THE DEMOCRATIC "PLATFORM." We have not hitherto been able to account for the vigorous applause bestowed in certain quarters upon the "Platform" Resolutions adopted at the late Democratic National Convention, considering the ostensible adhesion of those Resolutions to the principles of the Compromise. It now turns out that Free-soilism and Denunciation of the Engitive Slave Law are comprised in of the Fugitive Slave Law are comprised in Resolutions adopting the Virginia and Ken-iky systems of abstraction of 1798-91 This t, undoubtedly known to the prime movers of fact, undoubtedly known to the prime movers of that Platform, but certainly not known to a majority of the Convention by whom the "Platform" was adopted, solves the puzzle. Well may the Richmond Whig, from whose columns the following article is copied, head, it "Taken in."

PROM THE RICHWOND WHIG.

The Democratic Platform embraces the Kenthe Charlottesville Advocate copies the second of the Kentucky resolutions, by which it appears that the Fugitive Slave Law is declared to be "altogether soid and of no force." The resolu-tions take the ground that Congress can pass no law to punish any crime not specially enu-merated in the Constitution; and as negro-steal-ing is not so defined, the Fugitive Slave Law is [in effect declared] null and void. We copy from the Advocate:

The second of those celebrated resolutions i in these words:

States having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, conterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States, piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other coinces whatever, and it being true as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also declared, 'that the powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people;" therefore, also, the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled an act for ses whatever, and it being true as a general he punishment of certain crimes against the United States;" as also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States," (and all other their acts which sume to create, define, or punish crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution,) are allogether void and of no force; and that the power to create, define, and punish such other crimes is reserved, and of right appertains, solely and exclusively to the respective States, each within its own territory."

This resolution, (says the Abvocate.) which is expressly and by name endorsed by the Democratic Convention, declares the fugitive slave law to be "altogether void and of no force," because the crimes which it "creates, defines, and punishes" are not among those which the Con-stitution delegates to Congress a power to pun-ish, and the resolution emphatically declares that Congress has no power "to create, define, or punish" any crimes not so enumerated in the Constitution. Nor can this dilemma be avoided w saying that the Constitution itself provides for e rendition of fugitive slaves. It undoubtedly loes; but it does not make a failure to comply with is precisions a crime; and hence, according to the second of the Kentucky resolutions, Congress has no power to make the aiding and abetting a fugitive slave to effect his escape from the offi-cers of the law, or the resistance of those officers, when in the discharge of their constitutional duch crime is enumerated in the Constitution and therefore no authority is given to Congress to punish it. This may be called strict construcion, and so it is ; but the Democrats cannot obect to it on that account: and besides, the Supreme Court of the United States has acted upon this view of the matter, and hence arose the urgent necessity for the present law. That Court, relying possibly upon the authority of this very resolution, or at all events arriving at this very resolution, or at all events arriving at a precisely similar conclusion, declared its opinion that Congress had nothing to do with rendition of fugitive slaves, but that, under the Constitution, the power "is reserved, and of right appertains, solely and exclusively, to the reserved. pective States, each within its own territory.' cause perhaps, called for the passage of the pre-sent fugitive slave law, which the Democratic National Convention, by endorsing the Kentucy resolutions, has declared to be "void and of no

From the Petersburg Intelligencer.

THE TWO PLATFORMS. In spite of the ridiculous efforts of the Wash agton Union and kindred journals to pass off the hurriedly printed newspaper accounts of the Whig Platform as more authentic than the official copy signed by the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention, it is manifest that the Platform of the Whige is more up to the hub than that put forth by a fragment of the Democratic Sanhedrim. In the first place, the circumstances attending the adoption of the Whig creed tend to give it much more weight with the country than can possibly attain to the Democratic. The Whig Platform was laid down with the country than can possibly attain to the Democratic. The Whig Platform was laid down in a full Convention and upon a call of the roll of States prior to the nomination, while the Democrats adopted their Platform after the candidate had been designated, and when, as we hear, but few members were left in the Hall.—

The Platform, too, was adopted, we are informed, by the sound, and not by a call of the roll; and thus it will be seen that all that the opponents of the Compromise will have to do when they get home, will be to swear that they did not yote for it, and doubtless many have already not vote for it, and doubtless many have already done so. But the Whig Platform goes further on the Fugitive Slave Law than does the Democratic, for it comes directly and explicitly up to the mark. The Compromise, including the Fu-gitive Slave bill, is declared to be a "final settlement in principle and substance of the sub-jects" embraced in it, and that "this settlement will be maintained as essential to the nationality the Whig party and the integrity of the Union." There is no vagueness, looseness or eva-siveness in this language. It plumbs the track —it meets the issue—it covers the whole ground.

he word "final"—a word of pregnant significancy, and which certainly is important, as con-veying clearly and fully the true force and mean-ing of the matter under consideration, and the true intention of the party thus passing upon it. to much as it regards the comparative excellenby of the two platforms respecting the Compro-mise. In another feature we do not hesitate to say that our's is entitled more to popular favor than the Democratic. We mean the doctrine of intervention, which is openly and properly reoudiated for reasons stated by the Whig party and upon which the Democratic resolution entirely silent, or at least they have not one word of direct and explicit reference to it. On the whole, we can say with pride and confidence, that the Whig Platform need fear no scrutiny or criticism, and that it will command the appro-bation of the whole party of whose principles it is the exponent.

