

From the Greensboro Patriot

WHIG MEETING IN GUILFORD

GREENSBORO, Oct. 21, 1851.

At a meeting of the citizens of the surrounding county, this day held in the court house, Joseph Gibson was called to the Chair, and Archibald Wilson and E. W. Ogburn requested to act as Secretaries.

John A. Gilmer, Esq., explained, in brief, the object of the meeting, and remarked, in substance, that nothing more clearly indicated the necessity for a more thorough organization of the Whig party than the movement of different factions and parties in the different sections of the country for the last two years.

That although the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South were apparently travelling in different directions, they were on the same errand and on the same road, that led to the same place, the annihilation of the very best Government ever devised for the liberty and happiness of man.

Mr. G. remarked that he had been and still was anxious to see formed a National Party—a party emanating from the honest and patriotic of the people of both the North and the Democratic parties—pledged to sustain and maintain the Compromise and the administration of the government strictly within the provisions of the Constitution.

That this seemed necessary to defeat the success of those who would disturb the Compromise in any particular, and of those who would solve the Union on real or apprehended grounds growing out of the same.

That the leading men of the abolition party in the nation, in their leading journals, had urged the members of that faction not to form into and act by themselves as a separate party, but in the several States to attach themselves from time to time to such party as may give most and bid highest for their votes.

Mr. G. said the strength of the Government had for some time been undergoing a very serious trial; that he was gratified to see, from recent demonstrations of popular opinion, that the people understood and were striking for their true interest and happiness.

He remarked that when aged, experienced and patriotic men of both the great political parties that had for years divided the country, proposed union in support of the Compromise and hostility to all who should oppose it, he was grieved to see, in the leading Democratic journal in this State, appeals to the members of his party "to stand to their colors," urging them to stand aloof, and charging the movement as a contrivance of the Whig Party.

Mr. G. said that he believed the sentiment of North Carolina when he said he was still for the Union: that he believed he people of this State were as zealous of their rights, and as ready and quick to see that they were in danger as others, and would go as far and risk as much to maintain them.

But they were not to be forced out of their property, or in case necessity compelled them to resistance, to arm those who may threaten or invade their institutions with the excuse that they were provoked to it.

Mr. G. said he was glad to find the great majority of the Whig party in the nation for the Compromise and the Union; that to the maintenance of those they were generally directing their efforts, indifferent whether the individuals preferred here heretofore been called Whigs or Democrats.

He regretted to believe there was wanting a corresponding liberality and sacrifice on the part of those who claim to direct and control the actions and opinions of the Democratic party.

That he was pained to see with them instances of exultation at success effected by the votes of the enemies of the Union and claimed as party triumphs.

That the people were beginning to rebuke most ungenerously the ultraism of the Whigs, and the honest and patriotic portion of the Democrats had still occasion for exertion and for union for the sake of the Union.

He said he had not yet despaired of the Republic; that in it he felt assured there were still to be found friends enough to maintain and preserve the Government strictly under the provisions of the Constitution, and that he would rather be a humble citizen of the United States than to be the President of any Southern or Northern republic.

William R. Walker, Esq., then offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting:

Resolved, That the Whigs of Guilford county, attached to their State and to its interests, and to the Union of the States, and that Union was formed by their fathers, and having watched with anxious interest the official conduct of the Executive and the National Government, surrounded as that Government has been by circumstances of a trying and perilous character.

Resolved, That they recognize in MILLARD FILLMORE a National Statesman, conservative in principle, inflexible in honest purpose, and faithful to the Constitution of the United States in its letter and its spirit; and that they regard his official career as President of this Confederacy as forming one of the most brilliant and honorable epochs in its history, and in patriotic justice accord only to that of the immortal Washington.

