From the "Republic."

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. The nominees of the Democratic Ofinvention for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States are before the country; and it will soon be the business of the Whig Conven-tion at Baltimore to nominate the candidates to

beat them

Mr. Franklin Pierce was born at Hillsboro New Hampshire, and graduated at Bowdoin College, in Maine, studied law and commenced its practice in his native county. After an ap-prenticeship in the State Legislature, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, where he book his scat in December, 1833. During his first Con-gress he served as a member of the Judiciary Committee, and discharged his representative duties without saying or doing much that is specially remembered. In his second Congressional term he distinguished himself by his hostility to harbor and river improvements. In June, 1836, he voted against the bill "making additional appropriations for the Delaware break-water, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836." A few days subsequently, General Jackson signed the bill. At the same session Mr. Pierce voted against the bill "making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned," which was also afterwards approved by General Jackson. At the same session he voted against "the bill to continue the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and This was on the 29th of June, and on Illinois. the 2d of July General Jackson signed that very Cumberland Road bill. There is no "noise or confusion" to prevent us from arriving at Mr. Pierce's opinions on this question of improvements. He is against all improvements of roads, rivers, and harbors-by the Federal Government; and committed against them on the journals of the House, positively and repeatedly. If, in the event of his election, he should ever be called upon to sign an improvement bill of any name or nature, our western friends may look out for a vero. How will it read in Iowa, Illinois, along the Mississippi, and the great lakes, "Franklin Pierce and down with internal improvements ?" But this is merely en passant.

On the 21st of February, 1837, Mr. Hubbard presented in the Senate the credentials of Mr. Pierce, elected a Senator from the State of New Hampshire, to serve for six years from the 4th of March then following. During the session of 1837-38, he recorded himself against a harbor bill that was voted for by Mr. Buchanan and by Wright; for Mr. Pierce went with the extremes. At the same session he voted against a bill for the benefit of the Alabama, Florida and Georgia Railroad Company; which was a measure of such a character that even Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Grundy voted for it. and Mr. Pierce found himself in a minority of six in op- the of Bunker Hill, had made an onslaught on a position. But it was enough that the bill contemplated " internal improvement." At the same session, moreover, Mr. Pierce gave a vote which we desire to submit to the particular attention of those of our western friends who are nearly burnt his plaid off his carcass, and resoliciting aid from the General Government for duced his body to the nude condition of his building their railroads. They should know that the Democratic nominee set his face as a flint against all these projects. A bill was before the Senate for the "benefit of the Mount Carmel and New Albany Railroad Company in the State of Indiana"-providing for a grant of by a discussion of certain local issues about alternate sections along the road, the company which the general reader is indifferent. Gen. contracting to carry the mail for twenty years S. was replied to by David Barnes Esq., the without charge to the Government; which would Whig Elector for that District. Mr. B. is a pay the Government at the rate of one dollar and comparatively very young man, but evidently six cents for each acre granted. Mr. Clay and carries an old head on young shoulders, and on entire consistency with his whole course on this his practised and distinguished opponent. Mr. and Clarke, of Iowa, propose to go into the next canvass before their people as the advocates of curate information on the subjects he discussed. a candidate who is not only pledged against the There was one thing in this discussion with improvement of harbors and rivers, but against | which we were much struck, to wit: the highly granting any Federal aid by the appropriation mails twenty years for nothing ! We do not propose, just at present, to follow Mr. PIERCE through his Senatorial career. It was the bearing of the crowd less creditableby Mr. PIERCE. It seems to us that they have been a little overreached in the idea that Mr. PIERCE's legislative career was a mere "blank sheet of paper. It is written over with some speech in the Senate was against the bill for the ted General; but his most important votes, prac- orderly and gentlemanly in their conduct. tically, were those which are recorded against the appeals of the Great West, for the improvement of her harbors and rivers, and for the grants of land in the construction of her railroads. In 1842 Mr. Pierce resigned his seat in the Senate. When the Mexican war broke out, he volunteered his services as a soldier and received from Mr. Polk the commission of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. Of his achievements in this capacity we believe that history has preserved no record. It is conceded, we understand, that his military career is not to be relied on as a passport to the favor of the people. His civic services, including his opposition to all western improvements, are the great sources of confidence of his friends. from the hopper. The Presidential buzz will, Two or three points occur to us in estimating therefore, soon be heard with more vehemence Mr. Pierce's strength, that it may be well enough to mention. He comes from a small State that has always been Democratic. He possesses therefore no important local advantages. If he had come from a large or doubtful State-from New York or Pennsylvania-his local strength might have been an important element in the canvass. One other point may be suggested. He represents Mr. Marshall's idea at progres He represents Mr. Marshall's idea of progress, which was exhibited as the great card of Young America, to the same extent that it would be represented by a mummy just unrolled by Mr. Gliddon. The whole theory of Young America must be abandoned in their support of Mr. Pierce. New Hampshire is the very antipodes of California. On the slavery question Mr. Pierce is undoubtedly committed to southern views; and in his support Mr. Rantoul and his associate Fresoilers of Lynn and the neighborhood will have an ample opportunity of manifesting the extent to which they are willing (in Mr. Rantoul's language) to "eat southern dirt." Mr. Rantonl was not unceremoniously ejected from a seat in the convention, to which he was incontestably entitled, by the brute force of a relentless majority. Major Polk did what he threatened some weeks since in the house of Representatives ; and Mr. Rantoul, we venture to say, will redeem his promise not to be driven from the Democratic party. He will hold on at all events-and so will Governor Cleveland. and Preston King, and Mr. Floyd, and all the worthy men who bullied and blustered to such an extent on the floor of the House on the strength of the tabling of the Compromise resolutions in the Democratic caucus. We are gratified to see the Christian resignation manifested by the disappointed candidates. Mr. Cass thinks the nomination "good." General Houston pronounces it "excellent."\_\_\_ Young America promises the largest majority in Illinois. Mr. Buchanan, no doubt, will do his best in Pennsylvania. Governor Marcy will youch for New York. This is all as it should be ; but we must be excused if we make due allowances for that "human nature," of which there is said to be a good deal "in man." With regard to the Vice President, it may well be assumed that many of Mr. King's friends may think with reason, from his long experience and his distinguished services, that he should