There is no circumlocution—no mystifying generality of expression—no room for cavil or

Daniel Webster in a speech in the Senate on the 23d March, 1848, spoke thus of the character and services of Winfield Scott:

"I understand, Sir, that there is a report from General Scott, a man who has performed

carried the flag of his country to the capital of the enemy, honorably, proudly, humanely, to his own permanent honor, and the great military tional Whig ticket.—Boston Atlas.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS. There are one or two questions likely to in-facence the new canvass, though not referred to in the programme. As points embracing ques-tions of serious weight, and destined to leave their impress upon the fitte of generations un-apparent, they should certainly be decided be-fore any of us committourselves to individual prerentions to favor us with candidates whose charoters are duly posted in the historical ledger,

Now, is it true that Mr. Franklin Pierce is not for the statement. We must go behind the Journal. We want to know what evidence there Journal. We want to know what evidence there is of it. We want to see a systematic and unquestionable genealogical diagram of the descent, beginning with Hotspur himself. We admit that there is one passage in the famous ballad that seems to confirm the original identity of family name; and we admit the existence of an allusion in it, that might be interpreted as referring prophetically to the recent transactions at Baltimore. We quote it:

"The Perse owt of Northombarlande, And a vow to God mayd he, That he would hunt in the mountayns Off Chyviat within dayes thre, In the mauger of doughte Douglas, And all that ever with him be."

Those who maintain the lineal descent of Mr. ierce from the Border hero, will, of course, find volumes of argument in this simple verse; hold-ing it as a sort of connecting chain between the soldiers of Chevy and Chepuitepec. Their eager-ness may carry them so far as to assert that the Douglas therein alluded to does not imply the honorable Senstor from Illinois, but Gen. Scott; supporting their views by an appeal to the ever-dorious Shakspeare (Hen. IV., 4, 1,) where the Hotspur aforesaid apostrophizes the same Doug-

"Well said, my noble Scot, (qu. Scorr?) if speaking truth In this fine age were not thought flattery,

As not a SOLDIER, [mark the word,] As not a soldier of this season's stamp Should go so general current through the world By heaven, I cannot flatter; I defy The tongue of soothers ; but a braver place In my heart's love, hath no man than yourself.

May task me to the word : approve me, Lord." There is certainly much here to support the otion that the well known friendship between the modern "Perse" and the modern Scott, and the pledge of the latter, as a consummate soldier nd statesman, by his vote in November next. are referred to; but such a construction is at best conjectural, and inadmissible under any known rules of interpretation. We incline to think that the ballad does not afford a reliable confirmation of the genealogical theory in ques-tion. We call upon those who know, to satisf us whether the blood of the great Northumbrian does really reside in the vascular system of our New Hampshire nominee.

Another point, quite as apocalyptical, relates to the alleged asphyxia, or fainting fit, which overtook Mr. Pierce at Contreras. It is highly important to know whether the fact is as rumor gives it. Did Mr. Pierce faint? did he fall! and if so, why? It is hard to understand how the Democrats dared to present the man withbodied the responses in their resolutions. For candidate, all of whose recommendations for the office are confined to a single campaign, it is a hazardous thing to leave any single item of his diploma disputable. It should have been settled beyond cavil, that a sudden vertigo had at the luckless moment overtaken the gallant General; that the eight of carnage and blood had proved, from infancy, too powerful for his acute suscep-tibilities; that excess of valor, acting on a nervous system constitutionally delicate, had superinduced asphyxia, and flung him upon the igno-minious sod. His stomach, lungs and liver should have been examined by a competent medical commission, to learn whether any phy sical deficiencies subjected him to these inop portune attacks. No resource should have re mained without consultation, until it was unmistakeably shown that physical weakness, and not cowardice, was the cause of his being unhorsed. The story as it goes, unfathomed and unfathomable, bears hard on the candidate, deducting largely from the tale of his merits .-Anything to silence the innuendos of captious folk, like the Whigs. Not that weakness under such circumstances would be unpardonable, considering that then, for the first time, the quie country-lawyer stood face to face with horrid war; then first realized the nauseating smell of gun-powder; then first witnessed the struggle and the death of the soldier; and the profuse effusion of blood everywhere about him. We can very well understand, and understanding, forgive the momentary revolt of nature at a scen so sickening; but coarser souls will make no al-lowances. They will expect a man to be as much at home on the battle-field, as if he had been cradled in a mortar, and worn a bomb-shell for a night-cap. Every commander, however sud dealy summoned to the vocation, is expected to be a Taylor or a Scott at sight, and the mob will hear of nothing else. We hold it therefore

a cardinal mistake not to have placed the subject in the clearest light possible, by some sort of an aute-morten inquest; some method of separating physical from moral defects. We have a right to call for information upon the point. And as to Mr. King, the candidate for Vice Presidency. We are told that he is a "finished gentleman, and a statesman." It is admitted that he is a gentleman, and that he is, or soon will be, finished. John Randolph came

very near confessing his gentility, when a lady asked him what he thought of Mr. King of Alabama: and be replied: "Mr. King? Why, madam, Mr. King is—is—in fact, madam, Mr. King wears the hand-somest pair of boots in Washington."