Resolved, That being entirely satisfied, by the best possible evidence, of the eminent fitness of MILLARD FILLMORE for the station which he now fills, they desire to see him re-elected to that responsible office, and will use all honorable means to effect this end, believing as they do, that their own dearest interests, and the best interests of the country, as well as every grateful impulse which can actuate an honest citizen, prompt them to such a course.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Guilford having also witnessed with lively satisfaction late manifestations of public favor towards a true-hearted Son of North Carolina and a Statesman without fear and without reproach, do further

Resolved, That they most cordially respond to the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM as the second office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That with the names of FILLMORE and GRAHAM associated the cause of Southern rights and Northern interests, the cause of Union, liberty, peace and justice; and under that flag they prefer to fight and are now ready to battle.

Resolved, That if further reached by the Whigs of Guilford, that though defeated in a recent campaign in the State of North Carolina, they are not discouraged or dismayed, but have preserved their armor bright and are again ready to rally in defence of that ancient Whig Cause as immortal as Time and as unconquerable as Truth.

Resolved, That the Whigs of Guilford are ready for the fight, and have an abiding faith in the gallantry of their companions east and west; and that they invite them to meet them in a State Convention, in Greensboro, on the third Monday in February next, or at such other place and time as may be agreed on, to renew and strengthen old bonds of fraternity, to consult for the public safety, and prepare for the campaign of 1852.

The Hon. A. H. Shepperd being present, was called upon, and addressed the meeting at some length, concurring cordially in the propositions and sentiments of the resolutions, and reviewing the course of public affairs which have so much distracted the

country. His address was marked by extraordinary fervor and power, and was listened to with deep attention by the large audience.

John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, being called on, excused himself in favor of James T. Morehead; but nevertheless added a few remarks, in his own happy style, in favor of the resolutions.

He was followed by James T. Morehead, Esq., in a brief review of the late congressional canvass, and in approval of the resolutions.

The resolutions were again read, and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

It was resolved that the publication of the proceedings of this meeting be requested in the Greensboro Patriot and other Whig papers of the State.

On motion, it was resolved that twenty delegates to the State Convention be appointed by the chair.

The meeting then adjourned.

Arch'd Wilson, Jos. GIBSON, Chm'n. E. W. Ogburn, Secretaries.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The time is fast approaching when the duty will be devolved upon the freemen of this country, of selecting from their midst some suitable person to occupy the Presidential Chair after the 4th of March, 1853.

The duties which attach to this high office, are such as to make it a matter of the greatest importance that the individual into whose hands they shall be committed, should be well versed in all that pertains to the history of our Government.

He should be a Republican in fact, as well as in name—a Statesman of enlarged experience and comprehensive mind—thoroughly imbued with reverence for the Constitution, under which our happy country has gone on from one degree of prosperity to another, until the brightest anticipations of its friends have been a thousand times more than realized.

Knowing no North, no South, no East, no West—the Union of the States should be the idol of his soul—the preservation of the liberties we enjoy his determination at every hazard.

Happily, at the present time, there is no difficulty in finding an individual in whom is united all the prerequisites necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties of said office.

The course of conduct of Mr. Fillmore, since invested with the oversight of the affairs of the nation, is an ample guarantee of what it would be, should the people think proper to continue to him the post he at present occupies.

His honesty, capacity and fidelity, are unquestioned. They have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of all; and we hardly need say, that should Mr. Fillmore be nominated by the Whig Party as their next candidate, for President of the United States, we shall give him our most hearty support.

But who shall occupy the second office in the gift of the people, is a question very little less important than the one we have been considering.

Like every one else, in this matter we have a choice. We think that Wm. A. Graham, the present able Secretary of the Navy, is pre-eminently qualified to discharge any duty which the people of the United States may devolve upon him.

That he would make an excellent Vice President there cannot be a doubt. Then, why should he not be nominated for this office? In justice to our gallant State, we ask that the claims she has upon the Whigs of the Union may be cancelled in the elevation to the Vice Presidency of her talented and gifted son.

With Millard Fillmore for President and Wm. A. Graham for Vice President, a ticket would be presented to the country invulnerable to opposition—a ticket that would inspire confidence in the bosom of every Whig of the land—that would rally to its support the friends of the Constitution and the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande North.

Weldon Patriot.

AN AMERICAN IN HAVANA.

