

The Weekly Raleigh Register

VOLUME LVI

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1855.

NO. 37.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.
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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
AT \$2 50 IN ADVANCE; OR, \$3 00, AT
THE END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace,
Unseparated party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1855.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Candidates for Congress in this District will address the people at the following times and places:

Name	Place	Date
Rollsville	Wake	July 11
Hays	"	" 13
Nashville	Nash	" 18
Hilliardston	"	" 19
Old Fields	"	" 20
Beulah's	Johnston	" 25
Smithfield	"	" 26
O'Neal's	"	" 27

MASS MEETING.

The Councils and friends of the American cause, in this, the 4th Congressional District, are requested to assemble in Mass Meeting, in this city, on Thursday, the 19th of July, to ratify the platform of principles adopted by the Grand Council of the United States, at its late session in Philadelphia.

A number of distinguished orators will be present, and business of importance to be transacted requires a full attendance.

The Councils in all of the Congressional Districts are requested to hold similar conventions at some central place, before the August election, at any time agreed upon by them.

P. F. PESCOUD,
President of the State Council of N. C.
W. H. HARRISON, Cor. Sec'y.

MASS MEETING AT FORESTVILLE.

We are requested to announce that a Mass Meeting of the friends of the American cause, in this and the adjoining Congressional Districts, (which the public generally are invited to attend,) will be held at Forestville, in this county, on Saturday, the 28th inst. A beautiful Barbecue will be prepared for the occasion, and some of the most distinguished Speakers in the State will address the people. It is confidently hoped and earnestly requested that there will be a grand rally of "the sons of the soil."

We think it probable that an arrangement can be effected by which persons intending to be present can pass over the Railroads at half price.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Seventy-ninth Anniversary of American Independence was commemorated in this city with unusually spirited demonstrations of patriotic feeling. We have rarely seen a more general outpouring of our city and county population, or a greater interest manifested in the proper observance of the day. *Eato perpetua!* The day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the discharge of artillery. At sun-rise, in conformity with that most beautiful and appropriate custom which has prevailed in this country for so many years, there was Divine service and a discourse in the Presbyterian Church,—the Rev. Dr. Lacy, the late pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Rizz, of the Methodist church, officiating. The discourse,—brief, but eloquent, impressive and fervent,—was delivered by the former. The goodness of God to us as a people,—the special favor with which He has regarded us, manifest in all the perils through which we have safely passed,—were forcibly dwelt upon, and our reciprocal obligations to the duty grateful to the great Preserver, and to the duty grateful to the perpetuator of our National Union, strongly and feelingly enforced.

At 10 o'clock, a Procession, according to the Programme previously published, was formed in front of the Court House, under the direction of Geo. T. Cooke, Chief Marshal, and Messrs. J. K. YOUNG, BARTON, J. J. HUTCHINGS and K. P. MARRIOTT, Assistants, and marched to the Eastern front of the Capitol Square, where a stand and seats had been erected. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Lacy, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. J. A. ENGBELER. To this succeeded the Oration by Mr. Jno. M. PUTRICK, a recent graduate of high distinction at our University. We but reflect the sentiment of all who heard Mr. PUTRICK, when we say, that he sustained himself with great credit, and that his friends have just cause to be proud of the manner in which he discharged the duty committed to him. His address was happily conceived, gracefully expressed, and admirably delivered.

These exercises over, our two Military Companies, ("Oak City Guard," Capt. HARRISON, and "Independent Guard," Capt. DECARREER), paraded the streets, to the great admiration of every body,—children of "larger" as well as "small growth." Indeed their appearance constituted the feature of the day. We tender our congratulations to them both upon the eminent success that has crowned their gallant exertions to revive the martial spirit in our midst, and assure them that Raleigh numbers them among its proudest ornaments.

