No .-They have both attempted to deceive the Now for another scrap of history: Du- public in reference to this matter. This asring the Legislature of 1840-41, a Bill to es- sertion is not made at random. I have the tablish Free Suffrage was introduced, read proofs before me and I submit them to the the first time and passed. On its second honest voters of the State that they may judge

reading the subject was thus summarily dis- for themselves. In the first place let us see what is the "The Bill to secure to the Free White charge against Mr. Reid. It is this: "THAT Rae and Bushee made strong speeches against Men of the State the right of voting for the WHILST A MEMBER OF CONGRESS HE VOTED representatives in the Senate of the General FOR THE OREGON BILL WITH THE ODIOUS AND UNJUST PRINCIPLE OF THE WILMOT Assembly, was read and on motion of Mr. G.

PROVISO IN IT ' Now what defence does Mr. Reid make to this charge so grave, so serious, so damning,

in its character? It is as follows,-(I quote from his address

published in the last Standard.) While a member of congress I endeavoured to ad

here to the principles of the Missouri Compromise : frage men believe me, when I tell them that and when a bill was before that body to establish a DAVID S. REID, DAVID S. REID, the self-Territorial Government for Oregon, containing & clause inhibiting slavery, in that Territory-being compelled either to vote for the bill with that restriction or against extending the protection of our laws coolly by and saw his bantling thus kicked in to that distant people-1 voted for the bill, together with many Southern gentlemen. Some partizan the head by one of the leaders of his own Par-Whighewspapers have seized on this pretext, and ty? It is even so, sir. He was then a Senator charged me with having voted for the Wilmot Profrom Rockingham and not one word said he viso. This charge is untrue, for I am, and ever have about Free Suffrage and the Poor Man's been opposed to that Proviso, and have never voted for it at any time or in any way. The restriction in the Oregon bill applied to that Territory alone, all f which lies north of the Missouri Compromise line, whereas the Wilmot Pravise proposes to inhibit slavery both North and South of that line 1 voted for broad for foreign aid S. A. Douglass, of Ilthe Resolutions annexing Texas, which contained a linois, and Sam. Houston, of Texas, are sent Proviso excluding slavery in all that part of Texas, on from Washington. They take up Free North of the same line These Resolutions were voted for by all the Democrats from the South, yet n doing so we did not vote for the Wilmot Proviso."

This is his defence, and it appears to be what the lawyers would term "a confession and avoidance, for he admits that he voted for the Oregon Bill with a clause inhibiting ones of the East, that the question once started slavery in that Territory -but he excuses

1. He was obliged to vote for the Bill

beg leave, according to the old adage, to kill two change from the present basis of Represen- the protection of our laws to that distant

