VOICE OF THE WHIG PRESS.

D. J. Pathon

OFFICIAL COPY OF THE WHIG PLAT-FORM.

Our Democratic neighbors of the "Union" seem to be distressed that they should have wasted ammunition in criticising one of the resolutions forming the WHIG PLATFORM, as just adopted by the Whig National Convention. The resolution referred to is the eighth of the series, relating to the Compromise Measures. Having been erroneously printed in the newspapers, the Union hastily seized the opportunity to give vent to its indignation on account of the supposed omission of the words "compromise" and 'final," which words, it maintained, were essential to imply an honest and faithful support of the laws composing the "compromise." It turns oat, however, that the official copy of the Platform, which we publish below, is in this respect precisely what the "Union" contended that it ought to be; and now, instead of rejoicing to find that its previous complaint was utterly groundless, and that both the great parties of the country have patriotically placed themselves in the same national position in support of the compromise, it seems grieved and disappointed at the discovery, and even impeaches the authentic record, because it does not correspond with what was hastily prepared for the newspapers, under circumstances, as regards this im-portant act of the Whig Convention, highly unfavorable to accuracy in the precise words of the proposition. The report of the Platform which appeared in the National Intelligencer, to which the Editor of the "Union" refers with such apparent confidence, we can assure him

was not verified by the original copy or by the journal, as he supposes. It was simply the work of the Reporter, who, having before him the platform previously submitted by the Southern Whigs, noted therein the alterations whilst Mr. ASHMUN continued the reading, with his back turned to the Reporters, amidst the noise consequent upon repeated cheering and other outbursts of applause from the great multitude that filled the fall. When the eighth resolution was reached, the changes of phraseology, without affecting the substance, were such as to confound the Reporters in their efforts to correct the copy before them, although they might easily, from the slowness of the reading, have taken down the entire resolution in short-hand, if they had anticipated the necessity of pursuing that course. The consequence was, that with one exception, all the Reporters on the left of the President's chair entertained doubts as to the correctness of their copies of this resolution, and were supplied with manifold copies of it by the geneman who expressed himself satisfied that he had obtained an exact copy. This accounts for the erroneous publication in all the newspapers, and we trust the explanation will be satisfactory to our contemporary.

National Intelligencer.

THE WHIG NOMINATION.

In declaring our purpose of supporting the nomination made by the late Whig Convention at Baltimore, we cannot so far compromise our self-respect, or repudiate our obligations to truth. as to say that we rejoice in Gen. Scott's nomination. On the contrary, we greatly preferred the nomination of the present incumbent of the Executive Chair. We did think and still think that his administration was the best since the days of Washinton, and did think and still think

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY. The selection of William A. Graham, of North

Carolina, as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, will meet a hearty response from the party throughout the country. The compli-ment of the nomination was due to the Old North State, ever true to the Union and the cause, and as unambitious of State aggrandizement in the division of office and the dispensation of party patronage as she is solicitous for the triumph of sound, conservative and truly national principles.

Mr. Graham is a native of Orange County, North Carolina. As far back as our party reminiscences run, he has been a leading spirit in the Whig cause, doing service on the stump, and successfully made State Senator, Governor, United States Senator and Secretary of the Na. vy. The latter post he now graces with executive abilities of the highest order and a devotion to this cherished arm of the public defence, and has at once been the pride and admiration of the service and commanded the confidence of the President and the Legislature.

Mr. Graham, besides being a statesman of experience and liberal education, free from all narrow, sectional or speculative and wavward views, is a gentleman of irreproachable private worth ; and all that can possibly be said in this regard for the veteran candidate for the same station, on the Democratic ticket, can be said of him, with this most important addition or difference, in a political sense, that he knows no North, no South, but has an American heart, large enough, and broad enough, for this widetion. spread and happy Union .- Norfolk Herald.

That we were bitterly disappointed in the non selection of Mr. Fillmore as our standard bearer in the ensuing contest, we are free to acknowledge. Our regard for the man from a long admiration of his character and services. his noble qualities of mind and heart, his incorruptible integrity, cool judgement, and broad natriotism, had ripened as it were into the nature of a personal friendship. Defeat would have been honor under such a champion and we had imperceptibly brought our mind to the conclusion that others felt as we did, and that his nomination was certain. However, after many trials the requisite majority was obtained by General Scott, and he was declared the nominee. The question now presents itself, shall we support him? Clearly so. And for these reasons. In the first place we went into Convention, and thereby facitly pledged ourselves to abide by its decision. We had equal chances with the rest, and it would manifestly be a ca. He will be the seventh Virginian of the ebreach of faith, if, disappointed in the result, we should declare ourselves independent of its action and assume a hostile attitude. Suppose Mr. Fillmore had been nominated, and the Northern Whigs, piqued because of the failure of Gener- will be elected by the largest majorily that has al Scott, had refused to rally to his support .--