A heavy and continuous rain, setting in about 1 o'clock, prevented the gathering of the Sunday School children on Wednesday evening, and the display of Fire-works at night. The programme was fully carried out, however, on Thursday. An instructive and chaste address was delivered before the pupils of the Schools of the different denominations, at the Methodist Church, by A. M. GORMAN Esq., after which they were left to enjoy themselves with the beautiful knick-knacks and good things that had been prepared for them.

N. C. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following statement will show the operations and condition of this Company for the year ending June 1st, 1855:

No. of Policies in force as per last Report	2,083
" " issued this year	661
" " cancelled and expired this year	2,744
No. in force	2,288
Now in force	2,288
Amount on hand as per last Report	91,346 24
June 2, 1854	
Of Premiums received to last	47,915 10
June, 1855	
Of interest	4,540 17
Overpaid by Agents and in the hands of the Company	222 09
RECEIPTS.	
Amount on hand as per last Report	\$144,023 60
June 2, 1854	
Of Premiums received to last	47,915 10
June, 1855	
Of interest	4,540 17
Overpaid by Agents and in the hands of the Company	222 09
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid losses as follows, to wit:	
PAID POLICIES.	
Paid Willis G. Clary	5,000 00
" Thomas M. Wilkins	5,000 00
" John Wells	5,000 00
" Rev. Aaron J. Spivey	5,000 00
" Dr. W. R. Scott	5,000 00
" Dr. C. B. Wheeler	2,000 00
" Thomas A. Bryan	1,000 00
" Ebenezer Leggett	1,200 00
" Dr. A. B. Brantley	2,500 00
" Benj. Baskin	2,500 00
SLAVE POLICIES.	
Paid Moses B. Kirkland	600 00
" Berry & Mehan	700 00
" W. B. Flanner	700 00
" Henry Nutt	800 00
" R. H. Grant	550 00
" Freeman & Houston	700 00
" William Shannon	633 00
" S. H. McRae	800 00
" George McNeill	800 00
" S. D. Morgan	800 00
" S. W. Patton	800 00
" R. H. Perrin	350 00
" William Hunter	729 90
" Rev. T. S. W. Mott	800 00
" A. T. Summey	450 00
" Wilson W. Whitaker	700 00
" James W. Patton	600 00
" Dickinson, Grant & Gauze	400 00
" Joseph H. Pool	600 00
" Samuel Leard	700 00
" John A. Moore	500 00
Amount paid Officers' salaries, fees and commissions to Agents, Examining Physicians, fees, printing, advertising, stationary, office rent, postage, taxes, &c.	6,208 66
Amount paid balances due agents as per last Report	147 50
ASSETS.	
Amount of Premium Notes drawing 6 per cent interest	66,902 58
" of Bank Stock and Individual Bonds	12,031 00
" in the hands of Agents	5,351 94
" " " " " Treasurer	5,469 02
" " " " " " " " " "	89,754 54
Amount on hand as per last Report	\$144,023 60

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The sixteenth annual report of the Directors of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company presents two interesting features which are particularly worthy of notice. One of these is the unusually small number of mortalities among the members of the Company for the past year, and, in consequence, the heavy losses which have been paid within that time. By reference to the list of losses, above stated, it will be seen that the losses, during the past year, have exceeded those of the preceding year by about \$14,000. This circumstance alone, without referring to our table of rates, which would only establish the fact more forcibly, shows that our losses have been greater than they should have been, and that the conservatism of the best interest and welfare of the Company, it devolves upon the Directors to indicate the probable cause which has led to such a result. They are aware, notwithstanding the table of Doctor Wigglesworth, published many years ago, for the New England States, and the copy of one of Professor McCay, for the city of Baltimore, and to be found in Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for January, 1850, and the still more recent calculations of Tucket, that as yet we have hardly an approximation to reliable statistics in the shape of tables of mortality for the United States. With us, Life Insurance companies, and the statutes of the few States, which have adopted such regulations, requiring the registration of births and deaths, are of too recent origin to afford any reliable statistics for the law of mortality.