provement, what deafening shouts went up resulting the House, most earnestly, that, in the members of both Houses. It was hor- ous to Mr. Reid, was nothing BUT, a simple fell whilst this subject is under consideration, my col- rid to think of this. But no matter, said the prohibition of slavery for all time to come in leaders- the Party must do something. Ac- Oregon, pray, does this better his condition cordingly, the followers shut their eyes and Should such an excuse avail with Southern "go it blind." From Cherokee to Currituck | men and especially with the leaders of his they proclaim themselves for Free Suffrage - Party? Why look at it! It appears to me. that the man is trifling with the good sense By the time the Legislature met, however, of the people. He certainly must think his the spell had been broken. I was a witness own friends more casily gulled than any set to the proceedings of the House and well re. of men that ever lived. They have contenmember how the wire-workers tried to e- ded heretefore that Congress had no right to vade and stave off the issue. Those from prohibit Slavery, in any Territory, that it the East and Middle were bold in their op- could not Legislate on the subject, that thus position and moved all the time to reject, to to Legislate was a palpable violation of the postpone, &c. The following instances will | Constitution, as well as insulting and degrading to the Sonth. If so, can it avail Mr. Reid to say that he voted to violate the constitution, for a measure that insulted, degraded, wronged the South-his own constituents-ave, violated his own eath, that he might extend the protection of our laws of a distant People?" Is not such an excuse insulting to our understandings? Vote to viofrage Bill introduced by Mr. Sheek (a late our rights and our honor, that he might give laws to a distant people," even to Oregon! Vote to violate his own oath, because, for sooth, if the People of Oregon did not get a government, forthwith, they might be subcted to inconvenience,-even danger and anarchy! Is this .Mr. Reid's morality. Are such his political ethics? And there principles thus gravely urged as an excuse for past conduc', to be the guide of his future actions? It so, then God forbid, that he should ever of North Carolina! Is it not the odious doc Finally, the Party are whipped in, in the trine of Seward, over and over again? Can House; the Bill passes that body and goes to you make any thing less out of it? Is it not the Senate, where it is killed. Immediate- creating a necessity,-a rule of action, a ly afterwards, Mr. Rayner again introduced guide, for Legislative conduct, above, beyond his bill for a Convention of the People on higher than the Constitution, and more bind-TION? It is your duty, Mr. Ednor, in justificathis subject (the only certain and fair mode ing than your oath to support it! Is not this His valor and devotion to the cause, were non of yourself-in duty to the people of the of ascertaining the sense of the people.) On the very ground which Seward, and his county, to give these certificates, these proofs its second reading, it was defeated by a vote abolition associates assume as an excuse, a lea ned and true doctrinite. An orthodox publicly! Sir, in what condition have we been 74 to 16 (3 of the whole being necessary to justification, for assailing our rights? The sections of the State are visiting upon our heads, pass it ) Among the latter were 12 demo- wit of man cannot dev se a process of reasoncrats and 4 Whigs. These Democratic gen- ing or invent a web of sophistry, by which tlemen should be remembered :- they are it can be made out anything else in subged as close fisted, stingy, seltish, and ungrateful, Messrs. Brown, Davis, Herring, R. H. Jones, stance and effect. There is not a member of Kelly, A. J. Leach, Mosely, McNeil, Nixon, Mr Reid's party in the State, who, if he sinreceived the benefit of nearly three millions of doi- S. Person, Saunders, and C. Taylor, 6 of cerely believes that Congress has no right to whom could have passed the bill! Several prohibit Slavery in any of our Territories, or of this party did not vote at all-among them who believes that thus to prohibit it, wrongs and degrades the South, would not open v Such, Freemen of Western Carolina, is the and unhesitatingly declare (political bias being history and fate of this question-slighted thrown aside,) that he should have suffered in '35—laid on the table in '40 and '41 and Oregon to go without a government, for a killed in '48 and '49, and by Democratic century, before giving such a vote! Is there votes. The reasons why the party in the one who would not so think, who would not Centre? It becomes us, sir, to cut ourselves Middle and East arc op osed to this great mea- thus speak? Why then will they suffer ouse without distinction of party from such un- sure and will always seek its defeat, are per- themselves to be gaggd, manacled hand and just suspicion. To do this, it is necessary that feetly palpable and are well understood by foot, by the iron despotism of Party? Is not them. I shall not recount them. But we of this a matter, upon which hangs the very 1846? Sir, it had no more convexion with it, as I have the West now see that there is no truth in existence of the South? Is this a principle

her own course in this issue-irrespective of MR. REID, AND THE EXCUSE GIVEN FOR IT? that had no connexion with it party. And I say to the Dem cratic mem- But he attempts to avoid the consequences

promise,-" the restriction in the Birl apply-

And now for the proofs, and I ask a canbefore. Remember 1835. And mark my did attention to them. In the first place what was the Missouri Compromise? In the 8th

" And be it further enacted, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States onthirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north lati-tude, not included within the limits of the States

The Gentleman's amendment was rejected by a vote of theirty one majority, clearly settling of '87—which interdicting clause was in the Orecrimes whereof the parties shall have been duly promises of a similar character.

convicted, shall be, and is hereby, forever prohibi-Barnum, on dit has bought a church in Philadelphia, in which 2.000 persons can be seated, and he intends fitting it up for Jenseated, and he intends fitti The Boston Post mentions in proof of the rogress of phonography, that a lazy boy

and conveyed to the person claiming his or her abor or service as aforesaid."

This was the Compromise. The line of that Compromise was 36° 30', north latitude and running where? To the Pacific Ocean? By no means, but running through " all the territory ceded by France to the U. States under the name of Louisiana." The Compromise was confined to that Territory. It did not extend beyond it. The line of the Compromise therefore did not reach the Oregon part of the Territory of Louisiana, acquired above quoted from, let us proceed to Mr. Reid's tone in which Hamlin and other North by the United States from France. How other excuse. then could Oregon have been put down by Mr. Reid as included in, because north of the Missouri line? Is all this to be attributed to ignorance of the geography and history of these Territories? Not so. It is a flimsy excuse, invented to suit the occasion, and to day.) hide or plaster over the enormity of a vote which should sink a regiment of politi-

But I do not ask that my assertion should stand for proof in this matter. I will condemn Mr. Reid from the lips of his own friends. On the 12th January 1847, this same Oregon Bill for which Mr. Reid voted was under consideration in the House of in it as follows, viz:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall

have been duly convicted. On that day (see Con. Globe 1947, page (69) Stephen Adams introduced the following amendment, viz:

" Res lved. That nothing in relation to slavery in this act shall be construed as an int ntion to int of r with the provisions or spirit of the Missouri Compromis , but the same is her by r cogniz das at ading to all t rrit ry which may hereafter b acquir d by the United Stat s."