breach of faith, and abused them in round set a cordial response in the heart of the people.terms. Again, we can support Gen. Scott hearly because he occupies precisely Mr. Fillmore's here side by side as they are united in geographmade the chief glory of Mr. Fillmore's adminis- | confident of triumph. Let every Whig banish stration. He has declared that he acquiesces in from his mind any regrets which he may have the Compromise, and deems that settlement a felt on account of personal preference, and rally final settlement of the dangerous questions they | his latent energies in the cause of Scott, Graembraced, and he plants his foot firmly against ham and the country .- Norfolk Beacon. the agitation of the slavery issues at all times, "whenever, wherever or however made." This is

From the Rochester (N. Y.) American. OUR PLATFORM AND CANDIDATES. The Whig National Convention has accom-

11.

plished its duty. In pursance of its legitimate authority it has performed two important acts. binding, and equally binding, upon the Whigs of the United States. These acts are, first, the promulgation of a platform of principles for the establishment and maintenance of which the national organization of the Whigs as a party was effected; and second, the nomination of candidates to be supported for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in November next. The platform and the candidates are presented at the head of this column, and both are worthy of the cordial support of every Whig voter in the Union.

General Scott is nominated distinctly and unquivocally upon that platform. He has given his full sanction. The platform wipes clean out from the Whig escutcheon every taint of sectionalism, abolition, or other odious isms. It endorses in the most emphatic manner the principles and policy of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. If those who were active in procuring General Scott's nomination in this State will come fairly and squarely upon this platform without equivocation or quibble, he can carry the State by a decisive majority, and thus secure his election. But it must not be forgotten that the platform is as essential and as indispensable as the candidates. It is presented by the same convention, and announced as the common bond of union among the Whigs of the na-

"RALLY WHIGS." One of our townsmen, an old fashioned Whig, who was somewhat disconcerted at first at the defeat of his favorite candidate before the late

inations on Monday night, was rather an indifferand well-remembered air of "Rally Whigs," when reflecting that he had triumphed in his principles, if not his candidate, he could no longer resist the stirring note of the patriotic call but fell into the ranks, and now supports the ticket of the convention with a will and enthusiasm. Such no doubt will be the case with

thousands .- Republic. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT will be the seventh President of the United States that the State of Virginia has given to the democracy of Amerileven Presidents who have been elected by the people. This estimate excludes Mr. John Tyler, who is also a Virginian, and who was some time President. It is said that General Scott ever been given in the country. The ticket is We would have protested loudly against this received every where with unanimity and meets The Old Dominion and the Old North State are position on the great questions of the day. He ical position, and with such names on the bantands upon the broad National Platform, which ner of the people as Scorr and GRAHAM, we feel

A FEDERALIST !- A New Hampshire paper days of Washinton, and did think and still think that a country which he had saved from the very jaws of destruction owed him a re-election to the office which he has so worthily filled. But with gence and patriotism, which will direct the af- ade" or "blue light"-if either of these, if history fairs of the new administration. We are will- does not lie, and people are not inconsistent, he ing to trust Graham and the company that he should be very popular in New Hampshire-for as will be seen on page 369 of Debates in Conkeeps, nor have we any fears that the ticket up the Granite Hills were very prolific of both these Gen. Scott was a supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and received his first commission at his hands. He was the friend and supporter of Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe, and received from both these great men the most distinguished marks of friendship and honor. He was pre-eminently the Hero of the War of 1812, and his body was loaded with British lead. If his support of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe and his overwhelming defeats of the British constitute him a Federalist, he is one of the rankest to be found' Perhaps the New Hampshire Patriot can tell us what militiamen those were, who, when the British, on the heights of Queenstown, by mere dint of numbers, were overwhelming and butchering American soldiers, stood with folded arms on this side of the Niagara, and refused to budge to their assistance, from constitutional scruples. May be they were modern Democrats from New Hampshire !- Richmond Whig. ination of Mr. GRAHAM for Vice President was Legislature, that it may not avail itself of an inreceived here by the Whigs, last evening, with universal and heartfelt satisfaction. A more fitting and acceptable selection could not have been made. Mr. Graham is one of the most eminent and influential Whigs of the staunch old North State. He has served with credit in Congress, and now fills, most creditably, the office of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Fillmore called him to the head of that Department on the death of General Taylor, and no member of the present able Cabinet has better discharged the duties of his responsible station. Mr. Graham is a gentleman of excellent abilities, fine attainments, sufficient legislative experience, urbane and dignified deportment-in fact, he possesses every qualification requisite in the presiding office of the Senate. His position and party relations are of a character to conciliate the esteem and support of the whole country. The Express, of this morning, says: "If strength were wanted to a ticket headed by General Scott. it would be found in the name of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, who received the unanimous nomination for Vice President on the second ballot. He is a statesman that North Carolina has delighted to honor, and the people of the whole Union learned to respect.' Buffalo (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