for if the Wates do not nominate a ticket on the 16th of June which will sweep the field, it will be because they sacrifice to sectional discord and difference the certainty of an overwhelming triumph.

## PERP INTO NORTH CAROLINA-THE CAMPAIGN, &c., &c.

Happening to be at Jackson, the county seat Northampton, N. C., on Monday last, we were fortunate enough to witness the opening of the Presidential campaign in the Old North State. As Monday was Court day, and the quarterly system of our neighbor draws larger crowds together than our monthly Courts in Virginia, there was quite a large number of persons congregated in the pretty village of Jackson. Soon after our arrival we were in formed that quite an unexpected pleasure was in store for the congregated sovereigns—that our old friend Romulus Remus—sometimes called the old Roman, and occasionally "the old Roan"-had arrived fresh from the butchering at Baltimore, and would soon give us an account of the doings at that great slaughter pen of Democratic distingues. We were glad of this, for we really did desire to learn something about the life and history of the gentleman whom the Democratic party have selected for their standard-bearer in the coming campaign. We say this without any affectation and with no wish to disparage the candidate of the Democracy .--He is the chosen candidate of a large and powerful party, and while we shall freely canvass his claims upon the first office in the world, we shall do so, we hope, in a becoming manner .--But the fact is, that little or nothing is known about Gen. Pierce which would justify his election to an office, which, always highly responsi ble, is becoming more and more so every year, and we have now little doubt that it is to this very obscurity that Gen. Pierce owes his nomination, or else why should men of talents. of long experience and of national reputation, be thrust aside to make way for him? Or, why were not those merits, about which so much will be now said, discovered until the Convention had agonized through forty-nine ballots ?sides do and will ask. They were asked at Northampton on Monday, but were not answered, for, with a single exception, Gen. Saunders told us nothing that was not known about Gen. Pierce before. He told us he was a Democrat. and we knew that-he told us that he had been in both Houses of Congress, and we knew that -he told us that he had been a Brigadier General in the Mexican war, and that fact we had put in print before we had left for Northampton. But he did not show us that Gen. Pierce had distinguished himself in either the forum or the battle field. But, as we remarked, Gen. Saunders did tell us one thing-that he was the son of a Revolutionary worthy who, at the bat-British soldier with " a coulter." This reminds us of the famous incident at the Clachan of Ab erfoil, where the worthy Bailie Nicol Jarvis be set the Highlander with a red hot coulter, and

egs. Gen'l Saunders prefaced his account of Gen'l Pierce-if account it could be called-by a dissertation upon some of the oldest and most hackneyed party issues and concluded his speech Mr. Webster voted for this bill. Mr. Pierce, in this occasion proved himself a full match for and cognate subjects, voted against it ! We B's style of speaking, while sufficiently impresessrs. Henn sive, is calm, cool, and respectful, courteous bearing of the speakers towards each of alternate sections to railroads, even on the other. There was no coarse epithet or inveccondition of their carrying the United States tive employed, or ribald jest told. The retort -and sharp enough too-was occasionally used. but it was always "the retort courteous." is enough for our purpose to show that, as far as they treated the speakers with the respect due their especial interests are concerned, our west- to gentlemen, and while they manifested their ern friends would have found them much better satisfaction at the good things which fell from cared for by Mr. DOUGLASS or General Cass than one or the other of them, there was none of that obstreperous applause on the one hand, or vulgar hissing on the other, which sometimes mars such discussions. This fact we think can be easily accounted for. We saw less drinking very awkward committals. His most elaborate going on at Northampton Court House, than we ever saw in a large crowd on a Court Green in relief of Mrs. HABRISON, the widow of the lamen- our life. The people were sober, and therefore Petersburg Intelligencer.

