PRESIDENTIAL. The selection of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, by the two great political parties of the country, forms the principal theme of di-cussion and the general cause of excitement, throughout the Union. President-making employs the time of Congress to the exclusion of pressing public busi-

ness, and obtrudes itself into almost every ramification of society, in season and out of season. What there may be objectionable in this, however, is more than made up by the commendable anxiety of our citizens to inform themselves fully in regard to the qualifications and character of those into whose hands it is proposed to commit the highest of earthly trusts A free people should be always on the qui vive when they are going into the election of officers, whose action as such may, to a mater at extent, give shape to the future destinies of their

FILLMORE, WEBSTER and Scott are the prominent condidates on the Whig side .-One of them will, judging from the signs of the times, receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention-although it is set down as a 'fixed fact" that all the Southern States represented in the Whig National Convention, will go for him But all he slave States must send Delegates to the Con vention, if they wou d secure the nomination

doing any thing to enforce our rights, and \$30,000 for the Baptists of this city." thus, virtually, surrender without striking a blow in our own defence? Should this po! cy prevail, and misfortune come upon us, those who have caused, in fact, invited agplea of justification to put forward The sentinels of the fortress will have sounded an alarm to a garrison, utterly regardless of rights truth in he paragraph: boldly asserted when danger was in the fat er than fight, were prepared to lay down their arms at di-cretion. That such will be the tendency, if not the result, of a policy like the one incidentally referred to, cannot be

We, therefore, earnes ly and sincerely, invoke the Union Whigs of the States named, to go to work at once, and take such measures as will cause them to be fully repre sented in the National Convention They can gain nothing by refusing-but may lose a great deal, by deciming to follow a course riotism .- N. O. Bulletin.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the ascertainment and satisfaction of claims of ted by the French prior to the 31st of Ju y, gance, waste and peculation." 1801, has been passed by a vote of 2 to 1-26 to 13-as fo lows:

Yeas-Messra. Badger, Berrien, Borland. Bradbury, Clarke, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Fish, Geyer, Hale Ham in, James, Mangum, Miller, Pea ce, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sumner, Underwood, Upham and Wade-26.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Brod. head, Cass, Dodge, of Wisco sin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Gwin, Hunter, King, Norris, and Walker-13:

were absent, would have voted for the bill had they been present; but they had paired

ly pass, if it is only taken up in time The justice of these claims in the hands of the original holders, is not denied by any one-but opposition to the bill is made because, in many instances, it is alleged the claims have passed from the original sufferepoliation of the French had brought upon many of the sufferers to sell their claims for laughed, and it was some moments before the business of the court could be proceeded with;

I know very well that there are certain Congress in passing the bil, made them doubtful of its disposition to be just, and they therefore parted with their claims to those

who were willing to run that risk. And now it is seriously argued against these claims that they have thus, in many We quote the timely caution:-

The approval of the President is not doubtful-tor no one would dare to doubt that Millard Fillmore will do what is right. Let the House pass the bill, without delay, and then will this Congress signalize its session by an act of long delayed justice. Baltimore Patriot.

THREE MILLIONAIRES

A New Orleans paper of standing has some curious commentaries on the lives of several rich men, recently deceased in that city .-Of John McDonough it thus speaks:

"He had but two passions-notoriety and accumulation These he pursued through a long and niggardly and sinful life, and these he exhibited in his will. He clutched at his bonds, and titles, and money bags, in his dving moments, and by a will both silly and in tricate, and fruitful of fraud and controversy. a mirror of his character-he sought to control and administer them after death. He cut his neglected relations off with a shilling, and bequeathed the enormous aggregate of seventy years of avarice and cunning to communities that will never plant a flower on his grave, or moisten it with a tear."

Here is a sketch of another :

'Joseph Fowler was a cold, selfish, cyniby no means impossible, in case the triends cal, vulgar man, without a scintilla of soul, of each should be unable to come to an who lived for himself alone, thinking neither agreement in regard to any one of them, that of his suffering kindred in this world, nor of the Convention may fall back upon Ken- God and evernity. He was the slave of the tucky's whole-souled, parriotic and glori- almighty dollar all his life, and died, at last, ous statesman-John J. CRITTENDEN-as a without having the courage to make a will, Compromise candidate. We have been, or the grace to make, by public charities, from the first, in favor of Mr. FILLMORE. as some reparation for the selfishness of his life. is well known to the public, and have advo- His relations, who vainly, in his life time cated his nomination, as a "consummation implored the crumbs that fell from the rich devoutly to be wished," and wnich, we man's table, will now, it is hoped, receive honestly believe, can be accomplished if and enjoy the magnificent estate which he rears and destitution.'