From the Observer. CONVENTION QUESTION.

"No Convention of the people shall be called by the *General Assembly*, nuless by the concur-rence of two-thirds of all the members of each house of the General Assembly." Art. 4, Sec. 1, Amended Con.

How is it possible that any one can hold that Convention cannot be called except by the Legislature? I hold that nothing is unconstitutional, or revolutionary, or illegal, which is not prohibited by the constitution or laws; be cause the sovereignty is in the people until they part with it, and if they retain any, they at the same time certainly retain the power and right to exercise it. I suppose no one will doubt this. Then let us see whether it would be unconstitutional for the people of North Carolina to call a convention, upon any subject they choose, for the amendment of the Constitution or any thing else. The Constitution does not prohibit it by any kind of construction. The above quoted article is the only one that touches the subject and it does not say that "no convention of the people shall be called except by the General Assembly," as many papers and persons have it. It is very plain, and only limits the Legislature, not the people. Mark the language :-"No convention of the people shall be called by the General Assembly," &c. Not that no convention shall be called except by the Legislature. The delegates in the convention guarded in this very article from abridging the rights of the people, as any one will readily perceive by reading the debates upon this very question. Now it must be remembered that the old Constitution contained no provision whatever for the amendment of the instrument, and I suppose no

person will say that the convention of 1835 was a revolutionary one, or that the Legislature, in Whig National Convention, having drawn near submitting to the people the question of conventhe crowd which gathered to announce the nom- tion or no convention, committed an act of revolution. The Legislature had no right then to ent spectator until the band struck up the old call a convention more than now ; hence it was submitted to the people, they voted for it, and an election was held for delegates, &c. The only difference between the old Constitution and the present one is, that the former said nothing upon the subject, and the latter restricted the General Assembly, I suppose no one will deny the right that the

people can hold a convention; and it seems coneded on all hands that the General Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, can call a convention; but there is nothing in the Constitution that says that the Legislature may call a convention .--The only clause in the instrument upon this subject is, that the General Assembly shall not call a convention unless by a vote of two thirds. Well, if the Legislature has the right to call a convention, it is only from the fact that the Constitution does not prohibit it; and if that be so, most certainly the people, the true organic law-making power, have the undoubted right to hold meetings and elect delegates, or instruct. the General Assembly as they choose-and the one is as civil as the other. There seems to be a prevailing opinion, that

the section above quoted means that no convention shall be called except by the Legislature. I say it is not so, and have been endeavoring in a hasty manner to give reasons. Now for the proof. The Committee of seven, in the convention of 1835, reported the manner of amending the Constitution as it stands now, except that they recommended the majority's amending

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 30, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT. OF NEW JERSEY. *FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN KERR, of Caswell,

ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.

FOR THE SENATE, JOHN W. HARRISS. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SION H. ROGERS. MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES. MAJ. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

dress his fellow-citizens at the following times Convention-Fillmore men and Webster men all on the same grounds which were occupied by and places, namely :

Salem, Thursday, July 1st. Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3rd. Wilkesboro', Tuesday, - -

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever nendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they would be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons, and we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say whether such a convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution

Whig State Convention, April 26, 1852 [OFFICIAL.]

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, re-lying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union proclaim the following as the political sentiments and deter instion, for the establishment and maintenance of which heir national organization as a party is effected: 1. That the Government of the United States is of a limited

haractar, and it is confined to the exercise of powers express ly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper, for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily im-plied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the People. 2. The State Governments should be held secure in their

ee institutions.