MR. THURMAN, said "he thought the whole of the amendment out of order, inasapplication whatever.

Mr. Ham in (then and now a distinguished political friend of Mr. Reid-at present a Senator of the United States from Maine moved to amend Mr. Adam's proviso by adadding the following viz:

" Provided, Nothing herein contained on the to interfere in any wise with the provisions or spirit of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr H. said " he would vote for the amendment, without however any reference to the Missouri Compromise whatever. He held that that Compromise had nothing to do with the Territory of Oregon. He voted un-

Mr. Adams then withdrew his amendment and consequently Mr. Hamlin's proviso to it,

friend of Mr. Reid, then introduced the following amendment viz:

Insert between the words "and" and 'shall," in the 7th line of the 12th Section, the words: "Inasmuch as the whole of the said territory lies North of 36° 30' North latitude known as the line of the Missouri Compromise." It can be easily seen how this amendment would have made the section

Globe 1847 page 178) gave his reasons at speech on it. I begall to procure that speech and ength in favor of this amendment and on the next day it was rejected by a vote of 82 yeas 113 navs. The debate on the passage of the Bill its third reading was then opened, from jons, and restrictions of the ordinance of 1787. The which debate, I will extract a few opinions opinions of its inhabitants were alike unknown and touching the ground assumed by Mr. Reid. Mr. Thurman said.

"Another reason why I voted against the amend ment of the gentier en from South Carolina was that if the Missouri compromise did not reach beyond the Rocky Mountains, this is a proposition to omend that compromise : in other words, to make another com-

should have voted against the amendment of the I am for executing it so far as it remains unerecuted This has not been a question about adhering to the Misseuri compromise. That compromise, as I said before, reached only to the summit of the Rocky Mountuins. All the territory acquired of France south of exception of a lutie west of the State of Arkansos-States inwhich slavery is tolerated That compromise, then instead of being violated, has been retigiously observed by the North, and will be relig

And pray, did Mr. Reid hear all this?-Was he deaf or asleep? Mr. Hamt in obtained the floor next and spoke

at great length in favor of the Bill, and I call the particular attention of the friends of Mr. Reid

to his remarks. He said-"Louisiana was acquired by the treaty of 1803 : subsequently to the acquisition of that territory there was adopted by both branches of Congress what was called the Missouri compromise. One word in relaion to that compromise. The gentleman from South Carolina yesterday presented his amendment, thus opening the wide field of slavery to discussion. I was an amendment recognising clearly and distinctly that the tine of parallel established in the Missouri compromise extended through to the Puc fic Ocean, or that all the territory lying north of that line unmbriced within its provisions. Why, sir the gentleman negatives this proposition by his own argument The declaration with which he commenced his speech was clearly and distinctly that that territory of Oregon and what bearing then, could the comproveise of 1820 have upon territory which was secured by the treaty of Mr. BUKT here interposed, and (Mr. H yielding

the floor) begged leave to say that the gentleman victed." from Maine, as well as the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman ] he thought did not do entire justice to the research and discrimination of those on the opposite side of this question, when they intima-SIR. THE MEREST TRYO KNOWS THAT THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE WAS CON-FINED TO THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY I think, sir; it I made myself intelligible on any

Mr. Hamlin resumed: "If he had designed to make a new Missouri compromise line though to the Pacific, on the parallel of 36° 30 lat, it would have been a little more open, section of the act passed 6th March 1820, to mendment which he proposed I did myself there-fore apprehend that he designed to cover this territory as a part of the territory belonging to the Union, by the acquisition of Louisians. Now he tells us clearly sud distinctly that his amendment was for the purpose of extending that line, or extending it over territory where it did not exist before. Common plated by the act, slavery and involuntary THE QI ESTION, NOW AND FOREVER THAT WE ARE TO gon Bill for which Mr. Reid voted. How then

are the names of Geo. Bower, of Ashe, Cal- out west spells Andrew Jackson, &ru Jaxn. States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, the Pacific. Mr. Burt declared "that the m rest death to us all, will be exposed, and be met with

Tyro knows that the Compromise was confined to that scorn and contempt which they des Tyro knows that the Compromise was conjugated the hands of a highminded and enlightened put to be ple! Governor, who was present and heard all this, who has found it convenient to appear more igno-

rant, than that "merest tyre." I think I am justified in declaring, that second ground, assumed by Mr. R id, as an excuse for his vote is unfounded in fact, and reason.