The third is referred to as follows: "Cornelius Paulding was a better man than either of these. He was frigid, penuof this tried and true supporter and enforcer rious and exacting; but he sometimes gave. of their constitutional rights - of a man who gave freely. For many years he had been ever encountered in order to preserve the Orleans he provided a place of worship for in a particular direction, that we have conorganic law of the land from violation, and his brethren, and tendered his house as a servatives, both North and South, of what is the glorious Union of our fathers from dis- residence for the minister. Several Clergy. ruption. In this view of the case, it is with men came to reside with him, but, notwith peculiar emotions of satisfaction that we no- standing their habits of self-deni-il. he starvtice the call for a Whig Sta e Convention in ed them all out. Nor did the church thrive Mississippi, to be held in Jackson, on the 3rd any better under his auspices. The church of May n. xt, and we hope soon to witness government of the Baptists is a pure democsimilar proceedings on the part of the Whigs racy. All the power resides in the members. of Georgia, Alabama, S. Caro ina and Arkan- and even the old prejudices that exclude woshould not co operate with their brother not recognized. All are quals, and the Whigs in other States-but many, very minister in that church, out of the pulpit; has ments of flattery. many, why they should. By keeping out of no more power than one of his flock. This mination of men in a high degree exception- bequeathed the bulk of his estate to his imable to the people of the South This is poverished relations; has made generous dopossible. What a miserably suicidal policy, nations to the Orphan Asylum and public is it, then, for us to fold our arms, decline schools-and we rejoice to learn appropriated

UNWHOLESOME CONTAGION

The following extract from an article in the gression, will have no right to complain-no the influence of Congressional extravagance and prodigality on the man who leaves his home with Though highly colored, there is a great deal of

"The Congre-sman has bawled himself hourse distance, or who did not deem those rights on the stump in behalf of retrenchment and reof sufficient value to fight for, and who, soon- form,' but he reaches Washingon and sees mildles, in full view of these dazzling realities, into a pittance which he would be ashamed to keep his dog on. So he begins by overcharging his mileage by some magnificent circumbendious; next votes himself a cart load of books, which he will also say that I have never felt a sense of indicating the preference which I have, I in old friend, the editor of the Union; for I have choison letter, for I understood that perfectly. alike dictated by prudence, wisdom and pat- to an enormous figure, but nobody is to blame. and pot a plies unseemly epithets to kettle, new demagogues contrive to supplant some of the old and that tremendous castigation, but infinite con- in all probability, never shall be again, e. fusion wrangling, and empty noise; at all events American cit zens, for spoliations commit- no retrenchment, but rather increased extrava-

A BEARDLESS BAR.

Under the Prince President the costumes of the French people are partial y regula ed. The Paris correspondent of the Missouri Republican writes: You will have seen that the lawyers have all of the genlemen of the bar, paricularly some of sity of opinion between my constituents and owe to every portion of this blessed Union I If this could be a business transaction, divested out as clean a bill of political health for my first the younger ones. It was only a few days before myself can lead, I trust, to no results that hope not, sir. But some gentlemen are so ex- of everything supposed to be dishonorable, sus- choice as can be made out for either of the other Messrs. Soute and Pratt and Weller, who was beginning to grow, after he had almost despaired of having this ornament to his face, and off with Messrs. Rusk, Jones of Iowa, and been obliged to cut away the young crop he was according to the custom of my who'e life, I but I well remember, when it was passed, if you sold, and arranged "out" and "in," the thing I have made is wise, judicious, patriotic, and, in Brocke, who were against the bill, but did not vote.

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The resentatives, where it is said it will certain new aw had been communicated to the bar, the I believe the public interests require it. young man appeared in court, his lip still adorned

claims have passed from the original suffer-ers to others, who purchased them at a great then, I see on your face? The young man raised they would very reluctantly bestow their air of sincerity with which this was said left no such terrible, such alarming scenes as we all citizens of the United States, to have their that the poor youth had any idea that he had witnessed during 1849 and 1850. I pray full sway-one effect of which was to oblige made a mistake. The judge laughed, the jury God that such may never happen again in support.. Others so'd because the de ay of that hair of every description was from this time profession, an abomination in the eyes of the law.

The Southern Press gives fair warning to "all

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH.

SENATE-APRIL 15 1852. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL EXPLA-NATIONS.

Mr. Mangum. Mr. President, I have no speech to make in the ordinary acceptation of that term. I desire to make a few remarks, touching, as briefly as I may, upon a few points which in fact, are mainly in reference to my own personal position, which, I am aware, is of little consequence to any body but myself-a topic on which most men are supposed to speak fluently, and but

few wisely. I sha'l be as brief as I can. It is known to the Senate that, during the past winter, my health has been, I may say, bad, but at best, variable; and I have not par icipated at all in the business of the Senate, except occasionally and very slightlystill less have I participated in any arrangements or intrigues touching presidential queshumble an individual as I am, that I am made the subject of newspaper speculations, r presented variously and conflictingly at different points. However small may be the taper which I hold, I am unwilling that every wind should play upon it and extinguish it. I desire to be understood correctly

It has been my habit, throughout life, on all occasions of this character, never to be doubted; and I desire, it I shall succeed in explaining myself perfectly, that I may here not be doubted on these subjects. In regard to the next presidency, I shall very probab v stand prepared to support the nominee of the Whig Convention. I profess to be a party man, and shall act upon that principle; I shall vield, as I was connelled to do four years ago, against my own judgment, if ne cessary, against all my own inclinations, to nominee of the Whig Convention.