"MR FILLNORE CANNOT CARRY NEW YORE!" is the cry of his enemies. We answer, that Mr. FILLNORE HAS CARRIED NEW YORK, and can do so again, if any true Whig within the length and breadth of the land can carry it. Why can ants? What is he assailed for? Answer these juestions, ye who will, and every answer you can give will redound to his popularity and his

fame. Mr. Fillmore was a popular man in New York when his labors and his fame were confind to the State. Since then he has acquired a national reputation, and is well known and highestcemed from the St. Lawrence to the Pacif-As the President of the United States, he has shown the highest order of talents, the greatest firmness, and the most indomitable courage n the discharge of his duties. He has been the President of the whole country, executing the laws with wisdom and justice, and vet with moleration and promptness. His first important act was to arrest the State of Texas in the illnceived designs of some of the Texans upon the feeble government of New Mexico, before New Mexico was made a Territory by the enactment of the Copromise Measures. His second act was the execution of the law in the case of ims, the fugitive from service at Boston, and the law was executed amidst the threats of the whole Abolition force of Massachusetts : and everywhere between Texas and Massachusetts, where the law has been violated, whether in the heart of New York or at the capital of Pennsylvania, there has been a prompt and fearless dis-

harge of duty. We say, then, that Mr. Fillmore has done nothing to forfeit his popularity in New York or isewhere. On the contrary, he has done everything to merit an honorable fame among the wise and judicious men of the country. In the heart of this State, to-day, among the Whig yeo nanry and among the intelligent people of every occupation, he has their respect, confidence, and steem; and among multitudes he has their gratiude for the able and faithful manner in which he has administered the government in a time f great public excitement and danger. The very itterness of the personal assaults upon his character has made him popular with men-and they are many-who love fair play and just dealing

between man and man. If Mr. Fillmore is not popular in New York then it is not popular to do one's duty to his counryand mankind, to obey the oath of office, to support the Constitution, to enforce the laws; and who will so libel his own State as to say that all this is not popular in the great commercial State of the country?

We appeal to the ballot-box to show that Mr. Fillmore is popular in his own State, and we appeal yet again to every man's conscience answer the question whether he has not earned additional popularity everywhere by the manner in which he has discharged his public du ties to the country, of which almost everybody says, and of which everybody knows, he has been most faithful Chief Magistrate. Now, then we ask our Whig friends to hear and heed the following from the New Orleans Bulletin, a journ al which is national, and not Southern, in its poitics:-(N. Y. Express.)

"It will require the undivided and enthusias tic support of every portion of the Whig pafty, East, West, North, and South, to elect a Presi dent, next November. We have no surplus strength to spare-not a single vote. We must all unite upon one candidate, with an honest zeal and unflagging determination to elect him. There must be no confusion, much less disunion, in our ranks. We say to our Northern brethren Mr. Fillmore is our first choice; we can unite our forces upon him-we can carry our respective States for him. We are met with an unhesitating assertion that he cannot carry New York, the electoral vote of which is essential to victory.



RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1852. **REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.** 

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. The Whig Candidate for Governor will ad dress his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely :

18th

19th

22d

Albemarle, Stanly, Friday, Troy, Montgomery, Ashboro', Randolph, Tuesday, -64 Pittsboro', Thursday, June 24th. Graham, Saturday, 26th Greensboro', Tuesday, 29th. Salem, Thursday, July 1st. Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3rd. Wilkesboro', Tuesday, -

## SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal convened in this City, on Monlay. All the Judges were in attendance: The following gentlemen have been admitted practice in the several County Courts of the State, viz :

T. J. Norcom, Washington, N. C. William A. Moore, Edenton, N. C. Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville, N. C. C. B. Sanders, Johnston county, N. C. John S. Long, Washington, N. C. Benj. A. Kittrell, Oxford, N. C. W. L. Treadwell, Lamar, Miss. A. H. Gaither, Morganton, N. C. J. F. Graves, Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. Wm. H. Wiggins, Halifax county, N. C. Richard T. Brownrigg, Columbus, Miss. Neill McKay, Cumberland Co., N. C. Sitgreaves Atmore, Newbern, N. C.

GEN. PIERCE AND THE FREESOILERS. We noticed the fact, in our last, that the

New York Evening Post," the leading organ of the Free-Soil Party in New York, and an unwavering opponent of the Compromise measares, had given in its cordial adhesion to the nomination of Gen. PIEBCE for the Presidency It says, "we have in him a man who has done nothing to purchase the Presidency, had retired for the present from political life, and is uncommitted on the questions which for the last three or four years, have divided the democratic party !" -and, for the benefit of that wing of the party which it represents, it thus further endeavors

the Convention : "With regard to the resolutions said to have Ve then say, we will support in good faith, and been adopted by the Convention, just before its close, called in some quarters 'the platform,' we reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances satisfy us that, in saying that they did not express the sense of the Convention, we used the least expressive phrase the case would justify. They were not adopted by the Convention. Three-fourths of the members-more than three fourths, it is said by some-had left the room : not more than a dozen of the rest knew what was doing. Mr. DAVIS, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to leave the chair. Mr. IEVING was in his place, and was exerting himself vainly to establish something like order. The main business of the Convention had been completed : members and bystanders were talking it over with each other. and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of this oustle and confusion, in the midst of loud conversations, shouts, and noise of the hasty entrances and hasty departures, something was read which no body heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Mr. Inving put the question on all the resolutions. in a lump. The ayes in that fragment of a Convention, just in the bustle of breaking up, were more numerous than the noes, and he declared the resolutions adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decided ly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that he did not even hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not aware of this pretence that they had been adopted till he heard of it afterward. A platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of a farce, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is played before an audience which is aware of what is spoils. They think that "his Excellency" can pad- 26-BUT TWO SENATORS, representing Slaveholdgoing on."