In this condition of things, we, as well as all the best regulated companies in this country, have been compelled to adopt the rates of mortality for England that are considered the most reliable, namely: the Carlisle tables. These have been determined by noting in the strictest manner, carefully observing, and taking note of the loss of life, how many out of large numbers of persons, of every age, sex, and condition of life, die in this year—how many next, and so on, until the last individual of every class sinks into the grave. With such tables to form the basis of our calculations as to the rates of mortality, and intending to take rise only on the abundance of good and wholesome food; for there is not another country under heaven, where so great a proportion of the people are engaged in an agricultural population is everywhere considered more favorable to longevity than that of a mining and manufacturing people. So, the undoubted physiological law, that frequent crosses and mixing of the blood of different civilized nations by marriage, as is constantly practised in the United States, is favorable to the constitution of posterity—and last, but not least, that in our country legislation reposes more safely upon enlightened public sentiment, which, according to Dr. Bisset Hawkins, in his great work, "Elements of Medical Statistics," tends to lengthen human life. He says, "We must conclude that the causes which shorten life are generally those which render it miserable; and that, wherever a people enjoys a higher degree of prosperity, of rational freedom, and of moral dignity, there also will a greater number of individuals reap the full harvest of their years." But, admitting for the sake of argument, as is assumed by Mr. Tucket, that the rate of mortality is one-sixth greater in the United States than in England, still, when we examine our expectation table, and remember that we design to insure only healthy persons, it will not, in the absence of a prevailing and fatal epidemic, account for the unusually number of our losses. Under every view of the subject, therefore, the Directors are constrained to believe, notwithstanding the unusual amount of losses by accident, that the examinations of the applicants for insurance by our examining physicians are in many cases insufficient—that they suffer much to escape their attention, which a more thorough and searching investigation would reveal. And yet, the Directors are fully persuaded that the number and nature of the interrogatories propounded to the applicants are such as to elicit all the information needed, if rightly understood and faithfully answered. They cannot, therefore, too earnestly insist upon a more rigid and faithful observance of duty in this respect.

The other subject that the Directors desire particularly to call to your attention, is the fact, that whilst this Company has paid such heavy losses during the past year, amounting in all to about \$48,000, without any assessment of the Premium Notes, their finances are in a very sound and satisfactory condition, showing cash assets and available funds, independent of the premium notes, to the amount of \$23,000, quite enough, under even extraordinary circumstances, to meet any emergency, while the premium notes, drawing six per cent interest, amount to \$67,000.

Thus it will appear, that notwithstanding the stringency in money matters, which has affected us, as it has done every other legitimate business pursuit, we have promptly paid our liabilities, without any assessment of the Premium Notes, and, at the same time, gradually increased our business relations with the people, and so extended our sphere of usefulness; for, though Life Insurance is founded on self-interest, it is an enlightened self-interest, which is best nurtured and sustained in the school of benevolence and associated worth.

We mentioned in our last that JAMES F. JORDAN, Esq., had resigned his situation as Secretary of the Company. Mr. J. has made a most efficient officer and has rendered the institution valuable service. Mr. WILLIAMS, his successor, will fill the post as well as it could be filled, however,—his well-known business habits and integrity of character fitting him admirably for it.

BANK OF THE STATE OF N. C.—NEW CHARTER REJECTED.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina took place at the Banking house, in Raleigh, on Monday last. Hon. David L. Swain was called to the chair, and E. B. Freeman, Esq., appointed Secretary of the meeting.

The Committee appointed to ascertain the amount of Stock represented in the meeting, in person and by proxy, reported that there were 6,664 shares of stock belonging to individual Stockholders, represented by 154 shares, and entitled to 1,569 votes, besides 1,700 shares belonging to the University, entitled to 700 votes, and 5,927 shares belonging to the President and Directors of the Life Insurance Fund,—it being a very large majority of the Stock.