But while I shall probably do this, I have parture from or modification whatever of the principles that I have steadily maintained esteemed the peculiar institution of the South, who imagine that a man is unfaithful to them. tread in the path indicated by th m. I am

Upon this interesting question. I, unhap-

se f or for mine-I shall vever do so. I I believe, therefore, that in doing what I do, in I have a strong feeling of auld lang syne for my

I should not feel now any sort of humili-

cannot question, that a majority of the people of North Carolina peter the present President for the succession, as their first choice

Sir, I will further say that I believe that

concerned," that unless its claims for a share of devices, affected to consider it safe. Yes, and the religion of our Savior himse f. But this as efficient, and less offensive to northern senti-"the spoils" are regarded, there will be trouble. sir, if they had been at sea, and in a s'orm, will not in the long run weigh with the common ment than the bill which finally became a law. perhaps they might have made light of it when sense of the country; for I have an abiding be By an amendment which was introduced-if I any result. instances, passed to the hands of those who "And in order not to be misunderstood, we denever despaired of Congress windic ling the Co never despaired of Congress windic ting the honor of the government by paying them!—
Republic and Union, as by the proposed arrangement, ment. or to the Union alone by any arrangement, and warring above hereath and a solutions. In a word, I think a separate has done its part by passing the large that if the public printing is given to the not less affrighted, perhaps, during the time sense enough, and which was adopted by the committee—it would have and reported by the committee—it would have able to do during a two or three months' usit. They have more elements of greatness in the highest state

disposition to agitate. I disamprove the ists of the North or the disunionists of another portion of the Union. I have no sympathy wi heither of them. I have never been heard to speak in any factious spirit upon this delicate question within my recollection It is not my purpose to do it now.

Instead of preferring the present President

of the U States as my first choice, I prefer Winfield Scott and if he shall be the nominee, I have little fear of the result. I know how difficult it is for a man powerless, without patronage, and without official influence to get a nomination against the power of an and endeavor to perpetuate their safety. administration which can wheel into the ranks a hundred thousand office holders, and dependants perhaps to the number of half a million. I know that if they unscrupulously use this power, it will be next to impossible to obtain a nomination against them -The present President is entitled to the declaration from me that I believe he would scorn the use of such means. But what some of his frands might do I should not undertake to vouch for. Their activitypremature and somewhat absurd as I thought will not be in the future sluggards, and dis- is necessars to make the people happy, prosper. loyal to their practices in the past.