But before indulging in those reflections which Territory, not one part of which was ever a are naturally suggested by reading the debate, And what Southern man can read the

> 3. That it was not the WILMOT Proviso which was in the Oregon Bill.

Then what Proviso was it? It must be remembered that the Convention which nominated wir.

Bered that the Convention which nominated wir.

R id in 1848 passed the following Resolution (as R id in 1848 passed the following Resolution (as cessity for it or not. The whole convention which is the Standard of that cessity for it or not. bered that the Convention which nominated Mr.

10. Resolved, That the Congress of the United States . has no control, directly or indirectly, medi a'ly or imme liately, over the institution of Slavery' n that we are opposed to the Wilmot, or Winn that we are opposed to the Wilmot, or winthrop, or Webster Proviso in whatever shape it may
glaring him full in the face, is to me income.

This Resolution deals a death blow at all the Provisos-whether from Winthrep, Wilmot or Webster! The truth is, they did not know, that Mr. Reid had given such a vote as the one we Representatives with the Slavery prohibition are considering, or they would not have sung quite so loud about Provisors. A friend, however. has suggested, that perhaps they did know all about it, and that is the reason why they shot off such a big gun against the whole Proviso family -old as well as young-upon the same principle that the culprit who wishes to escape observation and detection is always the first and loudest in the cry of "thief! thief!!-catch him!" Be this as it may, the Whigs did not learn that he had ever given such a vote, until the last election was either over or it was too late to make it public, and hold t up before the People in that light which it de-But I ngain ask what Proviso was it? Now

assert that it was the veritabl WILMOT in so many words, and that the only difference in them. was the territory to which they were to be ap plied. In principle they were the same, just as the much as there was no portion of this Territo- st aling a shoat is as much a violation of the ry of Oregon to which the Compromise had any article of the decalogue "thou shalt not steal"-as the felonious taking and carrying away a valuable horse, or a purse laden with guineas. Why, are intelligent men to be humbugged, by a mere quibble? By a species of weak and contemptible suphistry, which a mere child in reason, can scatter to the winds? Look at it! The Standard coming to Mr. Reid's aid, declares that it was not that same young monster, the real A ILMOT, which he subject of slavery shall be construed as intending had denounced so lustily, that decorated the Oregon Bill so much to the liking of his friend, but the venerable, gray h aded old monster, which gained favor long time ago, called the "ORDIN-ANCE OF '87!" I am glad of this admission. It brings us to a point-to which I always like to come in an argument. Now, it holds to reason, in ethics, politics and mathematics, "that things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. der the belief THAT IT HAD NO MORE APPLI- It it can be proved then that the real "Wilmot TION TO OREGON THAN IT HAD WITH THE Proviso's is always the same in principle with the "Ordinance of '87" and that the "clause inhibit ing slavery" in the Oregon bill for which Mr. R. voted is also the same in principle, with the "Ordinance of 87"-then of course the "clause in hibiting slavery 'in the Oregon Bill will be the same in principle with the r al " Wilmot Proviso." the Ordinance of 87-and C for Mr. R s. clause | package of quarters of tickets. for inhibiting slavery. How then will it work?

Therefore, (things equal to the same thing, seing equal to C equals O. | each other.

W. (the WILMOT,) equals C. (the CEAUSE.) Now that these things are so-that this is truth. and that Mr. Reid did vote for the principle of the Oregon Bill, I appeal again to the record, and to read by reference to the prohibitory clause the testimony of his own political friends. As I before stated whilst the Bill was under considera Mr. Butt on the 14th January (See. Con. tion in the House, Mr. Burt, of S. C., made a read it. It most effectually uses up Mr. Reid .-Referring to Oregon, Mr. B. said-

It was then proposed to apply to that territory by the legislation of Cong ess the prohibitions, condit nuheeded Tress opinions were not at all consulted in this proposed legislation. Slavery did not exist in that territory. He did not know that a slave ev er made or ever would make a foot-print on its soil. It the article of the ordinance of 1757 were adopted, it was designed to be an eternal interdict upon slavery in that territory. Had Congress the power, he ask d, to impose upon the people of Oreg n that restriction? He proposed to institute and answer that inquiry. First what was the article of the ordinance of 1757, which it was proposed to apply to this territo- July 13.50,000 78 Nos. 12 drain, 15 ry of Oregon? It was to be found among certain July 15, 25,000 75 Nos 15 Jrain. a ticles which, in that ordinance, were denominated the people and States in the territory northwest of July 18, 10,000 78 Nos 13 dean, 13 the niver Onio." The sixth articl provides :