A friend on a visit to Havana has communicated to us the particulars of an interview which he had with the Governor General of Cuba, and also with the prisoners before their departure for Spain, and although the matters to which his communication relates are somewhat of date, we think that the substance of what he states will still be perused with interest.

Our informant had no difficulty in obtaining an interview with the Captain General, who received him with much apparent cordiality, and at once entered into conversation on the subject of the Lopez expedition and the prisoners then at Havana.

The Captain General appeared to be disposed, and even anxious, to release the prisoners at once, but this he was not at liberty to do, in consequence of having in the discharge of his duty reported them and their cases to the Spanish government, by whom alone they could now be pardoned.

Other obstacles to his own desires in this matter had grown out of the strong current of public opinion in the island, and especially out of the violence of the New Orleans mob towards the Spanish consul at that city.

The latter was explained to the Captain's entire satisfaction; and he expressed his intention to recommend to his own government the release of the captives immediately on their arrival.

He spoke in just terms of the President and Government of the United States, and took occasion to say that they had done every thing in their power to prevent the invasion.

Soon after this interview, our friend visited the prisoners, and by the express permission of the Captain General, took with him several American citizens at the time in Havana.

To the prisoners themselves the visit appeared to be very acceptable. They appeared to be "pretty well treated, and their whole demeanor was high-spirited and comparatively cheerful, notwithstanding all their perils and hardships." Some of them were sick, some wounded; some had poisoned hands and feet, and all were well nigh naked.

Of their bearing, under misfortune, the writer of the communication before us says: "I always loved my country and my countrymen, but I must say, seeing the poor deluded fellows as I saw them, has, if possible, added largely to my affection for and admiration of the American race."

You never saw men upon the face of the earth under any circumstances, who could behave better than they do." All of them were anxious to know how they and the expedition were regarded by the Government and people of the United States.

"I told them," says the writer, "that the President was one of the best men living, that he mourned over their folly in engaging in such an unlawful enterprise; but that, being a humane man, he would not doubt feel towards them, on their return, as the father did towards the Prodigal Son."

"Ah, yes, sir," said one of them; we have experienced all that the Prodigal Son did, except the riotous living.—*Republic.*

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas there is reason to believe that a military expedition is about to be fitted out in the United States for the purpose of invading the Mexican Republic, with which this country is at peace; and whereas there is reason to apprehend that a portion of the people of this country, regardless of their duties as good citizens, are concerned in or may be seduced to take part in the same; and whereas such enterprises tend to degrade the character of the United States in the opinion of the civilized world, and are expressly prohibited by law:

Now therefore, I have issued this Proclamation, warning all persons who shall connect themselves with any such enterprise, in violation of the laws and national obligations of the United States, that they will thereby subject themselves to the heavy penalties denounced against such offences; that, if they should be captured within the jurisdiction of the Mexican authorities, they must expect to be tried and punished according to the laws of Mexico, and will have no right to claim the interposition of this Government in their behalf.

I therefore exhort all well-disposed citizens who have at heart the reputation of their country, and are animated with a just regard for its laws, its peace, and its welfare, to discountenance, and by all lawful means prevent, any such enterprise; and I call upon every officer of this Government, civil or military, to be vigilant in arresting for trial and punishment every such offender.

Given under my hand, the twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and the seventy-sixth of the Independence of the United States.

MILLARD FILLMORE. By the President: J. J. CRITTENDEN, Acting Sec'y of State.

LATE EVENTS ON THE GRANDE.

BROWNSVILLE, (On the Grande,) Oct. 7. Messrs. Editors: The smugglers' war on this frontier has at length commenced; soldiers in the defence of their country's laws and innocent women and children at their homes, have fallen by the bloody hands of a band of creatures lured on to such acts by the threat of plunder, and the bribery of those whose dollars far exceed their principles in number, and who seem to be striving to increase the disparity between the two.

For some time past the valley of the Rio Grande has been in a state of ferment, arising principally from the stagnation in trade, added to the naturally restless disposition of the population.

This stagnation has arisen from the fact that under the prohibition and high tariff of the Mexican Government (the northern States being now stocked with goods from the United States) the end will not justify the means, and fortunes cannot be made by smuggling as easily as they could twelve months ago.