I have said that North Carolina will not be inclined to support any man who is in favor of reopening agitation upon these delicate subjects; and on that point I here express the conviction, and I might almost say his friends use proper exertions. It may be accumulated by exertion, and coined out of support, as I did then, most strenuously, the as-clean a bill of political health on these and almost miraculous march from Vera Cruz to sea banks laved by the waves of the peaceful sea; questions as either the president, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay, I say what I think I knew my preference. I had the same four years during the pendency of these questions .ago; and that preference implies no derelic- After the successfully adjustment of them, tion of principle upon my part, nor any de- good and patriotic and pacific men met the that time. If he had been President, we should ened public man, if not equally dear, is dear to fore those measures passed, when men stood has nobly breasted a storm of abolitionism a member of the Baptist Church; and, at for now nearly thirty years, in both brinches upon a plank, trembling over a precipiceand fanaticism such as no other states man has various periods, after he removed to New of the national legislature. I know, if I go that was the time to try the sincerity, the candor and the truthful ess of men's professions and men's conduct. During that a year and a half, that Winfield Scott is the period General Scott us quailingly went as only Whig in this Union who can reach the Pris his views of what were, and what are, his sentihead to produce an adjustment of those an- idency by the voice of the people. I admit that ments and opinions. I should like o have seen is untrue to them, if he does not happen to gry difficulties, and a pacifica ion upon which he has been some what crippled and damaged at what would have been said of a man who would nonorable me -North. South, East, and the South -and I say it with all doe r spect-by have required that General Washington should gleams of memory and the last throbbing of me old enough, if not wise enough, to act upon West-could stand in reference to the questhe suggestions of my own understanding; tions that were then agitating the country so thought, somewhat absurd ambition of the preand, wise or unwise, I shall probably do so menacingly and appallingly. I do not prewithout fear, favor, or affection, reward or tend to say that he approved of everything and the unerring instincts of fear have brought the government. What would have been said hope of reward-unintimidated by the men- that was done in the various acts of compro the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the everwarchful democracy into harmonic and the comprosition of the every and the every a mere matter of opinion, that there was not a there is any truth in that allegation, or cun- when you require of such a man the same sort of the Convention, they weaken the power of the South in the selection of a candidate for disposition of Mr. Paulding. He was arbithe South in the selection of a candidate for disposition of Mr. Paulding. He was arnited the Presidency, just to the extent of the trary and dictatorial, and the result was, that he constituency whom I have the honor to those bills. I certainly did not. But I actuse him as an instrument. Of all the men upon the Kane letter—of the witchword of Polk, Dal votes to which their States are entitled.— the Baptists in this city, though few in num- represent. It has not been an uncommon ed upon this principle: I went for an ad the earth, I should select him among the first who lits, and the tar ff of 42?—world not have Their absence contributes to the strength of ber, and poor preferred to worship in obscure thing for me, in the course of my public ser. Justment upon which an honorable man would never be made an unwor by instrument in ed any more of such things. I do not. their enemies, besides enfeebling their triends places, rather than to occupy the splendid vice, to differ profound y upon several occa- could stand at both ends of the Union. I the hands of any faction, whether South or North. I mean not, on this occasion, to include What can they gain by holding aloof? - church which he sometimes proposed to erect sions, from my constituents. They have did not desire to obtain an advantage, or a Nothing. What is it possible they may lose, for them. Mr. Paulding had lived long been forbea ing and kind, and that is the triumph over my opponents in that sectional by to doing? P rhaps everything. The enough to learn a useful lesson from the ground of many griefs and regrets when my controversy. I think there is no enlightabsence of delegations from one or more death of John McDonough He read the sense of public duty impelied me to such ened patriot who would not scorn to acquire Southern States, in the Wh g or Democratic commentaries of the press upon his unnature difference. Perhaps the bordest actions of a victory or a triumph over his triends and National Conventions, may result in the no- al, selfish and litigious will. He has wisely by the American people. Though this is praise most prominent public servants of the country, words possessed of a freehold within the same which these differences have arisen, and from my intercourse with General Scott. have in the long run, given me whatever that he more nearly coincided with my perlittle strength I may have had at home. I sonal feelings than any other man with whom shall continue o pursue the course that my I conversed. Sir, na ional in all his feelings judgment shall indicate as the best for their in all his proclivities, in all his inclinations. naterest, safery, happiness, and prosperity, in a l his professions, he desired neither triduring the short time that the relations now subsisting between myself and my constitute the South over the North over the North over the South, nor of ends shall continue.

as a Whig, but as an American citizen—that I abolitionism, or anything of that sort, proceeding umph of the North over the South, nor of should never repine at any honors the country, his whole country the South over the North over the North over the North over the South, nor of might think proper to confer upon him, yet I any quarter less than his country, his whole country the should feel some sympathy for him o see him in try. It is an insult to suppose such a thing of a My purpose is to retire from public life. which men might stand with honor at both roll sion with my friend. General Scott; for I man who was born in a southern State, brought I am a candidate for nothing; nor do I ex- extremes of the Union, and preserve that the idea that eight dollars a day is fine wages.— pect to be ever again a candidate for any. heritage without which liberty. I think, would and Chapultepec would be re enacted; though of educated for one of the earned professions; who at least six months before the next election former thing. During nearly thir y years of ser- be extinguished, and p rhaps forever. Im- from Michigan to the Mexicans. I venture to been for the last twenty odd years the target of vice in both branches of the national legis— agine this Union separated exactly in twain; interest in the host have never sought employment once set that example, and it would crumunder any executive, under any power. ble down in the smallest and most con- jurn-d his attention to these subjects, who believes in the most difficult situations; and in the closing tions going this way, and other millions that at I should always feet a sort of humiliation in temptible, and factious, and warring frag. that either of the other Whig candidates presents scene of the last war, when he was about to be the dash of the pen; and his right dollars per day giving up the kind confidence of a whole ments, and we would become a by word and ed can get even half the electoral votes necessary brought home to his own country almost in chains, which looked so inviting in the prospect, dwin State to hold any office, however exaited and a scorn to all the enlightened por ions of to make an election. There is not an intel igent the indignant refusal of his American heart to ac-State to hold any office, however exalted and a scorn to all the enlightened por ions of lustrious, by the teeble tenure of the will mankind who feel any interest in human the subject, who does not entertain this opinion more than all the speculations to the free soilism. of one man I have never sought it for my- liberty and in the progress of civilization. In common with me.