The President submitted the usual statements showing the condition of the Bank, which were accepted and approved.

The question of the acceptance of the act, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to re-charter the Bank, was then considered,—the following resolution being introduced:

Resolved, That the act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session, entitled, "An Act to re-charter the Bank of the State of North Carolina," be, and the same is hereby, accepted.

This resolution, after being fully and calmly discussed, was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Fifteen persons, representing 1,360 shares, entitled to 169 votes.

NAYS—One hundred and thirty-four persons, representing 6,067 shares, entitled to 1,362 votes.

NOT VOTED—Five persons, representing 237 shares, entitled to 47 votes.

The Stockholders then proceeded to the election of seven Directors of the principal Bank, when the following persons were re-elected:

George W. Mordecai, William Peace, William Boylan, Alfred Jones, John H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, and E. F. Moore.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, held the next day, George W. Mordecai was re-elected President of the Board.

We clip the following interesting item of intelligence from last Monday's Richmond Enquirer:

"During June the dismissals from office, in the different departments, for POLITICAL REASONS, were twenty clerks, messengers, and watchmen."

Thus constantly and rapidly falls the gullitine of Pierce and Forney upon the heads of men "for political reasons!" And yet here, the American party called a proscription party.

The Albany Evening Journal, edited by Seward's right hand man, says of the Philadelphia platform, "that a more thoroughly radical pro-Slavery platform has not been constructed since the agitation of the slavery question!"—It further says: "It is saturated with slavery, from beginning to end. Having the power, the propaganda exercised it to the fullest extent. They left nothing in doubt—nothing open to misconstruction."

Such is the opinion entertained of the American platform by an out and out abolition editor. And yet the "Standard" affixes to discover an equating towards abolitionism in it!

We are under obligations to Mrs. H. W. HURD, of this city, for a mass of by far the finest Irish potatoes we have seen this season. We insist that Know-Nothingism shall have nothing to say against these delightful esculents. In truth, though Irish by name, they were raised upon our soil!

FOR THE REGISTER.

Mr. Editor: I am not a Know Nothing,—at least, in the sense of being one of the association or order of Know Nothings,—and never expect to be; but I dislike to see any one, whether he is one of this order, or an independent outsider, belonging to the old line Whig or Democratic party, who occupies a prominent position in the country, and whose opinions and course of public conduct are expected to influence others, misrepresented, or not quite understood even. It is from this prompting, and from the fact, that I believe the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, whom even the Standard, assuming to speak for the whole State, avers is no abolitionist, to have been misrepresented and misunderstood, so far as his course of conduct as a member of the National Council of Know Nothings at Philadelphia is concerned, that I venture to ask a place in your journal for this communication, and of the editor of the Star the favor to transfer it to his columns, if he thinks it reasonable and just explanation and defence of the important and responsible conduct of a public man.