The state covernments should be need secure in their reserved rights, and the General Gowernment sustaiged in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."
That, while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the

eree with forei u nations or among the States-such improve

nents being, in every instance, national and general in their

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one

lement in principle and substance of the dancerous and ex-

citing questions which they embrace: and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the

necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out

Resolutions of the Whig National Convention

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

THE WHIG PLATFORM It is admitted, even by our political opponents

The Whig ticket for President and Vice President is now before the Country. It has been that the Resolutions adopted by the Whig Nareceived in almost every section heard from, tional Convention contain a clear and unequir. with an enthusiasm, which if kept up, will en- ocal declaration of principles, and that especially sure success. We are well aware that here, in in relation to the Compromise Measures, the our own State, there is among some disappoint- Fugitive Slave law included, they speak in lanment that Mr. FILLMORE was not the nominee. But guage which cannot be mistaken. They can such men we believe are too strongly attached tainly compose a platform around which all to their principles, and desire too ardently the true Whigs can rally, with a conviction that success of the Whig cause, to suffer such disap- should they be carried out, they will secure the pointment to swerve them from the path of duty prosperity and peace of the Country and percet. uate the Union of the States. How nobly do and honor.

A WORD TO ALL TRUE WHIGS.

In the first place, what did they expect, when they contrast with the unmeaning generalities they consented to go into Convention with the and piebald equivocations of some of those which Whigs of other sections, and upon what princi- were adopted by the locofoco Convention! We ple did they resolve to act? Was it their pur- give to-day, the official copy, signed by the Official copy. pose to take all the chances of success, with the cers of the Convention. We invite the attention secret reservation of mind, should they prove of every Whig in the State to this creed of our unsuccessful, to repudiate the action of the Con- Party, and we can with safety challenge the vention? If they did, was it honorable? Is it scrutiny and criticism of the locofoco press. fair and just, after sending fifty or sixty Dele- They need no defence or exposition. They are gates to the National Convention, high minded too clear and distinct to be misunderstood, and men, under the pledge made by the Whigs of assert doctrines which have ever governed the the State assembled in Convention to sustain the great conservative Whig Party of the Nation. nominee, if he was found true on the Compro- How any Whig can hesitate to go with real mise, to repudiate their action, and withhold into the conflict, under the banner of Scorr and from what they have done, in good faith, a zeal- GRAHAM, with such principles to direct them, is ous support? Can any party long exist which incomprehensible to us. Nor do we yet believe would act on such a principle? Are men who that any will be found wanting in duty to their are capable of such conduct descrving the name Country, in the hour of trial. Let these Res. of Whig?

For fifty odd ballotings did the friends of Mr. whose hands they may fall. Let them call the FILLMORE stand by him. They exhibited a de- attention of the People to that Resolution ester. votion of which any man might be proud. At ially which declares the position of our Party on last, some of these very friends went over to the Compromise measures and the Slavery ques-Gen. Scorr, and secured his nomination. That tion. It speaks out in bold and unequives The Whig Candidate for Governor will ad- nomination was unanimously endorsed by the terms, and places the Whig National Convention

sustaining it. There was placed on the ticket, the Representatives of the Whig Party of this as the Candidate for the Vice Presidency, a dis- State in Convention assembled but a short time tinguished citizen of our own State, who has since. Our State Convention pledged their conever been true to the Whig cause-there was stituents to the support of the nominees of the adopted by the Convention a platform of princi- National Convention, provided they proved to ples, to which no Whig can object,-that plat- be sound on the Compromise. Gen. Scorr has form contains an unequivocal endorsement of given his unequivocal approval to the platform. the Compromise measures, Fugitive Slave law Mr. GRAHAM's position is well known through and all, and it has been endorsed by Gen. Scorr, out the State. Why then should any Whig

any Whig have, for withholding from the ticket, tion, full and thorough, and action bold and its his ardent support? Where will he go? Will cisive, we may jeopard the election of that gal. he throw himself into the embrace of locofoco- lant champion, who is now devoting his talent ism ? If so, then he was all the while craving and eloquence to the vindication of our princian excuse to do so, however frivolous that ex- ples, and the maintenance of our cause ! cuse might be. But to conscientious and true men, who may hesitate to endorse the nomina- 1848-organize your forces, have concert of actions, we would appeal. Is it your purpose to tion, appoint your Committee men, hold your

sacrifice principles to a mere partiality for men? County meetings preparatory to the appoint. Had you succeeded in nominating your choice, ment of Electors-let those Electors, principal would you have considered it good faith in the as well as assistant, go out and speak to the friends of his competitors, to refuse their support, People, and we shall be fully prepared for the or to defeat that nomination, by extending to it conflict ; and when that is the case, we have no

and will, no doubt, be by Mr. GRAHAM. Then hesitate? Let us make up our minds to act we would ask, in all candor, what reason can with promptness and zeal. By delaying organia-Whigs of 1840-Whigs of 1844-Whigs of

lutions be circulated by our Whig friends into

many others, after a hard stuggle, we have been overruled, not as to principles, but as to the man; for Gen. Scott, prior to the ratification of his nomination by those who had opposed it, placed himself on the identical ground occupied by Mr. Fillmore. The Whig Convention, unlike their Democratic predecessors, laid down their plat- ern section thereof which has been honored in form in full Convention, and on a call of the his selection, - Wil. Herald.