to stand out of the Union; but they would not grive slave bill, subject to occasional discussions

peril. I thought so then-I think so yet - | had strong apprehensions, as one would have had I hope we have escaped it. But with all even for a parent or a child that hung by a thread the finalties there is not yet a finalty to the over a bostomless gulf. The bravest of men were made to tremble, and almost to quake; were sleepless at night; ridiculous as it is represented whole of it. I think that in this burning fo- to be by some gentlemen who recklessly went cus of faction at the city of Washington, forward, lighting their little tapers, and making quite as much is done to produce this agita- their way through the world, trying to get a littion as is produced either by the abolition- the flesh popularity which would not live longer the lebbies of this chamber, manifesting the utthan their tapers would burn. Reckles-ly as they most degree of anxiety and solicitude that some pushed forward to results, learful and destructive to every thing of political philosophy, every lover of hu nan liberty and human freedom must have acing condition in which it was placed-must felt that on the decision of the questions then pending depended the hopes of mankind; and that great objects. That he went for all the details of ried for a time, it not forever. I hope never to be I have never heard him declare it. There were endowed with that sori of recklessness; and I many things in those several bills which I will I hope that the majority of the American people will never be endowed with it. I hope that, with a fraternal, kindly, and affectionate sense, we spirit, looking very much to the pacification of will watch our institutions, watch their progress,

In he preference I have indicated for the next presidency, I feel that our interests will be as seselected in the Union I leel that in the purity American world, if it were so. Right intentions, ous, and even glorious

The precised Machiavelians, intima elv acquainted with all the sinuosities, tortnosities, and adroitnesses of the cunning politician, yield to will ever desire it. strong and high sense, a firm heart, and right in

I prefered four years ago. I touk it was a great my country; I am an American Citizen. national misfortune that he was not selected at 'All hails!" of the entire country; but be- have never had the scenes which occurred here this extent; that he would acquire no undue adshould not have had the Buff lo convention, who would do that, I would not trust with my with all its disasters. But this other reason of inine is, the ground of availability. It has been my steady unwavering conviction, for in re than the development of a premature, and, as I have ride over to his neighbors in Alexandria, and have heart. sent "powers hat be." They have endeavored operation with the 'powers that he' on this the elder Adams, Mr. Jefferson, or Mr. Madison? Far from it. I would venture to say, as a point. Sir, there is no abolitionist who believes It is indicative of a sad declens in in the times

often sells at a ruinous shave, (but he pockets the humiliation in appealing to my constituents, no degree depart from the principles I have al- been distressed at his sorrow that the Whigs did do not think there was any mistery about it. proceeds and Uncle Sam the loss;) and now hears the people of my own State, and, it succes- ways advocated-not at all. Bu yet I find gen- not seem to pay a sufficient degree of respect to reviewed it four years ago, and I then put the ready for jobbing in contracts, in claims, and dab ful, that success has invariably produced upbles in all manner of miscellaneous correction, on me the impression of a souse of my un-ship, or a country, or a whereby the expenditures are swelled, and the worthiness or inability to render this s rvice at most, perhaps, to a State, impugning me in the ety; for I have none but the kindest personal feetreasury depleted. So up go the appropriations to an enormous figure, but nobody is to blame. Worthiness or inability to render this struce public prints as a tail to the kile of the honorable senaror from New York, Wr Seward, for whom gacity—a quality which I think he possesses in a siders to be the true principles of government. I have all due respect, except for his opinions very high degree. It is the old doctr ne or New upon the delicate subjects to which I have refer- York Democracy, first avowed, I believe, by Gov. ation to appeal to them for any place of red. There we are as wide as he poles a under. Marcy now a very prominen candidate for the return my sincere thanks are made most disinterones, and fall to realizing Esop's labe of the fox honor, trust, or profit, if they had it in their in regard to that, we agree to disagree Yes, sir; Presidency, that the spoils belong to the victori- estedly. I make them h nestly to my constituents. and the flies; so nothing of this withering expose bestowal, though I am no candidate, and, these gentlemen of but yesterday are arraiging our party. And let me say that, if a satisfactor Though they may grate harshly upon their ears, my consistency—my steadfasness to the South ry guarantee could be given to the friends of the and may produce temporary anger, yet it has been er and dearer to my own heart than any lie life of nearly thirty years I have qualled in the date for the Presidency they might be willing to perfect confidence that they will not imagine that others; and I rust the whole American fam- presence of an enemy to the peculiar interests of advance, in the Hungarian scrip style, ten per I would abandon any of their ossential interests. my region of country? where he intimidation of cent. of these fifty millions, or five millions; and would see them abandoned without a struggle. I understand, from evidences which I power has made me surcumb, or the blandish- they would make by the operation forty five mil feel it due to them now to call their attention ments and the arts of flottery have seduced me hons with an absolute certainty. Our friends of the fact that, upon a false principle, to some exfrom the course which I had marked out for my- the Democracy are keen at a sharp bargain. But tent, they are giving all their sympathies and all self? No record of the sort can be produced. I if our choice should fall upon the hero of Cha- their affections in one direction, where they can may be a little ultra on this subject; yet I hope pultepec and Cerro Gordo, and of all other fields be no better sustained nor justified than if they been ordered to cut off their heards and mousta- I s and where I stood four years ago. I pre- that does not extend so far as to make me section | where his proud war steed has champed the vic- | were given in the lir ction in which I give mine. ches. This was a terribe cause of grief to many fer another as my first choice. This diver- al, and to forget that I have a great duty that I torious bit, they would not get off quite so easy - stand ready to compare the record, and I will make the decree come out, that a lady friend was laugh may be detrimental to the public interests. Tremely wise that they can of associate with gen tained by public opin on—if we could give satising and telling me how happy her son, a young law student of twenty-three, was that his heard law would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter superadd to this the fact that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that we have an Eclipse his hand and caused the Great Scal of said State of North Carolina, both hereafter the would have the lace that t I know perfectly well that the avowal of this preference on my part will grate harshthis preference on my part will grate harshour creed a new principle. We are to take the money paid over, after reasonable notice, in a short.