In other words, "times are getting hard." Property which twelve months ago was worth thousands is now reduced to hundreds, and some method must be adopted to meet the repeated calls for money from the creditors.

The valley of the Rio Grande, so much vaunted and held forth to those who have never seen it, as the Eden of Texas, if not of the South, and in praise of which the most vivid imaginations are so largely drawn on, to describe waving fields of golden grain, where naught but thorny chapparal or desert wastes exist, is, in fact, without the utmost diligence, energy, and industry, nothing more than a desert.

Unfortunately, the inhabitants possess but a small portion of any of these qualities.—They, like all people among whom it has been common for individuals to rise from penury to opulence in a few months, neglect or discard the slower and more certain way of obtaining a livelihood; and a country which, by the application of a small amount of capital and two of the greatest elements of success, industry and energy, might be made to rival the far famed valley of the Nile in productiveness, is left, for the want of these, almost in a state of nature.

The soil is alluvial, of immense depth, and we will venture to say not surpassed in richness by any in the world; but, though containing but a small proportion of said, it possesses this quality in such a great degree that in two days after the heaviest rain the surface of the ground is almost as dry as it was before it.

The thermometer ranges from about 90° to 103° Fahrenheit, and the result is that the ground becomes "baked," cracks open in great fissures, and unless it is kept well moistened, vegetables and grains of all kinds lose the power of drawing sustenance from the earth and are burnt up. It is attempted to remedy this in cultivating corn by planting very thick, so that the leaves of the stalk may shade its own roots, and with the help of wheat, to keep the earth about them moist.

But this succeeds only partially, and if the weather happens to be dry during the planting season, the seed will not come up at all.

In the winter months there are more rains; they are more regular; there is less heat, and the ground is kept more moist and open. But crops are very uncertain, and although they may succeed very well for a time, are at any moment liable to be cut down by frost, and the efforts and labor of a whole season lost. The poor people, in the mean time, having trusted to their crops, and made no other provision for their sustenance, are left almost in a state of starvation.

This was the case last year, when, on the 6th of December, all the crops were cut down by a heavy frost, the winter supply destroyed, and many families reduced to actual want.

The one thing needful, therefore, to do away with the necessity for raising two crops a year, by raising enough in one to satisfy the wants of the whole year, is water.

How is this to be obtained? By artificial irrigation, of course; raising the water from the river.

By the investment of a few thousands dollars in wind mills, water enough could be obtained to keep the land constantly irrigated for miles around; abundant and luxurious crops would be raised, and the ground cultivated with ample returns during nine months of the year; and with common industry this far exceeding any thing that has yet been described by the most lively imagination.

There is hardly a day that there is not wind sufficient to keep these mills in constant motion.

This has nature bountifully placed ready to the hand of man all the necessities for carrying on successfully agricultural operations and all he has to do is to put his own shoulder to the wheel, and with comparatively slight efforts on his part reap a rich harvest. But what are the facts of the case? Notwithstanding every thing said by a certain class of writers with reference to the

productiveness of this valley, facts speak against them. Not a solitary mill, or any other structure for raising water, has yet been made to appear on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Cultivation goes on as of old, principally by the wooden ploughs of the Mexicans; crops fail; distress arises where plenty should abound; and the only way to relieve the want is by importing grain from New Orleans, and this in done in large quantities; for we will venture to assert that not five hundred bushels of the native-grown corn have been so'd on this side of the river this year or any preceding one.

Even the Mexican military obtain their imported grain from this side. The supply of the Mexican population on the other side, to any great extent, is prevented by the prohibitions and high tariff of the Mexican government.

Such being the position of affairs, it is to be wondered there are so many restless and abandoned characters on this frontier, or that they should seek to promote popular excitement in order to advance their own ends?