The Standard charges Mr. Rayner with being "now the ally of Wilson, Ford, Colby, and Gardiner, all of whom are abolitionists and enemies to the Union of these States." "That is the charge," says the Standard, and that is the misrepresentation, in point of fact, that I mean to disprove most conclusively. For fear, however, there may be some who have misunderstood the true meaning and purport of his resolutions, and who are, therefore, disposed to believe, as the Standard further alleges, that Mr. Rayner "was ready to act with the abolitionists and disunionists without any pledge from them that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery," I shall proceed to give such a statement of facts in regard to his course in the Convention at Philadelphia, and such an exposition of the nature and tenor of the set of resolutions moved by him, as a substitute for the 12th article of the platform, as will at once dispel the public mind in respect to any misrepresentation of his conduct on the part of enemies, or any misunderstanding of it on the part of others. But before giving a statement of his votes in the Convention upon the subject of the slavery question, or an analysis of his resolutions, I will remark that the Standard, whose "voice," to use its own potential language, "is the condensed will of a large portion of the people of North Carolina, slaveholders and non-slaveholders, protestants and catholics, natives and adopted citizens," had these same resolutions before it and was speaking by the book, when it said, "No person in this State, so far as we know, has charged him (Mr. Rayner), with being an abolitionist."—Now, as no person charges him, according to the Standard, with being an abolitionist, so, in the Standard's estimation, no person can charge him with being a disunionist, for that paper everywhere and constantly inculcates the idea that the disunionists of the country are the abolitionists. But, says the Standard, while I am compelled, by the force of circumstances and the facts of the case, to acknowledge that Mr. Rayner is neither an abolitionist nor a disunionist, I mean stoutly to maintain, that "he is now the ally of Wilson, Ford, Colby, and Gardiner, all of whom are abolitionists and enemies to the Union of these States." What gross misrepresentation! What an electioneering trick! See how easily this charge is disproved by a simple statement of facts, showing the votes of these men upon the different questions, as they arose upon the subject of slavery, pro and con, in the Philadelphia Convention, under a call for the eyes and nose, the surest method known of testing the stability and fixedness of purpose of the members of a deliberative public body.

In the first place, then, when the platform resolutions were brought from the committee room into Convention to be acted upon there, the question first came up on substituting the minority proposition for the 12th article of the majority report, Mr. Rayner voting in the negative, and Wilson, Ford, Colby, Gardiner, and all the abolitionists, voting in the affirmative.

Was there any alliance here? Strange alliance that, which compels men to oppose all of each other's plans and purposes! The impartial reader will at once exclaim, why these men, instead of being allies, were bent upon defeating each other's schemes, and this charge of the Standard's is a piece of barefaced impudence, unfounded in fact, and intended for election purposes. But let us follow these men through the crowning work, the issue of this great struggle between the abolitionists and disunionists on the one hand, and the conservative men of the Convention on the other, and see, whether the bonds of alliance were drawn close between Mr. Rayner and Wilson, Colby, Ford and Gardiner, by their action in the premises, or whether they, who could not possibly agree, as I have conclusively shown from their former conduct, on account of a want of identity of feeling and union of purpose, did not here separate forever,—the abolitionists, Wilson, Ford, Colby and Gardiner, seceding from the Convention and going their disorganizing way, while Mr. Rayner continued to be one of the most active, useful and important members of that body.

After Mr. Rayner's resolutions miscarried, the previous question having been moved and sustained, which cut off all further amendments, the vote was taken upon the adoption of the 12th article of the majority report, and carried; Mr. Rayner voting for it, while Wilson, Ford, Colby and Gardiner voted against it, and then withdrew from the Convention.

Such are the facts in the case, and they prove how grossly Mr. Rayner has been misrepresented by the Standard, when it charges him with being the ally of abolitionists.

I shall now proceed to show that the conservative tenor and constitutional import of Mr. Rayner's resolutions have not been rightly comprehended, if there are any, who, like the Standard, have come to the conclusion, "that he was ready to act with abolitionists and disunionists, without any pledge from them that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery."