"HELP ME CASSIUS\_OR I SINK !" The following characteristic "Card" appears n the last "Standard "

## A CARD.

As GENERAL SAUNDERS learns from friend, that the most eloquent portion of Mr. Kerr's address in this City was devoted to him, and as this attack has been followed up by the Whig newspapers, he hopes to have an early opportunity of vindicating himself before the peo-ple of Wake ; and as Mr. Kerr has expressed a desire to meet Gen. S. and discuss the question of "a Convention," Gen. S. has written to Gov Reid to give him the liberty of replying to the gentleman at Pittsborough on the 24th, or at raham on the 26th, or at both places, if it shall be the pleasure of Mr. Kerr to continue the dis-Raleigh, June 10, 1852.

In addition to the above, we learn, from an authentic source, that handbills are posted in the East, announcing that Gen. SAUNDERS will address the people of Greenville on the 19th., and Washington on the 22nd inst.

From another source, we further learn, that Messrs. Moore and Biogs are here, waiting on him, for consultation and united action, as Commissioners on the revision of our laws.

Truly the Ex-Minister to "poor unhappy Spain" has his hands full. He must be multi udinous, multifarious and ubiquitous. Just relieved from his Herculean labors at Baltimore. he finds no less than three simultaneous appointments on hand ; and where will he go ?what can he do? He cannot be at Washington on the 22nd and in Chatham (a distance of con siderably upwards of 150 miles,) on the 24th .-He has considerable skill at managing wires, i is true, but then there are no wires between these places-not even steam. Besides, if he performs either of these appointments, he cannot well be in Raleigh to attend to his public duties, where Mr. Biggs has been waiting some week or more. What a pity that the Governor, de jure, has not some one else to send to Greenville and Washington, or to help him out in Chatham, and that the State has not some body else to revise the laws; so that the Brigadier General might give his undivided attention to Mr. Kerr! It is, however, our deliberate opinion that this Don Quixote de la Mancha, who goes about to redress the wrongs of locofocoism, never intended to meet Mr. Kerr at Pittsborough, or any where else, and that his Card is all bluster and gammon. Else, what mean his appointments in the East? It was more convenient and more safe to fire off Parthian pop-guns and saucy catechisms just as he was leaving for Baltimore. The Spanish Don has tried the mettle of our gallant standard-bearer before to-day they have had more than one Philippi.

It is said that while Gen. Saunders represent ted this Government so ably at the Court of "un happy Spain." like his illustrious predecessor Washington Irving, he found leisure to cultivate the graces of literature, and that, in searching the archives of the Escurial, he found papers, which he is now translating into English, illustrative of the exploits of a crack-brained Chevalier. to explain away the Compromise resolutions of named Don Jose' Cuevas de Fortilla a' Frigoli This brave knight thought that Don Quixote had

fallen far short of the true aim of Chivalry in

WHERE NOW IS THE "SLAUGHTER HOUSE!"

The "Observer" gives a lengthy account of the discussion in Fayetteville, on the 7th, he It certainly cannot have been forgotten that

immediately after the adjournment of the Whig tween the two Candidates for Governor. It says Convention in 1848, the "Standard" and most that the chavass for 1842 when Morehead and of the locofoco Organs, throughout the Country, Henry met for the only time in that place, was were seized with a sudden and most ardent de- forcibly brought to mind on the occasion ; and votion to Mr. CLAY and Gen. Scorr, and no lan- that the result now was the same as then\_a guage could be found sufficiently strong, where- glorious triumph of the Whig cause-prefigur. with to express their affected abhorence of the ing now, as then, a still more important triumph act of the Philadelphia Convention in nomina- at the polls in August. It then proceeds to reting Gen. TAYLOR over the heads of those dis- mark :

tinguished patriots-both of whom had been so long prominently before the People as Candid. ates for the Presidency. Many crocodile tears were shed, and the whole Country rung with anathemas against the "Philadelphia Slaughter House" (as the Whig Convention had been called.) Long before that body assembled, Gen. TAYLOR had been brought forward in almost every section of the Union. as a Candidate for the Presidency. His merits, services, and charthe heart that beams through it-a face that acter, had been freely and fully canvassed, and commands the confidence and respect of all who look upon it. Whilst, if Reid has more infor were well known to the American People, and mation and shrewdness than Henry, he is great. however cruel may have been the Convention, in ly deficient in qualities for which the latter was the estimation of locofocos, in selecting him, eminently distinguished-fluency and plausibili rather than the Statesman of Kentucky, or the ty. He is an exceedingly dull and uninterest. Hero of Lundy's Lane and Mexico, yet they did ing speaker, and was very rarely able, in the course of the three hours during which he spoke, not, in that act, surprize either friends or foes. to bring forth applause from even his devoted For years past, Cass, BUCHANAN, DOUGLAS, BUTpartisans. A remarkable instance of this oc-ER, MARCY and others, have been prominently curred when he announced from the stand the before the People, as locofoco Candidates for the intelligence which he himself first brought here. Presidency. Thousands of dollars of public of the nomination of Pierce as the candidate of his party for President. The announcement fell money have been spent in the discussion, in upon the public ear without a responding cheer, Congress, of their respective claims to that high though Mr. Reid went on to eulogize his civil office. The entire routine of business which and military services. Even gunpowder pro-duced no explosion. His services in the Mexithat grave body of national legislators were can war were glorified by the speaker, but no elected to transact, has been almost entirely answering shout showed that the audience knew thrown aside, to give place to long winded or cared any thing about them. Mr. Reid had speeches from the partizan adherents of these not then seen the Washington Union which arrived the next morning, in which Pierce was re-presented as another "Young Hickory," as more distinguished leaders of locofocoism ! But alas! "How wretched