the candidate, in accepting the nomination, accepted also in terms the Platform ; and this is what we have always contended should be done. Gen. Scott is therefore bound by every honorable obligation not only to abide himself by the Compromise, but to exclude from his confidence and from all official influence all persons who atd agitate on these subjects. Gen. Scott now stands before the country a representative of National Whig principles-of principles as broad as the Union itself, and untainted with the least particle of that sectionalism which at one time threatened so much to the country, and as such he shall receive whatever support we can give him. Of his private character we have always spoken in terms of admiration, and of his military services the whole civilized world are apprized.

Of the nominee for the Vice Presidency we shall only say, that if great talent, laborious habits, extensive acquirements, large experience and a spotless character can entitle any man to the office, the friends of William A. Graham can make clear his claim to it. We have known him since we was a school-boy in Hillsboro', N. C., and he was a student of law in the same village. He is a native of Lincoln County, N. C., and the son of Gen. Graham, a revolutionary worthy. He is, we should say, about 48 years In early life he was made a member of of age. the North Carolina House of Commons, of which body he was, for several years, the Speaker. In 1841 he was elected a Senator of the United States, and in 1844 was made Governor of North Carolina, and in 1846 was reelected to the same office. On the resignation of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet he was tendered by Mr. Fillmore the office of Secretary of the Navy, and has since that time continued to discharge its duties with an ability and fidelity which have won the praise of all who have had business with that important department .- Pet. Int.

As we read our exchanges and telegraph ic despatches, the echo of ten thousand guns is borne to us upon the Whig nominations at Baltimore. We have heard from the heart of Maine, from the Lake shores of the West, and from the great valley of the Mississippi. The nomination of Scorr and GRAHAM is acquiesced in general- of the patriotic citizen in his public duty. ly, and in most parts of the country with enthusiasm and hearty unanimity. In the interior of our own State, there is not one of the advocates of Mr. Fillmore who does not support the nomination of General Scott with hearty good will ; while to the advocates of Gen. Scott's nomination the news has spread a thrill of joy which time car hardly abate. This feeling will, we trust, increase as the time for the election approaches ; and, if the Whig Party act wisely, there will be a union of sentiment and a union of action that will ensure victory. The President of the United States, called from the White House at midnight, to answer a call of thousands of his countrymen of the same political faith, has in the handsomest manner urged his friends to support the candidate of the Whig Party .--The Secretary of State declares to us, at the same hour of the night, and in response to a call from the same thousands, that he is unchanged, and

therefore always a Whig, and a supporter of all honorable and proper nominations. He adds. too, that he doubts not that the Convention have exercised "their wisest and soundest discretion" in making the nominations they did. No unkind word has been uttered by the three great chieftains, one towards the other. General Scott ster as his "friendly rivals." There is, therefore, good feeling among the leaders of the Whig Party at Washington, and like sentiments of of the man in his private character, and his faith-

N. Y. Express.

on which his name appears, will ever prove it sorts of Federalists. self untrue to the country at large, or the South-

We cannot say that we are disappointed in the result, however much we may have desired it otherwise. With our fellow Whigs of the State, we cherished the warmest regard for Mr. Fillmore, and a willingness to do political battle under his leadership, no matter what fate awaited. But we are likewise ready to acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention, which has regarded success more sure under another leader. We know not what developments of Gen. Scott's opinions followed the close of the Convention; but we have no dread of hearing from him: we have steadily expressed full confidence in the soundness of his views on the momentous questions which have agitated the public mind and disturbed the equilibrium of the Union. Something must occur to shake that

confidence before we can be brought into an attitude of opposition or indifference to the gallant old veteran who has grown gray in his country's service,-especially, when his opponent in the race for the greatest office in the Republic is a new man, without the claims of extraordinary services, talents, or experience to recommend him over the distinguished citizen who lays undisputed claim to all these qualifications.