Young America and old fogyism, as he would be affixed. ly on the ears of the friends of the present Compromise as a new arise in our pointical time after the books were opened. By going into split the currents of air that meet him, I feel braced now the poor fell wis in despair because he has Executive, both here and elsewhere Bu creed. I have not looked at it very much of late; the political marts where offices are bought and and confirmed in my judgement that the selection

In a great deal that is worthless and aseless, and me disjecta as we could, and fix them together. doing so, we lost sight of the old fugitive slavebill, reported by the Committee of Thirteen, and took that already prepared to our hands by the Committee on the Juniciary, and that was passed. General Scott when he addressed the Union mee ting at Castle Garden-when he wrote his letter to Mr Clay-when he spoke in the Capitol and plan of adjustment should be agreed upon by which the Union would be relieved from the men if these reckless counsels should prevail, this Un. that measure, or for all the measures usually call have had out of them if I could. But the Union, like divers other papers, with a very patriotic the country, desires to reopen this question upon the fugitive slave bill, and to indicate that Gen. Scott must say what were his purposes, or that he cannot be supported by honorable men from cure in those hands as in any hand that could be the South Well, sir, we shall see. I have no apprehensions upon that subject. I consider him as national and patriotic as any man whatsoever steadlast principles of that gentleman, they would who is named for the presidency by either of the be as safe as they would be anywhere. In the parties of the country. He would scorn to acprovidence of God, it is not the highest ability and | quire a triumph for one section of the country omost practised statesmanship that are required to ver another, and nobody would don't but a little are godsends to the gentlemen who fix their eye me give us a good government. It would be most two penny politician. No enlightened patriot or unfortunate for the world, and especially for this statesman with enlarged views, would ever desire it. It would be the nidus-the nest of unuum. a sound and a firm hear, and a steady purpose, bered ills in future—the nest from which, instead with the elements of good, strong, common sinse, of birds with brilliant plumage, to delight the eye, -seems to furnish a full guarantee that they are all that are required for carrying out all that and warblings to regale the ear, would issue serpents to sting the American people to madness. is unbrotherly, and it is as unwise as it is unbrotherly, to desire such sectional advantages,

If I were placed upon the confines of the mos tentions and directness of purpose, as quickly as distant frontier of the Eist, or il I were placed our cousins-the wily Mexicans-yielded to a upon the binks of the Rio Grande; or if, again, I my knowledge, that General Scott can show greater than Cortez, in his triumphant, glorious, were placed in the furthest west, upon the will There is another circumstance which leads me | Monn ains, I should desire to be able to say, with to my preference in favor of the gentleman whom a full hear, with a swelling exultant pride, this is

Sir, every portion of the Union, to the enlight during the winter and spring of 1549-50; we vantage over that in favor of his own. A man purse in the private walks of life-that is, if it

had anything in it. But it is said by a certain class of politicions that General Scott should give out a letter and his vi-ws duly made out, under proper seals of office, that he was an honest and a good citizen.

That is my opinion. I undertake to express the anything like eulogium upon my first choice, belief that he is the only Whig in the Union who think eulogies of the living are always in bad taste. has any chance to be elected to the Presidency, I think they are very often misapplied, and not and I would say to my honorable and respected unfrequity quite ridiculous. I shall artempt no friend from Michigan, (Mr. Cass,) that I should such thing. Let him stand forth upon his own of North Carolina on the second Monday of North never repine to see any honor conferred upon him foot, and look upon him as one of the ablest and ber, A. D., 1835, he amended by striking out he coming from a quarter that may rather damage | who has illustrated our annals, in a way that has treet of fitty acres of land for six months next below than benefit him, I must say that I never shall commanded the respect and approbation of his and at the day of election," so that the said class torget the unwavering, steady, anxious solicitude | countrym a, and secured for him the admiration of said section shall read as follows: All free him that that Senator exhibited in he Committee of of the world, as much for his goodness as his un-Thirteen, from the day of its first meeting until questioned greatness. You will not think there bereinafter declared) who have been inhabitanted the report was finally made. I say again-not is danger of his being swayed by freesoilism, or as a Whig, but as an American citizen-that I abolitionism, or anything of that sort, proceeding mediately preceding the day of any election and course, I do not mean to compare the Senator has been all his life a law-anding man; who has bers of the General Assembly, setting forth the per and ab ditionism, Kome-letterism, and all the rest of such things. I do not include in this he Nithe gentleman who wrote it; and his whole life. my observation, has been devoted to wha he con-