Is that poor man who hangs on prince's favors."

Thus exclaimed the unfortunate Wolsey and he gave to his friend CROMWELL some wholesome auditory were almost equally ignorant,) he might possibly have stirred up a little enthusiasm unlessons from his depth of misery! Partizan leaders, who have the bestowal of honors, are but and fame of Jackson." 'princes" in one sense. There is betwixt their romises and fulfilment "more pangs and fears han wars or women have," as the issue of the fact that the speakers exhibited the best temper Baltimore locofoco Convention so forcibly at and the utmost courtesy of bearing to each other. tests! It does not require a very lively imagination to picture the "Old Fogies"-Cass, Hous TON, and BUCHANAN,-udopting the language of Favetteville Hotel, and Gov. Reid in the Hotel WOLSEY, and exclaiming, with most imploring Hall. In the former, some hundreds, probably earnestness and touching pathos, to the "Young Americas," we

"Charge thee fling away ambition ! Had we but served our God with half the zeal We served our PARTY, he would not in our age Have left us naked to our enemies !'

How many ghosts of "Democratic" WOLSEYS vill hereafter stalk, unrevenged, through that locofoco Slaughter-house at Baltimore Well may "Young America's" ghost exclaim-

to their admiration for and devotion to their glorious cause, are proud of the gallant standard Like little wanton boys who swim on bladders, bearer. who to-day has borne himself so trium-This many summers in a sea of glory ;

phantly, has so happily illustrated and enforced But far beyond my depth !" heir principles, and has won for himself a place Let the curtain fall! Oh! the horrors of that in their heart of hearts. 'Slaughter House !"

Resolved, That having performed his duty. we vill not fail to perform ours, from this day for

Mr. Kerr came forward and spoke feelingly

and eloquently of the pleasure it had given him

to enjoy the hospitality of the Whigs of Cum-

berland, and of the seal which animated them

Messrs. Kelly, of Moore, Evans, of Johnston,

and Carr. of Sampson, and General Winslow, of

Fayetteville, were successively called out, and

THE WHIGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Convention of Delegates, representing the

WILLIAM GREGG and TRISTAN TUPPER, as alter-

The Delegates were not instructed to support

like Old Hickory than any other living man,-

If he had only had that hint, that knowledge of

his candidate (of whom in truth both he and his

der the ribs of those who still revere the name

The "Observer" winds up its notice of the

In the evening, the two candidates received

their friends .- Mr. Kerr in the parlours of the

principally Whigs, called to pay their respects

to Mr. Kerr, and to congratulate him and each

other on the signal triumph achieved in the

day's discussion. An impromptu Whig meet.

ing was organized, by calling Henry Elliot, Eso

to the Chair, and the following resolutions were

Resolved. That the Whigs of Cumberland, next

unanimously adopted :

in the good cause.

delivered brief speeches.

discussion by remarking upon the gratifying

"We heard several Whigs declare their opin. ion, that the disparity between the candidate was even greater now than in 1842,-that the triumph of Kerr was greater, if possible, than that of Morehead-and certainly no stronger evidence of success could be given ; for the bate of 1842 is as celebrated throughout North Carolina as any event that ever occurred Kerr has less of the terrible sledge-hammer power of Morehead, he possesses the keener pol ish of the orator, and not less of that power which rests in an honest face, the true index of

DISCUSSION IN FAYETTEVILLE

From the New York Express, June 8. DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

A committee of Mr. Pierce's friends met in Washington, on Monday, at the National Hotel. to prepare the way for the coming campaign .-ographies are to be written, addresses prepared, speeches made, pamphlets printed, and all the paraphernalis of war arranged. The con. vention just adjourned elected a National Committee, and these, in turn, have elected a subcommittee, and it is arranged, we are told, that there shall be a Congressional and District Committee. Congress must, therefore, put its mill

than ever: and those who expect Congress to do any thing beyond paying members their mileage and per diem, and acting upon just so much public business as will keep the Government from starvation, will find themselves wofully disappointed.