The nomination of Mr. Graham, the favorite son of the good old North State, will give satisfaction in itself, and go far to strengthen the ticket in North Carolina, in the South and the whole nation. While Mr. Graham is truly North Carolinian in all his domestic feelings, he has a heart and a head for his whole country. from Niagara to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. For his wisdom, his talents, his urbanity, and his purity of character, he is just such a man as an intelligent and virtuous people delight to honor.

The Platform, or expose of principles and opinions touching the administration of public affairs, as it was adopted by the Convention, is a noble paper. Cheerfully and proudly can the Whigs-yea, the whole American people-stand with Gen. Scott upon that platform. So truly National, and yet so thoroughly regardful of the rights of the States, and of the interests of every section .- an instrument of the kind could not have been more wisely framed for the guidance

Greensborough Patriot.

The compliment which has been paid to Mr. Graham, and through him, to North Carolina is appreciated in that sound Whig State, and accounts from there represent that the people of North Carolina will come out in their strength in support of the whig nominces. We have already expressed our opinion of the merits of Mr. Graham, and we are happy to find that its correctness is confirmed by all who know him. His excellent charcter, his unpretending deportment, his sound judgement, his honesty of purpose, his consistency, his integrity, and his a-bilities, are acknowledged even by his political opponents. As a member of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, and a warm supporter of Mr. Fillmore's administration of the Government, his selection shows the confidence the Whigs have in that Administration, and their desire that its principles should be sustained .- Alex. Gazette.

"WILLIAM A GRAHAM, OF N. C. FOR VICE PRES-IDENT."-All honor to the Whig Convention for giving us the name of Mr. Graham, as the Whig candidate for the Vice President of the United himself speaks of Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Web- States. We have known him long and well and there does not exist a man of higher integrity, of the man in his private character, and his faithrespect and forbearanee should be cultivated by the Whig Party all over the country. knowledged. He has experience, ability, judgment, devotion to the country, and is one of the most popular men of the South. He has been

ALL MARRIED MEN, all who believe in marry-

Mr. King is one of the oldest of our public mode of amendment, finally submit the proposed is old enough, therefore, to know better than to gentleman, an accomplished scholar, and a faithful public officer, in his own right, but he has one of the most agreeable and accomplished of his country-women for a wife; and this we take to be a great recommendation over Mr. King, the bachelor candidate, even if there

their leaders.

epublic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other opposition to Mr. Meares' amendment, but it was carried finally. Mr. Meares also offered, vention, the following amendment, that "no convention of the people should hereafter be called except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each house of the General Assembly," which clearly did confine the calling of a convention to the Legislature; for on page 369. idem, Mr. Giles says, or asks rather,"if it was possible that this body would assume to control the future action of the people of North Carolina, by adopting industry, equally to all classes and to all portious of the 6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to such an amendment? He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne it-

open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from naviga-ble rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of comself; but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824 somewhat a-kin to that involved in the amendment, that the people were their worst enemies, and incapable of self-government. He subscribed to no such doctrine." &c.

The immortal Gaston replied as follows, (page 370, idem,) that he thought the question settled. &c. And that we are now met by the popular cry that we are about to limit the power of the people. It was not the people, but the creatures of the people, that the amendment proposed to

limit. That it was recognized in various Con-WILLIAM A. GRAHAM .- The news of the nom- stitutions, &c. It is to impose a check on the cidental majority to disturb the repose of the people by frequently calling them together in convention," &c.

Several other gentlemen discussed the subject. when (page 372, idem,) Mr. Meares said, "to satisfy some gentlemen near him, he would modify his amendment so as to provide that no and the integrity of the Union. convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of each house." Mr. Giles said, page 373,) that he was perfectly satisfied with that amendment-and it was adopted.

To the Whigs of North Carolina : Now how is it possible for any one to contend,

that the people have parted with their right to After consultation, the Whig Executive Comamend the Constitution by the majority? Who mittee, appointed by the last Whig Convention

friends the selection of one Electoral Candidate for the State at large, and one from each Congressional District. This mode has been adoptthe right, to call the convention; but I do ed by our political opponents, and will avoid the difficulty which exists under the recent apportionment of Representatives; &c. Prompt action, in holding Conventions, in the Congressional Districts, is advisable, and it is very neredress. It is perfectly idle to reason otherwise,

> lect the Candidate for Elector in behalf of the State at large.

	ANDREW JOYNER, Ch'm'n.
	R. B. GILLIAM,
	D. A. BARNES,
	DANIEL S. HILL,
	JOS. W. EVANS,
	ED. J. HALE,
	JNO. H. HAUGHTON,
*	HENRY W. MILLER,
	HENRY K. NASH.