casion, by the forbearance of the Senat , for which I that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of a

er way—more democrats in favor. It than whigs war with the feelings of my own constituents; upon the indulgence of the Senae; but, before I ladmit. Well, that would be a platform? I but so it must be. I have seen also, on the part of take my seat, I wish to remark that the present surp se your friends in South Carolina, and even my friend, the editor of the Union, great solici- Secretary of State won much upon my affections. that the people of North Carolina are so of Alabama and Mississippi, would be very un- tude to exclude General Scott from any intima- I should at one time have felt willing to vote for The judge frowned, looked at him s ernly, and averse to all the agitations that have willing to see i constructed; and some as sound tion. In the terrible session of 1850, directly or inthen said, "Sir, you are not aware of he new law existed here upon a particular subject, and democrats as there are in this land, and as sound directly, of desiring any law to be pass d which his position, and what he did, entitled him to the respecting beards? "Yes, sir." Why then have to all the agitations of a local and sectional whigs too, would be unwilling to meet on that should be more efficient in restoring fugitives from respect, and, in some sense, to the gratitude of the you no shaved your upper hip? "I have shaved character of every kind whatsoever, that platform. The compromise measures have pas- labor to their former service. I find by looking country, though I have yet to learn that a man dedepreciation. Whose fault is it that the depreciation. Whose fault is it that the depreciation of provisoes; and I hope in the guidance of the depreciation of the Union. The depreciation whose fault is it that the depreciation whose fault is it that the depreciation of the Union. claims did pass from the hands of the original said, I did not know, your honor, that false musindirectly encourages such agitation. In spirit of rapacity or otherwise, to revivily these the 17th of January it was reported back from In the course of my public life I have found that questions. They are now settled. There is nothing that committee. It underwent several day's dis I have more frequently been put in a false posilected to pass the bills to pay them and thus resemble as much as possible those I had lost.— held that no entightened pair of can ever deing upon which agi ation can act. If any tricussion, upon a monon which I myself had the
tion by a certain ardor, warmth, and susceptibili umph was obtained, it was but upon a single honor to make, that with the resolution introduced ty of temperament than, by the opposite, and, point—in accordance, I believe, with the principly the Senstor from Tennessee, (Mr. Bell.) and perhaps, less amiable weaknesses. I must say could be made one of the places read of." 1071 ples of all parties in this country—that each State the resolutions and bills introduced by an honora-that certain events supervening have modified, if may determine for itself what shall be the char ble Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote) no they have not entirely changed, the current of my which added to it would make it sufficiently capt acter of its domestic institutions. I think there longer here, and the resolution of the Senator from leelings in that direction, not uncorroborated by clous for a "GENTLEMAN OF TALENTS AND PLEASERS" was no loss of honor on either side. Yet it has Kentucky. (Mr. Clay,) it should be referred to that the suggestions of my judgment. I stand first as to perambulate in the shades of to raise means for their own but the younger lawyer was made to understand gentlemen who make light of it; who supgone to the Sou h, that there was an entire destruc. much reviled Committee of Thirteen. We after- in favor of one wi hour competition, difficulty, or the sweet scented ZEFRYRS, listen to the sough pose, or affected to suppose, that no evil not stand upon the settlement. They are asked learnestery business) retained in this body the tuwas likely to result from that agitation; who, stand out of the Union; but they would not stand there long. So, in the North, it is said the while the same subject was before the Committee selection of a candidate for the whig party, unless upon the science of Astronomy. cision of those to whom is usually intrusted the view the 'starry decked heavens' and medital constitution must be disregarded. And who al- of Thirteen. The Committee reported a bill on I shall think that there is a m-thing unfair about to conceal their unpatriotic and traitorous leges it? Men who desecrate the Holy Bible that subject, which we supposed would be quite it. In that case, I shall feel and recognise no binding obligation upon myself. That, however, is of no moment to any one, or to anything, or to

honor of the government by paying them !—
The Senate has done its part, by passing the bill. The House, we trust, will be careful to place itself in as honorable a position.—

Republic and Union, as by the proposed arrangement, and a struggling, and warring above, beneath, and a southern Press, we will earnestly endeavor to prevent the re-union of the Democratic party."

Republic and Union, as by the proposed arrangement, and reported by the committee—it would have more acceptable and Southern Press, we will earnestly endeavor to prevent the re-union of the Democratic party."