The American merchants have on hand a large amount of goods which cannot legally be sent into Mexico with any profit, on account of the high tariff, and in attempts to smuggle them in large quantities, have been seized, and are now lying in the Mexican custom-house on the river. To get possession of these goods and open the ports for the purpose of passing in others, these mercenary individuals work upon the passions of a few discontented Mexicans and employ a greater number of Americans to place themselves under the command of a certain Carvajal, cross from the American side of the river, and under the name of a revolution, attack the town, or rather custom-house of Camargo. After the slaughter of fifty of the government troops, and a number of helpless women and children, they take possession of the place, publish a proclamation, seize the custom-house, declare the port open, and, for the purpose of dividing the spoils, sell the forfeited goods to the original owners, who being present and prepared, bid them in at auction at a fraction of their value; thus recovering by an act of piracy and robbery property legally forfeited for violating the laws of Mexico.

In the mean time exaggerated reports of the forces of the "revolutionists" are circulated through the country, and a band of outlaws not over two hundred in number, in the excited imagination of the people, becomes a valiant army of a thousand men, striking for Liberty, under the command of a brave, disinterested, and successful leader whose sole object is to relieve a down-trodden and enslaved race from the oppression of despotism!

The vacillating and credulous character of the Mexican people leads them (subject as they are to such frequent and successful revolutions) to believe these exaggerated statements, and their persecutors, understanding but too well this feature in their character, make use of it to further their own ends, by giving credence and circulation to the rumors, and thus preventing the military in Matamoras from going to the assistance of their comrades in the vicinity of Camargo, by making them believe their own post is threatened.

In this they have succeeded, and the military commander of Matamoras is fortifying his position there, while Carvajal and his party retain quiet possession of Camargo and its vicinity, and we will venture to assert that the original intention of Carvajal and his employers was never to approach Matamoras at all; nor do we believe he will do so eventually, unless by the accession of parties from the American side of the river his force should become very much increased.

From the latest accounts it is much to be feared that his force will be so increased; for it is said on good authority that a company of Texan Rangers, recently mustered out of the United States service, has joined him under its captain, and that a larger force from Corpus Christi, under a Colonel Wheat, has also crossed over, and if the Mexican Government does not pursue strong measures with these people at once, it may find some difficulty in managing them when their number is increased.

If they could be left to themselves for a short time, without doing innocent persons any harm, they would soon destroy each other. Such a heterogeneous mass could not hold together long if it was not kept in a constant state of excitement, by fighting &c., and unsupported by the Mexican people, as we are confident it is, and will continue to be, so long as the Government continues to resist this party, it contains elements of discord enough to cause its ruin.

There are many Americans in the party who desire to obtain the highest position, and are too ambitious and too jealous of the present Mexican commander, long to remain quietly submissive to his authority, with nothing more to bind them to it than their own free will.

There is another thing which will tend to frustrate any attempt to turn this movement into a successful revolution, (for that it is a "revolution" of any kind now, we totally deny,) and that is the fact that a majority of the party is composed of Americans.

The Mexicans, knowing this fact, will become jealous of their encroachments, and to prevent the formation of a second Texas, and in dread of a second annexation scheme, they will rise in the defence of their soil.

If any thing can make them do so this will be the view of the case is strengthened by the fact that when the "revolution" at Camargo was first reported, strong symptoms of joining the insurgents were exhibited among the national guards of Matamoras, but so soon as the true state of the case was ascertained, and Americans were known to be the prime movers, the feeling changed, and the members of the guard, it is understood, expressed their willingness to join the federal forces and aid in carrying out the laws of the Republic.

The acting Governor of Tamaulipas, Gen. Canales, who was understood to be in favor of the insurgents, has also taken a stand against them, by publishing a letter denouncing them, and calling on all good citizens to aid in the defence of the laws.

The fact has been alluded to, that the great majority of the party at Camargo is composed of worthless and abandoned characters. Unfortunately this cannot be said of all of them. In the town of Rio Grande, opposite Camargo, it is a common boast among many of the most influential citizens of the place that they were present and took part in the fight.