We came on from Washington with a troop of delegates, mostly belonging to New York and New England. The Barnburners laid down the following law:

That Pierce should not write any letters except one of acceptance, and that to be brief and crisp, if not short and sweet. He is, according to his volunteer committees, to say nothing and to do nothing which can possibly jeopardize his election. The Barnburners claim the privilege of saying he is moderate in regard to the negro question, and with them upon every other subect! So they mean to argue the question. The Hunkers, knowing that he is with them, will be be content to let things remain as they are; and f the Scott letter (Robert G. Scott's, of Virginia) has not been answered fully for publication, they know the reason, and have an authorized assurance that all the Hunkers command will be complied with. It is a great relief to the Barnburners in this State, however, that Mr. Pierce did not write, or that, if he did write, no letter of his has appeared before the public. Our readers will see strange scenes enacted by Mr. Pierce and his friends pending the coming campaign. He will be supported as an ultra free trade man at the South, and as a friend He will be for internal improvements or against them, for the Homestead bill or against it; and

this Mosaic platform, which has but one sound ty. Mr. Pierce will be smoked out of all such dark and unapproachable holes as Mr. Polk hid shall not feel grieved by our misfortune

did not answer the letter of Mr. Scorr, of Rich-Delegate to the late Democratic National Con-Whigs of Georgia, assembled at Milledgeville on change in the basis of representatation, or to a change in the present manner of distributing the vention, on being twitted about it, said, that if mond, asking whether, if elected, he would veto the 8th inst., and appointed Delegates to the the Old St. have occupied the first tative duties in a manner to redound to the w were Old Fognes, the Young ICEOL 11 18 any act of Congress having in view the repeal unders belongs to that cia no great honor to the distinguished Senator from Americans were Young' Roguies ; and there ap-Alabama that he should hold a secondary posi-Whig National Convention. The Delegates were We copy this because we understand certain of the Fugitive Slave Law, we are more than tion. It can hardly be assumed, in his case, that he humbles himself with any idea of ulti-mate exaltation. He yields, no doubt to the grateful that any one of the race denounced by Young America has been permitted to participate in the honors of the context. I am gring to the instructed to support Mr. FILLMORE for Presiever amased at the holy horror which the locoother day, to flatter the Wake Forest students, own honor. dent, and to require the endorsement of the foco Press assume, at the bare idea of the Compromise measures by the Convention before at the expense of the University, (of which he Whig Convention nominating a man for the is a Trustee,) is an instance !! proceeding to vote upon a nomination. Presidency who shall not, previously thereto, have " written a letter," declaring himself for the Young America has been permitted to participate in the honors of the contest. It is to the con-test, no doubt, that the honors will be confined; the human race. Compromise ! Such duplicity is characteristic -and that is saying enough ! Nicholas Biddle for a long time presided, reason to rejoice." from his horse-in Mexico !

to the farthest extent of our power, Daniel Webster, another Northern man. But we are told by the Free Soil Whig press that the same odium attaches to him which they say has ruined Mr. Fillmore's popularity, and that Scott is the only man who stands the smallest possible chance of election. We say unto them-gentlemen, you have already rejected our proffered support to two North-ern statesmen of great talents and unblem ished character, whose only crime seems to be, that they have stood by the Constitution and executed the laws. We cannot, and will not accept your candidate, without he specifically pledges himself to carry out the very measures which have rendered Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster odious in your sight. "The differences, as set down, appear to be ireconcilable. They are so, unless the Northern enemies of Fillmore and Webster recede from their hostile positions, for we of the South are so situated that we cannot, if we would, draw back an inch. Our safety demands one course at our hands. It has been adopted, and will not be swerved from under any circumstances."

SOUTH CAROLINA .- The Charleston Mercury has defined its position-the position of South Carolina-on the Presidential question. It is opposed to any endorsement of the Compromise: opposed to the election of any man who will obey the Constitution and abide by its compromises. It advocates the election of the worst man who can be found. It says: "The most rabid and reckless fanatic, the most unscrupulous and corrupt financier, whose

veins are burning with the lust of power, for himself and his section, is emphatically the man for the South. Paradoxical as it may seem, the worst man is the best for us. We know that our peace loving friends will start at this avowal. They are not yet sick of that policy of Compromise which is insidiously and rapidly ruining our beloved land. So long as this policy is dominant, the South will continue to hug her

chains. There must be some stern and terrible remedy applied to stir her people from their trance. With such a man in the White House surrounded by a Cabinet of chosen Compeers. and backed by a powerful party, exultant, and

madly pressing onwards, the regeneration of the South would be near at hand. "Let corruption and outrage choke up forey-

er the channels of Compromise; let Consolidation boldly tread down the rights of the States. and fanaticism riot over the Constitution, until the last throb of blind love for the Union is pressed out of the hearts of our people and we should then see the South wake up, and stirring her now dormant limbs, prepare to repel the wrong, and assert the right. Better, far better for us, that fanaticism should at once outstrip the bounds of toleration, and leap to its climax. than by stealthy inroads, despoil us of our all." We have never before seen such an avowal in any American Journal. We trust that we shall never see such again. To argue with the advocates of such infamous principles is impossible-to denounce them is useless. They advocate commission of most outrageous wrong, not that good may come of it, but that evils still more appalling and destructive, to the South, to the whole country, to the cause of freedom every where, may be brought upon us. In advocating such doctrines, the Mercury and those of the tariff in New England and Pennsylvania. who agree with it, speak their own condemnation. In avowing such purposes, however, they may possibly do good by disgusting the Democ-racy of the South who have heretofore acted with them. For loose as may be their notions of political morality, the Southern Democracy will yet shrink from the infamy of political as-

> The editor of the Tarboro' Southerner, in the course of a long account of the discussion at Greenville between Mr. Kerr and Gov. Reid.