April 2:

Ap

I have seen on the list of isms what I regard as the most respectable of any the has appeared in moder years, and that is antiliquorism It is one of a the acter that must command the approbation of reflective man who has lived ha'f as long as I har. t is an endeavor to cure a national evil. Wi shall discover the means of doing it may be regarded as a great public benefactor. Looking upon it in the as a great photo constitution as in some spirit national sense, it may be regarded as in some spirit national as we have all seen with more or less regret, from the highest positions in the republic to the lowest. they can suggest either by legislation or otherwise or by moral sussion, and find a remedy for it, the must be regarded as great pub ic benefactors, and eminently conservative. (as I believe the wing doe. trines generally are, and promotive of life and dome.
tic happiness) I wish them God speed; but I was they would keep that question out of the range of partisan politics; for our recent disasters proceeding from that cause are not quite agreeable to my fee ings I think that pure and so unselfish a moremen as that must be supposed to be, ought not to be co. as that must be supposed in Nothing can be image ined so pure which, when it is brought into the anna of party po ities, does not become soiled by the contract, and draggled by the mire and fith these things stand upon their own footing I hea we shall have no more national catastrophes. To on the presidency—a sort of windiali from which they may carve quite capital enough to make a Pre ident. And this has reminded me of an angua book I have recently read, where in South Africa successful hunter shall strew the ground with the dead carcases of his game, and where vultures a the savage natives flock by hundreds and tens of ha dreds, and gorge, and gorge, and gorge, themselve gusting tottenness. They are essentially jacobia and are the best represent tives of commu cobinism. of modern notions of liberty and equation and of equal rights born with mankind. They in to my mind a perfect type of those who advocate the jacobin car doctrines of liberty, equality, and con munism as samples of European republicanism. Sir, I beg pardon for this wandering digression did not imagine that I was going to occupy the Sec. a e ha f the time which I have occupied it; but hope that in future I shall not be misunderstood. This is to nobody but myself and my constituents. Upon this question I shall be as free as they are. Phough humble in recirement at home, as I am her I shall exercise my suffrage. I trust, as free as any body; and when I leave this seat and go into reton ment. I shall be ready to cry 'All hal!" to my me. cessor, and all promoters of rational liberty and well gulated order, and fervently hope that he may be rastly more successful than I have been in serving all the public interests-that while he will be m rem-

vigor, of energy, of power, it is also a land of all

sorts of isms which among our more sluggish, and

perhaps less murcurial, or it may be a conseited po-ulation of the South, are hardly known to exist. Wel-

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor, the State of North Carolina. WHEREAS, three-fittis of the whole number of nembers of each House of the General Assemble did at the last session pass the following Act: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North

tive he may be also vastly more able. I ferrently

prov for this for the honor of my native State, from

the undying love and deep sense of gratitude who

I cherish for her, which can cease only with the last

WHENEAS. The freehold qualification now h quired for the electors for members of the Sentil

NEC. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemble of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enads by the authority of the same, three fifths of the whole men of the age of twen yone years (except as

Suc. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governe tution herein proposed, which Proclamation and he accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secret lection of members to the next General Assembly. Read three times and agreed to by the e-fiths &

spectively, and ratified in General Assembly, the the 24th day of January 1851. J. C. DOBBIN. S. H. C.

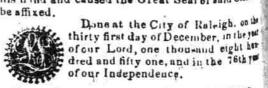
W. N. EDWARDS, S.S.

WM HILL, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Office of Secretary of State. I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and fe the State of North Carolina, do hereby cerul Act of the General Assembly of this State dam off from the original on file m this office. Given w der my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for anti ding the Consultation of the State of North Caroli na, so as to confer on every qualified voter for the

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be mit known that if the aforesaid amendment tothe lie stitu ion shall be agreed to by the two thires of w whole representation in each house of the nep General Assemby, it will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued my Proclamation in conformity with the provise of he before recited Act.



THOMAS SETTLE Jr . Private Secy. Persons into whose honos this Proclamation my I, will please see hat a capy of it is posted# the Court House of their respective Counties

Valuable Property for Sale in W City of Raleigh.

OFFER for sale my House and Lot, situated in the Eastern Ward, near the residence of Dr. Jusiah O. Watson, containing one acre, more of esa. This situation is capable of being made on! of the most de-trable residences in the City, and although better improved than most any residence about three fourths of an acre of ground adjoining

Persons wishing to purchase will make applied tion to Richard P Fixen, Esq , who is my agest and empowered to make sale. I deem any jurib" description unnecessary, as no one will purchast without first examining the premises. George L. Gould resides on the lot, and will take pleasure in showing the house, lot and improvements.
THOMAS M. OLIVER.

April 25th, 1852.

MACCARONI

NOTHER supply just received and for sall by W. II. & R. S. TUCKER