These resolutions expressly condemn agitation and further national party action upon the subject of the institution of slavery, which sentiment I shall presently show meets with the hearty approval of the Washington Union, the Democratic organ at the seat of government, and the main ally, if not magisterial leader of the N. C. Standard, for they declare, "that the attempts of our enemies to identify the American party with the agitation of the question of negro-slavery, either pro or con, are based on misrepresentation and deception." Now this contains good conservative doctrine, such as is held by every truly patriotic man and real lover of the Union in this country, whether Whig, Know Nothing or Democrat. Hear the Washington Union upon this subject: It says, "there can be no such things as national parties except upon the basis of entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds." And, although I am not in the habit of swearing by the Union newspaper, as the Standard does, still I consider this patriotic sentiment, which is so clearly embodied in Mr. Rayner's resolutions, and so forcibly and plainly expressed by this paper, as a fact, fixed beyond a peradventure, so far as a national party action, and a harmonious agreement between the different States of the Union, upon this question, are concerned. Mr. Rayner clearly saw the evil of a national agitation of the slavery question, and wishing that the American party, which he earnestly desired should be the great and conservative party of the Union, might not split upon this rock, offered his resolutions as a substitute for the 12th article of the majority platform, and a careful perusal of them will show how safely their adoption, by the National Council at Philadelphia, would have enabled the American party to avoid this difficulty. At least, so teaches the Union newspaper even, while, be it remembered, this paper, and the Richmond Enquirer, and the N. C. Standard, and other Democratic presses, contend, that the difficulty has not been avoided by the adoption of the 12th article of the Platform. They state that the constitutional principle involved in the question of negro slavery has been ignored by the 12th article of the platform.—Not so with Mr. Rayner's resolutions. They expressly state that the American party, as a national party, deprecates the agitation of the slavery question—that such a purpose does not come within the objects of its organization, and that it will not suffer its enemies to interpolate its creed with such a heresy. And the Union newspaper sanctions the wisdom and patriotism of such views, in the following remarks:

"We think," says this paper, "it may be safely assumed that an agreement of opinion on the subject between the Northern and Southern men is an impossibility; and looking at the dangers involved in the question, and in seeking for the means of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to net upon the assumption that all hope of effecting such an agreement is impossible."

"If we are right in assuming that the North and the South can never harmonize on the abstract subject of slavery, it follows that there can be no such thing as national parties, except upon no

basis of an entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds."

Now, what says the Standard to this? Does it not endorse these views of its friend? And are they not clearly embodied, and forcibly expressed, in Mr. Rayner's preamble and resolutions? Unquestionably they are.—But Mr. Rayner's resolutions go farther. They embrace the great constitutional principle that properly applies to the institution of negro-slavery, and assert that "we do hereby declare, that in reference to the question of slavery, we leave it equally to the South or of the North the right of freedom of opinion or of discussion, on this or any other subject, we do hereby protest against the attempt to interpolate on our creed questions extraneous and foreign to the purposes of our organization."

And although the question of slavery is not embraced within the aims or objects of the American Party, yet, in repelling the attempts of our enemies, both South and North, to force this issue upon us, we do hereby declare, that in reference to the question of slavery, we leave it where it is placed by the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof—regarding it as a sectional question, subject to the regulation of the local law.

These resolutions Mr. Rayner of course advocated and voted for, while it is a notorious fact, that Wilson, Ford, Colby, Gardiner, and, indeed, every abolitionist in the Convention, voted against them! Was there any alliance here? Strange alliance that, which compels men to oppose all of each other's plans and purposes! The impartial reader will at once exclaim, why these men, instead of being allies, were bent upon defeating each other's schemes, and this charge of the Standard's is a piece of barefaced impudence, unfounded in fact, and intended for election purposes.

Let us follow these men through the crowning work, the issue of this great struggle between the abolitionists and disunionists on the one hand, and the conservative men of the Convention on the other, and see, whether the bonds of alliance were drawn close between Mr. Rayner and Wilson, Colby, Ford and Gardiner, by their action in the premises, or whether they, who could not possibly agree, as I have conclusively shown from their former conduct, on account of a want of identity of feeling and union of purpose, did not here separate forever,—the abolitionists, Wilson, Ford, Colby and Gardiner, seceding from the Convention and going their disorganizing way, while Mr. Rayner continued to be one of the most active, useful and important members of that body.

After Mr. Rayner's resolutions miscarried, the previous question having been moved and sustained, which cut off all further amendments, the vote was taken upon the adoption of the 12th article of the majority report, and carried; Mr. Rayner voting for it, while Wilson, Ford, Colby and Gardiner voted against it, and then withdrew from the Convention.