This is not confined to private individuals, but persons holding offices under and in the State government are known to have been engaged in it. Can any thing be more humiliating to an American than the knowledge of this fact? And does it not argue a very corrupt state of society, when persons can retain the esteem and favor of their fellow-citizens, while they are committing acts, which, if committed in a moral and well-regulated community, would justify the most severe indignation and contempt of all honest men having the fear of God before their eyes.—*Nat. Int.*

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarped by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, which will be found in another column, has been issued in consequence of information received at the seat of Government, on the 20th, to the effect that a company of Texans had been organized and had marched into Mexico, and that new enlistments were in progress for similar movements.

All the information previously received at the War Department, it is officially stated in the Washington papers, was of a nature to discountenance the idea that any expedition was on foot, or that a considerable number of American citizens had passed into Mexico for the purpose of taking part in any insurrection.

It was reported that only some twenty individuals, suspected of such intentions, had passed the frontier; and it was believed that the American nation was to be spared this new accession of misfortune and disgrace, arising from the violation of our own laws, the laws of nations, and our treaty obligations.

In issuing this Proclamation, the President has but given another evidence of his determination to see the good faith and honor of the Country maintained. He will doubtless be denounced for this prompt performance of duty, by the same reckless men, who denounced his efforts to suppress the recent Cuban expedition.

He will be sustained in his course, however, by all men whose approval is worth having—by all who acknowledge the obligations of National—and what is that but individual—honor.

The reader will find in another column an interesting account of the disturbances on the Rio Grande.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.—The returns come in slowly. Enough is known, however, to render certain the defeat of that gallant Union Whig, Jno. M. Botts, in the Richmond District. A large number of Whigs ungenerously refused to support Mr. B., on account of some former difficulties in the District, and the consequence is, that it will be represented in the next Congress by an avowed Secessionist. Mr. Seddon represented the District in the last Congress; consequently, there is no change.

The returns from the 10th District leave no doubt of the election of Faulkner, Whig, over Bedinger, Loco Secessionist—being a gain.—Faulkner's gain in five Counties is 925.

In the first District, Gen. Milson, Loco, is re-elected, by a considerable majority over L. C. Cowper, his Whig opponent.

In the Petersburg District, there was no opposition to the Hon. R. K. Meade, the Democratic incumbent.

In the Loudoun District, Strother, Whig, is elected over Morton, "Whig with an alias." To all who are familiar with the course of Morton in the last Congress, this will appear equivalent to a Whig gain.

The New Constitution will be ratified by an overwhelming majority.

MR. CLAY'S ADMIRABLE LETTER on the Union is every where received with the liveliest admiration. The "Albany Register" well says, it should be written on the hearts of the American people, and repeated at every fire side.

In elegance of diction, clearness and depth of thought and devoted patriotism, no production of the Sage of Ashland in his palmy days ever surpassed it.

IT IS STATED that the Legislature of Georgia will probably evince their approval of the Compromise by the election of Mr. Tombs to the Senate, in the place of Mr. Berrien, whose term will expire March 3, 1853. We trust that this may turn out to be so.

THE SYRACUSE AFFAIR.—We have already announced that the parties engaged in rendering aid and assistance in the rescue of the slave at Syracuse, on the 1st instant, had been committed for trial on the charge of misdemeanor, and not treason; though the Judge asserted that their culpability in the rescue was "proved beyond a reasonable doubt." His decision is published at length in the New York papers, and he thus dismisses the charge of treason as applicable to the cases before him:

"There is no evidence of previous combination and arming for the purpose of levying war against the United States; nor does it appear that the defendants and their associates had any object in view beyond that of defeating the execution of the law in a particular instance."

The bonds of the prisoners held for trial were immediately prepared, and each signed by Senator Seward, he also having appeared as counsel for the prisoners.

It is, indeed, infamous, that men holding the highest offices thus wantonly throw their influence on the side of rebellion, of resistance to the laws, and of blood. The "moral" guilt of Seward in this matter is even greater than that of the prisoners; but he has violated no positive law, and will so escape the punishment he deserves for his villainy.

It is also stated that a lot of Syracuse women, several of them in Bloomer dress, accompanied the prisoners to Auburn, and were invited by Seward, in company with the prisoners, to his residence, where they were cordially entertained.—*The Miscrant!*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES has appointed Hon. Judge Sharke, of Mississippi, to succeed Mr. Owen, as Consul at Havana, and that gentleman has accepted the appointment.—Judge Sharke was President of the first Nashville Convention, and, opposing secession, refused to act with the second Convention.