June 26, 1852.

BRUTUS.

Raleigh Standard.

ATTENTION ! WHIGS.

We are requested to call a meeting of the Allas, and New York Post ? WHIG YOUNG MEN of Raleigh, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for AND GRAHAM Association.

There will be a meeting of the Whigs of the City and County, indiscriminately, at the same place, on the 10th of July, for the purpose of forming a Club for the campaign.

We learn that it is in contemplation to give

countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success. moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of trievable defeat? Have you sent forth your Candidate for Governor, who is spending his time and talents in your service, gallantly bat-4. That where the people make and control the Government 4. That where the people make and control the volvernment they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they tling for your cause, with the faithless assurance, tations in reference to the National Whig Conwould retain their self-respect, and the respect which they and will enforce from foreign Dowers.
5. That the Government should be conducted on principles you could not get your favorite nominated for Mr. CRITTENDEN and Senator DAWSON declined of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expen ses thereof, in time of passe, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying the Presidency? We cannot believe it. Good such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable. us to believe for a moment that you have deterhereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American

mined to act on any such principle ! What then does it behoove us to do? The path of duty is plain. Let us rally to the support of the nominees of the National Convention. | tion, upon the ground that the Sessions of fee-In so doing, we shall secure the triumph of those gress had become so long and laborious that his principles which were adopted by that body, duties of Vice President, if nominated and elect-

system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author We shall preserve the unity and nationality of profession, which he could not give up. ity of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of our Party, the success of which we believe so. ouch are duties required by the plainest considerations of Na-tional, of State, and of individual welfare. 8. That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, comnecessary for the preservation of the Union and | in duty to his friends, surrender his place in monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and ac-guisscel in by the Whig party of the United States as a final set. Can any man believe that the

rights of all sections will not be safe in the hands | distinguished gentlemen declined having their of WINFIELD SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM ?. names brought before the Convention for the Will not the long and brilliant public services | Vice Presidency, owing to their distruct of of the former, and the known discretion and pa- Gen. Scorr ; but it is unfounded and false : and the requirements of the Constitution: and we depre-cate all future agitation of the questions thus settled as dan-gerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to however the attempt may be made: and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whigparty and the interrity of the Line. We have a successful to the Whigs of the State to rally at once for the conflict to hury all of the rounded and false: and the requirements of the latter, afford a sufficient guaranty that the Republic will be secure under their ad-ministration? We appeal to the Whigs of the State to rally at once for the conflict to hury all of Gen. S. after the defeat of Mr. FILLMORE, is State to rally at once for the conflict-to bury all an act of gross injustice to that gentleman, whe disappointments about men-to go into the cam- has done so much to elevate the reputation of paign with a determination to do their duty to our State. Like the sneers of the "Standard" the cause they have been so long battling for, at the pretensions and qualifications of the Old and, by union and zeal, we can secure a triumph, Hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico. such thingt which will be hailed with joy by our brethren will recoil upon the head of locofocoism ! in every section of the Union !

> mer The "Washington Republic," the leading Organ of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, thus kindly chides some of our friends, who took the chances in the Convention for their favorite, and now, when another has succeeded, are disposed to give the nomination a cold support. Do our friends who thus act, remember the denunciations which they themselves heap- Whigs, and victory will crown our efforts! But ed upon Allen, Campbell, and others, who, after going into the Philadelphia Convention, with-

held their support from Gen. Taylor ? " Some of our friends (says the Republic) a-

the convention. They admit that they have no experience, and practiced in toil, and who has abjection to General Scott ; that they rely confidently on his patriotism, his independence, and his superiority to all undue influences-but they are not satisfied with what they suppose to be his surroundings ; with men who are about him, and will naturally exercise a control over his councils. Now, we have reason to believe that men have sought to create the impression that they were in the especial confidence of General Scott-that they were his advisers and his cor- the supporter of principles infinitely worse, and respondents, who have never enjoyed the inti- of men of marked inferiority. What can be macy to which they have pretended, and who are not in the way of securing it. But is General Scott to be held responsible because bad men seek to avail themselves of his strength

and popularity; and is Mr. Pierce to receive without censure or comment the support of John Van Buren, Preston King, the Albany

We beg our disaffected and disappointed friends to consider very seriously where they are the purpose of forming a Young MEN'S Scorr They will inevitably find themselves in worse company than they leave. They will not only find worse company, but they will find principles at variance with those which they have ever maintained, and at war with the true interests of the American people. The supporters of the present Administration are called upon but especially their own State papers.