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After Mr. Rayner's resolutions miscarried, the previous question having been moved and sustained, which cut off all further amendments, the vote was taken upon the adoption of the 12th article of the majority report, and carried; Mr. Rayner voting for it, while Wilson, Ford, Colby and Gardiner voted against it, and then withdrew from the Convention.

Such are the facts in the case, and they prove how grossly Mr. Rayner has been misrepresented by the Standard, when it charges him with being the ally of abolitionists.

I shall now proceed to show that the conservative tenor and constitutional import of Mr. Rayner's resolutions have not been rightly comprehended, if there are any, who, like the Standard, have come to the conclusion, "that he was ready to act with abolitionists and disunionists, without any pledge from them that they would cease to assail the institution of slavery."

These resolutions expressly condemn agitation and further national party action upon the subject of the institution of slavery, which sentiment I shall presently show meets with the hearty approval of the Washington Union, the Democratic organ at the seat of government, and the main ally, if not magisterial leader of the N. C. Standard, for they declare, "that the attempts of our enemies to identify the American party with the agitation of the question of negro-slavery, either pro or con, are based on misrepresentation and deception." Now this contains good conservative doctrine, such as is held by every truly patriotic man and real lover of the Union in this country, whether Whig, Know Nothing or Democrat. Hear the Washington Union upon this subject: It says, "there can be no such things as national parties except upon the basis of entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds." And, although I am not in the habit of swearing by the Union newspaper, as the Standard does, still I consider this patriotic sentiment, which is so clearly embodied in Mr. Rayner's resolutions, and so forcibly and plainly expressed by this paper, as a fact, fixed beyond a peradventure, so far as a national party action, and a harmonious agreement between the different States of the Union, upon this question, are concerned. Mr. Rayner clearly saw the evil of a national agitation of the slavery question, and wishing that the American party, which he earnestly desired should be the great and conservative party of the Union, might not split upon this rock, offered his resolutions as a substitute for the 12th article of the majority platform, and a careful perusal of them will show how safely their adoption, by the National Council at Philadelphia, would have enabled the American party to avoid this difficulty. At least, so teaches the Union newspaper even, while, be it remembered, this paper, and the Richmond Enquirer, and the N. C. Standard, and other Democratic presses, contend, that the difficulty has not been avoided by the adoption of the 12th article of the Platform. They state that the constitutional principle involved in the question of negro slavery has been ignored by the 12th article of the platform.—Not so with Mr. Rayner's resolutions. They expressly state that the American party, as a national party, deprecates the agitation of the slavery question—that such a purpose does not come within the objects of its organization, and that it will not suffer its enemies to interpolate its creed with such a heresy. And the Union newspaper sanctions the wisdom and patriotism of such views, in the following remarks:

"We think," says this paper, "it may be safely assumed that an agreement of opinion on the subject between the Northern and Southern men is an impossibility; and looking at the dangers involved in the question, and in seeking for the means of avoiding those dangers, it is justifiable to net upon the assumption that all hope of effecting such an agreement is impossible."

"If we are right in assuming that the North and the South can never harmonize on the abstract subject of slavery, it follows that there can be no such thing as national parties, except upon no

basis of an entire exclusion of the subject from their political creeds."

Now, what says the Standard to this? Does it not endorse these views of its friend? And are they not clearly embodied, and forcibly expressed, in Mr. Rayner's preamble and resolutions? Unquestionably they are.—But Mr. Rayner's resolutions go farther. They embrace the great constitutional principle that properly applies to the institution of negro-slavery, and assert that "we do hereby declare, that in reference to the question of slavery, we leave it equally to the South or of the North the right of freedom of opinion or of discussion, on this or any other subject, we do hereby protest against the attempt to interpolate on our creed questions extraneous and foreign to the purposes of our organization."

DEED.

At Mt. Joy, Lenoir county, N. C., on the 30th ult, James Whitfield, son of Dr. H. W. and Winnie B. Blount, aged seventeen months and eight days.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Farmer, deceased, by Jolles, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.