It is rumored that there will be some changes shortly in Pennsylvania—probably the Collector, Surveyor, and other prominent officers.

A VIGILANT SENTINEL.

The Editor of the "Standard," claiming to be a very watchful sentinel over the rights of the South, has every quality and quantity of wrath bottled up against the Whigs of the North, but he is wondrous kind towards the Democrats of that region, who are regardless of their Constitutional obligations. We have no apology to make for Whigs who have joined the ranks of either the Abolitionists of the North, or Disunionists of the South. They are aiming at the same diabolical purpose—the overthrow of our Republican institutions. They deserve the execration of all patriots. But whilst the Editor of that print finds it so convenient to denounce the Northern Whigs who have so far abandoned their duty to the Country, as to give aid to Abolitionism, why is he so mealy mouthed and tender in his strictures on Democrats who are co-operating with them? Has he forgotten the infamous coalition between the Democrats and Abolitionists to elect Rantou and Sumner to the Senate of the United States? Has it escaped his recollection that the friends of Van Buren and other Democrats of New York are now acting in concert? Does he not know that there was a coalition in Vermont between the Democracy and Abolitionists in their last election? Look, too, at the recent elections in the State of Ohio! There cannot be found on record a more infamous political bargain, than that which was entered into, between Giddings & Co., and the Democrats of that State, to secure the election of Wood and others, who are open and avowed enemies of the fugitive law! If the Editor will cast his own political household right he will have his hands full. We are inclined to think that between his abolition allies at the North and his Secession adherents at the South, he will have but little peace of conscience, if he comes up to his empty professions of attachment for the Union and peace of the Country! Rhett, Quitman, Chase, Wood, "et id omne genus," will be a sufficient emetic to set the stomach of the Editor to work. But what cares he for all this? He is ready to swallow the entire dose, to ensure a union of his party, and he is perfectly willing to sweeten that dose with any quantity of Giddings' aid to secure the success of that party. His dear departed Calhoun once said of his party that "they were kept together by the cohesive force of public plunder," and can it be expected the Editor will not be true to the instincts which influenced him to join that party and not shut usily to Disunionists and Abolitionists—"Come on boys! shake hands—remember, to the victors belong the spoils!" To calculate that he would do anything else in future would be to insinuate that he is ready to repudiate and belie his past political course. We cannot think thus harshly of him, and shall therefore expect him to drop up all the allies he can.

MEETING OF THE GUILFORD WHIGS.—THE BALL IN MOTION! It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings, published in another column, that the Whigs of old Guilford had a glorious rally in Greensboro, on the 21st. The "Patriot" remarks that it was characterized by a most gratifying spirit of harmony and amity; and goes on to say—

"Harmony we knew existed in relation to 'public men and measures,' but we were not prepared to witness the zeal and spirit exhibited on the occasion, and which nothing, generally, short of an actual canvass, can develop. Mr. Shepperd made one of the happiest efforts of his life—so the people said when they returned from listening to his speech. No man ever more thoroughly deserved the confidence of his constituency than Mr. Shepperd. He proves his heart in the right place, now, when he is asking no honors at his hands. Honest, direct, experienced, judging public affairs dispassionately and wisely—his counsels are worthy to be treasured by the people whom he has so long served."

But his solemnly expressed wish, that his successor may exercise a wise judgment in his representative action upon the delicate and difficult questions of the times, we have confidence will be gratified. Unsurpassed by any of the miserable ultraisms of the day, Mr. Morehead's public course will be judicious and conservative, and a fair reflection of the sentiments of his district.

It was the nomination of FILLMORE and GRAHAM that gave animation to the meeting—Honor and safety to the Union are associated with their names; therefore do the people delight to honor them.

It will be seen that it is proposed to hold the Whig State Convention at Greensboro, on the third Monday in February next. So far as we are concerned, we have no objections either to the time or place