\* There shall be neither slavery nor incoluntary ser. July 20, 40,000 75 Nos. 18 dra'n 15 ritude in the said territory, otherwise thou in the pun- July 22, 12 000 75 Nos. 11 dr.'n. 24, ishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been du

This then, (according to Mr. B.) was the Or dinance of '87. This Ordinance or inhibition of slavery was the very clause in the Oregon Bill for which Mr. Reid vote. ! Now let us inquire what was the Wilmot Pr viso? I again call Mr. July 31, 37,500 78 Nos 16 dra'n, Burt to the stand. In that same speech he said-During the last session of Congre-s, when a proosition was made in that Hall to furnish the Government of the United States with the means of concluding a treaty of peace with Mexico-when an appropriation was sked for the simple purpose of co-cluding a treaty of peace with Mexico-a Demo-

on any territory that might be acquired from the nemy in Mexico. Who was that "Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania?" DAVID WILMOT! What did he move (according to Mr. Burt,) as a Proviso to the Three Million Bill? "The interdict of the Ordinance of 17871

But let these several provisoes or inhibiting clauses be put side by side. Here they are-look at them! Let Democrats look at them: Ord'n'ce of '87 | Wilmot Pro. | Clause in O. Bill.

"There shall " Provided. "There shall be be neither slave. That, as an ex neither slavery nor ry nor involun press and fun involuntary servitary servitude in damental con-tude in the said already said, than it had with the islands of the farther the said territory dition to the ac Territory other serves to meet, for attempting to humbug or deceive intelligent men. It the people of Rolesville can stomach him, let them have him; but it is insulting to ask the friends of Internal Improveinsulting to ask the friends of Internal Improveins ty shall have United States have been duly been duly con by virtue of any convicted." treaty which

may be negotiated between them, and to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be duly convic

Where is the difference in principle were not all our Torrisons acquired by the common treasure, if not the common blood, of all the

The Wilmot Proviso was nothing more nor less than the interdicting clause of the Ordinance HAVE NO NEW MISSOURI COMPROMISE LINES OR COM- can he have the boldness—the effrontery to de-

States?

But there is yet to be considered a much work much more humiliating feature of this whole man ter. I ask—I beg the People of the State to real the discussion on the Oregon Bill. It can be found in the Congressional Globe of 1847—pages 130 and 180. It will be the that the South offered the Missouri Com The history of the passage of that Bill should as an olive branch of peace. It was in the power whelm not only his second excuse, but his guage of Mr. Calhoun most scornfully as a public man! guage of Mr. Calhoun most scornfully reject ics announced to the South "you shall he more Compromises"—without feeling boil with indignation and resentment tauntingly told in that discussion, that the power of Congress over the subject of Slavery in the cessity for it or not. The whole course, north was arrogant and insulting in the cube How, after such conduct, such an other mous embers full in the face, is to me income every honorable man, that the act may have be

upon it, that mark of reprobation w justly deserves! When the oath of sentative is made to yield meh by inch to he mands of expediency—when the Cosmology battered down to give laws to "a distant popis -when those we send to Congress to protected defend our rights, and honor, tail of and cowardly yield everything to the company appetite of fanaticism, and then turn and list is hand of our Oppressors—when such takes page not only unrebuked and unbehoused, but warded with honors and with office, we stall to prepared for, and amply deserve the crains tate of cowards and slaves!

This vote of David S Kell for the Organ Ba with the principle of the Wilmot Procus her be already been used by the Abolitionists and Frasien as a taunt and argument against the South His election after that vote has been known the issue made upon it, will be regarder by them at the rious triumph and their orgus will ring whether tion and rejucing !

A triumph which may be flattering to the the ity of Democry, but will prive a severe buy to the proud sart of the South Lt the pople say which thy prejer To FACTS ARE BEFORE THEM! A NORTH CAROLINA

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Nos 20 42 47, prize 15 000, 8 Care at-at package of whole rickets. Nos. 4 48 78 prize 11,000; Alabami-in 1006 age of half tickets. Nos. 26 27 42, prize 5,500; Tennessa Nos 23 55 68, prize 17 5:0; Maryand

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Further particulars made known on June 16in,

Court, Spring term, I shall es

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