On State politics they are poth opposed to a

The "Evening Post" next gives its readers to understand that Mr. PIERCE is not the ultra Southern man which in some quarters he is repsome of his acts in Congress :

" Mr. PIERCE voted, when in Congress, to respect the right of petition as exercised by the Aboli-tionists. In 1837, when, after having served his State in the House of Representatives, he had taken his seat as a member of the United States Senate, he voted to receive, in the usual manner, a petition asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and sustained his vote by his voice. He took the same ground with Mr. Adams as to the propriety of the abo-lition of slavery in the District, but declared that 'he would give no vote which might be construed into a denial of the right of petition. That was a time when the influence of slavery was in the ascendant, when it was the fashion to toss back such petitions with contempt in the faces of those who presented them, and it required some courage in a politician of the Democratic school to confront and defy the imperious demand of the South, that all memorials and applications of this nature should be rigidly exluded from the notice of Congress. The right to ask for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia is now admitted, but FRANK-LIN PIERCE, whatever be his opinions respecting the Compromise, was one of the earliest to assert it.

The Post also introduces a comparison between General Pierce and Gen. Scott, in relafor our readers to weigh well :

Taking these things in connection with the significant circumstance (to which, beyond all loubt, he owes his nomination.) that Gen. PIERCE

tilting with sheep and windmills and such mundane antagonists. So he, with a daring ambition, let drive at a thunder cloud which overshadowed his Dulcinea and bravely sought to tap the lightning with the point of his lance .--The story goes that he did not save his inamorata and that he caught the electric fluid himself and was never heard of afterwards. Let the General learn a lesson from his Spanish legend. It has this excellent moral:-that it may be a little dangerous for this Spanish knight to attempt to screen his Dulcinea-hight "little Davy,"-from the fluid; lest, peradventure, he

may catch it himself! But did Gen. Saunders dream that JOHN KERR was the man to be hauled up and catechised by a volunteer, without turning the tathe memory of his own inconsistencies was dead and buried? We tell this catechist, who has

greatly dread the effect of dashing the grand sed, as Mr. Reid helped to make it, with the Spanish Armada into his quiet waters, for fear Wilmot Proviso in it, and it was sent to the Presresented to be. It proceeds to speak thus of it might upset the Governor's cock-boat and send ident for his approval or veto.

And has General Saunders, himself, no memory is the history of this Oregon Bill. Voted for, for the time when, being a Candidate in fact, he originally, WITH THE WILMOT PROVISO STARING run a-foul another John, and caught a Tartar ? HIN IN THE FACE, by himself-voted for, through-Does he love to be licked so well, that he must out, by HOUSTON and DOUGLASS, the special emisnow constitute himself a quasi-Candidate for saries to the Convention in this City which first Governor, for the sake of finding a second Wa- nominated him in 1848-and then approved by a Southern Democratic President, who thereby terloo ?

nobody cares ; that, if he chooses to consider himself the champion of Gov. Reid and sets is incapable of sustaining himself,-however interference, the Whigs, with John Kerr as their ntermeddling and treat it accordingly. And finally, if Gen. Saunders pants for the contest

and cant be held back, and really wishes to make himself very conspicuous, let him go to Chat-

prepared to give him a warm reception.

" He (Gov. Reid) had voted for the amendward, till we can hail John Kerr as Governor of ment of Mr. Burt, but when that was voted North Carolina.

down, he had voted for the bill upon its final passage. At a subsequent session, Messrs. Bell Badger, Berrien, and others, had voted for the same thing. Yet, Mr. Kerr, rather than "die" before voting for Mr. Badger, were he a candidate for Governor, would "wade in blood to secure" his election. The foregoing statement, substantially, was

made by Gov. Reid, during the discussion in this City on the 4th inst .- betraying, on the part of "his Excellency," an ignorance of the legislative history of the Country, or a wilful disposition to pervert facts.

Whigs of the State of SOUTH CAROLINA, assem-A simple narration of the circumstances that bled on Thursday evening last at Charleston, in attended the passage of that Bill will bring the pursuance of a call made two or three weeks awhole matter afresh to the recollections of our go by the Whigs of that Congressional District. bles on his self constitued querist ! Did he readers. It is well known that the Oregon Bill and appointed a Delegation, consisting of the hope to escape a rasping? Did he suppose that passed the House of Representatives with the following gentlemen, to represent the State in Wilmot Proviso in it, and that David S. Reid the approaching Whig National Convention. voted for it,, originally, in that shape ! When viz: Hon. WADDY THOMPSON and Dr. SANCEL such an itching to mingle in other men's broils, it reached the Senate, the following session, the H. DICKSON, for the State at large, with Messrs. that he has no sympathy, either with young or Missouri Compromise was appended, extending old, Whigs or Democrats, on account of the cas- the Compromise line of 36° 30' to the Pacific. nates, and for the Congressional districts WM. WHALEY, GRONGE W. BROWN, H. H. WILLIAMS, tigation he received from Mr. KERR. Every It was sent back to the House for concurrence body says he deserved it for his arrogant inter- in the amendment. That body refused to con-WILLIAM PATTEN, R. K. PAYNE, PHONAS J. KERR, ference. None, certainly, of his friends, that we cur by nearly a strict Northern and Southern and GEORGE S. BRYAN. are aware, thank him for it. They know his vote. When the bill was returned, Benton, (a bad luck in everything he undertakes, always locofoco leader,) moved that the Senate recede any particular candidate for the Presidency, but saving and excepting his success for himself, from its amendment. This, after a long and are understood to favor the claims of Mr. Fillwhen there is to be a personal appropriation of excited debate, was carried by a vote of 29 to