THE "STANDARD"-MR. GRAHAM. In an article headed "Mr. GRAHAM," the last "Standard" puts forth a number of misrepresenthat you will bring defeat upon him, because vention, which require a short notice. It say, a nomination for the Vice Presidency. This is faith and every honorable consideration forbid | put down by that print as "full of meaning," and shewing distrust of the action of the Conver-

Rather too fast, Mr. Editor. Mr. CRITTENSIN declined being a Candidate before the Convenand which have been dear to all true Whigs .- | ed, would cut him off from the practice of his

Mr. DAWSON declined, because he could not, the Senate of the United States. The "Stat-Can any man believe that the interests and | dard" seeks to make the impression, that these

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

The "New York Express" thus gives in iv adhesion to the nomination of GEN. Scorr. It is well known to many of our readers, that the "Express" has, heretofore, been opposed to his nomination, and has advocated that of Mr. Filmore with much zeal and ability. Let the erample of its Editors be followed by all true to the extract .--

"But right or wrong the decree is upon us. We have to select from among men and thing as they are. and he who would not choose such ver that they will not vote for the candidates of a man as Winfield Scott, whose life is rich in been heartily devoted to his country's service for a term of years almost equal to the entire age of his opponent, in preference to Franklin Pierce, a man of yesterday, does not judge rightly or act fairly towards his country. say to our friend who asks. "where am I to go" that it is better to rest here than go clsewhere for no practical change can better your fortune or your principles. The Democratic party gained by Pierce's election that will not be st cured by the election of General Scott?"

> SUBSTANTIAL ENCOURAGEMENT. - A campaiga paper, to be called the Signal, is to be issued from the Office of the "Washington Republic during the coming campaign. We commend

the enterprize to the Whigs of this State. The Editor of the "Republic" acknowledges the receipt of a list of a thousand campaign subscribers from a Western friend. This is the right kind of encouragement. We beg out friends in different sections of the State to use their best exertions to circulate Whig paper by the Whig Convention to uphold the policy will serve us the twenticth part as well us the

men, having represented one of the North Car- amendments to the people for ratification or reolina districts in Congress for four years before jection? The majority then settle the whole he moved to Alabama, from which State he has matter. And why are gentlemen afraid of the been in Congress for a moderate lifetime. He people in the first instance? I am for the people first, and I am for the be a bachelor. Mr. Graham is not only a true people all the time. Let the people alone, and they will take care of themselves.

N. Y. Express.

With such a ticket, what may not the Whigs expect ? With the greatest Captain of

own GRAHAM, as the candidate for the Vice

We, this day, enter the arena, with a deter- declined an office of high honor and great pro-

were not a score of other preferences to commend Mr. Graham to the office of Vice Presi-

ing or being given in marriage, will vote for would result in a revolution. And if the people Wm. A. Graham in preference to Wm. R. King. have not still the right, why, by the Legislative

Bear in mind, that John Kerr, though frequently a candidate for public station, and notoriously an office-seeker, has never been elected to any office.

The above egregious slander needs no efutation in this part of the State, because every body who knows Mr. Kerr, knows the falsity of the Standard's allegations. Mr. Kerr's name the age,—the Hero of three wars, and ten pitch-ed battles,—the man, whom his country has al-ticket of this State, without his knowledge, and ways delighted to honor, and the world to ad- he has often been elected. In 1847 he was nommire, as the candidate of the great Whig Party ina ted a candidate for Congress in opposition for the Presidency of the United States; and, as to Mr. Venable, in this District, with a demopure a statesman and devoted a patriot as ever | cratic majority of 1000-Mr. Venable was eleclived-North Carolina's well-beloved son-our ted by the meagre majority of 153 only! Mr. K. was averse to being a candidate in this con-Presidency, the Whigs may confidently expect test, but yielded to the persuasion of friends .a triumph, worthy of their cause, and worthy of In 1850 he could have received the nomination for Governor, but he refused it. And he has

dare preach the doctrine to-day, that the people of the State, have decided to recommend to their are revolutionizing when they vote for a convention to be called? That the people, the sovereigns, have parted with their right to govern? And that the Legislature alone can govern them? Monstrous Republican dictrine ? I do not propose for the people themselves, though they have

hold, that it is the very essence of republican principles, for the people to say whether in the first instance, they desire a change in their organic law-if so, that the Legislature are bound to respect that voice, and provide the means of

for a refusal on the part of the functionaries cessary that some plan should be adopted to se-