NORE as their first choice, and of Mr. WEBSTER as their second choice. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which we have the substance, as follows: The preamble sets forth the many sacrifices made by the Whigs of South Carolina in their

devotion to the Union, and asserts their readiness to stand upon the Compromise, and to Such, then, "his Excellency" ought to know, maintain it as essential to the harmony and the existence of the Whig party, as well as to the

integrity of the Union. The first resolution declares that the Whigs of South Carolina will give a cordial and hearty. support to any Whig candidate, (and none other) who explicitly avows his acceptance of the Compromise as a finality. The second resolution approves and endorses

the course of the present Administration, and eulogizes Mr. FILLMORE.

And the third resolution expresses great admiration of the talents of Mr. WEBSTER. &c.

The Democratic Nomination for the Pres idency, says the " National Intelligencer." albeit very different from what was expected, has ervid Wilmot, and others, in voting for the exclu- sation. It has already ceased to be discussed in commend him as one "who had ever been a which is excited by the approaching Whig Nadate for the same office. Little else of a public nature will now be thought of, indeed, until after the results of that Convention shall have been ascertained and recorded.

culties, for the simple reason that he has such a "Taking into account the spectators as well ham and meet Mr. KERE, by all means, on that piece of work in it, will admit all these construcwonderful facility for getting himself in. His as the actors in the great drama," says the same same ground where he once met another rebeltion to the Compromise, which it will be well tions or complexions. If the Whigs do their duarrogant catechism of Mr. KERR, was only one paper, "the Whig gathering at Baltimore next lious David and-wept over him ! Let the afof the thousand instances which have always week, will probably exceed in numbers any fair be settled at once, and, in the language of sociation with men who defy alike the laws of " Mr. Pierce did not, like General Scott, if we himself in 1844. We desire on both sides to kept him in hot water. Had he practiced a lit-Convention of Delegates ever before assembled our Judges, on certain unhappy occasions, God and man .- Fayetteville Observer. may believe the boasts which Scott is so fond of see chart and compass, to have plain sailing and fair play; and, if beaten in such a struggle, we tle discretion, he would have left the Candidates in the United States for any political purpose. "May the Lord have mercy on him !" publicly making, procure the passage of the Com-Already there are probably in this city, arrived for Governor to fight their own battles, and promise by Congress." We hope that our friends in the East will be avoided the position equally offensive to both from the South and the West, on their way to parties-of protection to Gov. Reid and bully to Baltimore, several hundreds of Delegates ; gen-A GOOD THING BY CAVE JOHNSON. Mr. Kerr! But some men can only see the tlemen of high character, generally in the CAVE JOHNSON, Ex-Post Master General, and A State Convention, representing the particular object in view-they look not one inch prime and vigor of life, animated by patriotic either behind or before them, or on either side, impulses, and trusting to discharge their consul unfortunately for himself. His attempt, the fare of their country, and consequently to their May a National Conservative spirit preside over all their deliberations, and, assisted by moderation, mutual forbearance, and concession. Wm. R. King, thirty-six years ago, voted in the House of Representatives for a bank of the United States—the identical monster over which the universal Whig party may in the end have

In sober earnest, we advise Gen. Saunders to surrendered the hold which the South had upattend to his own business. We tell him, that, on the North to force it into a fair compromise whether he has always been consistent or not, is | in reference to all the territories ! Well might nothing to nobody," just now-nobody knows, Giddings, Hale and Hamlin rejoice! Well might the "National Anti-Slavery Standard"the vilest abolition print in the Country,-speak himself up to fight his battles-thereby intimat- of Gov. Reid as "the man who stood by James ing that the Governor really needs his aid and M. Root, J. R. Giddings, Hannibal Hamlin, Ds- cited neither any great surprise nor much sen-His Excellency" may choose to look upon this sion of slavery in the Territory of Oregon," and these parts, or yielded to the greater interest shampion, will regard it as a rash and impudent friend to the Proviso, and who, when in Con- tional Convention for the selection of a candigress, voted for it in the Oregon bill !"

It is amusing, what a way the Ex-Minster has of always getting himself out of diff-

dle his own little cance, with his own light, fea- ing States, (Benton and Houston) and they locothery oar, safely enough, perhaps; but they focos, voring FOR IT! The Bill then stood pashim head foremost to Davy Jones' locker .--