Admitting his gentility, therefore, and so far his entire fitness for the Vice Presidency, with its chances of getting rid of the Vice, it is time

to learn where he got and how he has approved his statesmanship. We should not be asked to go it blind on this point. It must be a sorry lation in the eyes of Tammany, that Mr. King makes the most gracious bows, and handles the tastiest of cames with the expertest of gloved fingers, and imbues himself in the glossiest of boots; when there is no record present ed of the less valuable, though still important, qualifications of the statesman. The whole story must be and ought to be, told at once. We should be enabled to fathom the froth and get at the body of the liquor without parley. We at the body of the liquor without parley. call for a bill of particulars.

The nomination of Hon. Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina, as the National Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency, will afford great satisfaction to all true Whigs in Massachusetts, and in the country generally. Several months ago we took occasion to speak of him as most likely, in our judgment, to receive the nomination, and as deserving this high honor at the hands of the party. He is now the Secretary of the Navy, and has been many years in public life, and always a true Whig. The Old North State, which numbers among her sons such distinguished Whigs as Graham, Mangum, Stanly and Badger, and which has been so true to the Whig party for many years, was applied to the highest consideration from the second, a man who has warred against the enemy, warred against the climate, warred against the climate, warred against the chousand unpropitious circumstances, and has ted to her.

Gen. Scott whipped Santa Anna when he had but one leg. Gen. Houston whipped him when he had two legs.—Cin. Enq.

From the Frankfort (Ky), Common THE WHIG NOMINEES.

The telegraph announces the nomination of General Wingraid Score as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and also that of Hon. William A. Granam, of North Carolina, present Secretary of the Navy, as the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

We have room and time to say but a few words to-day in regard to these nominations.— In the first place we are satisfied—fully content with them; although, as our readers well know, for the first office we decidedly preferred sno-ther candidate. The only difficulty we ever apprehended in supporting General Scott arcse from the fact that some of his indiscreet friends announced their determination to run him without any declaration of adherence to the Compromise from himself, or from the convention that nominated him. That difficulty is entirely dissipated. The convention has endorsed the renewal of anti-slavery agitation in the most decided terms; and General Scott, (as we learn y telegraph,) repudiating the counsel of those who would have made him a mum candidate, penly proclaims the friendship he has always attertained for those measures, his determination to maintain them, and his opposition to any reopening of the questions which they embrace. He stands, then, just where we always desired to see the Whig candidate stand upon that sub-

As to his life and character, need we say word? "The world knows his history by heart." He is one of the noblest of our patriots, and be yond comparison the greatest military genius of the country. No man living has done half nis service for his country in the field; none can show so long a list of brilliant achievements.— His intellect is clear and strong; his memory is stored with useful knowledge; his administra-tive qualities, wherever they have been tried, have proved to be of the first order; his life is exemplary; his patriotism and principles are of the Washington stamp; his Whiggery is of the order of Henry Clay's; his life and services are full to overflowing with the elements of popularity; and, in short, he is a man well worthy of

the honor which the American people will a ward him in November next. Ex-Governor Graham, his colleague on the ticket, well befits the place. A truer gentleman, a clearer-headed public man, or better Whig, would be hard to find. His abilities are of a high order, as is proved by the posts he has so worthily filled. For some years previous to 1841 he was Speaker of the House of Commons North Carolina. In that year he was elected the United States Senate to fill the unexpired erm of Mr. Strange. In 1844 he was elected Povernor of North Carolina, and re-elected to the same office in 1846. In 1850 he was called President Fillmore to take charge of the Na-Department, and has ever since been a memr of the noble and patriotic Cabinet which that

comparable President has had at his council oard. His nomination is at once a compliment , and an endorsement of, the Administration. Scott and Graham, then, shall have our heary support; and they will have, what is of more vail, the hearty support of the Whigs of Ken-

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

POR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. The Whig National Convention at Baltimore closed its labors on Monday evening, and the aation of Millard Fillmore, so ardently desired y the South as due to his faithful guardianship their peculiar rights under the Constitution was vielded by a portion of them with the greatest reluctance, and only till it became evident that no nomination would otherwise be made. majority of the votes of the Convention was thereby given to Gen. Scott, and subsequently the South generally acquiesced in his nomina-tion. It may be remarked, too, that doubtless the questionable policy of reviving the secon term practice had its influence.

But the question is settled; and let us hope that every true Whig will unite cordially and ealously in support of the regular nominee, as he gallant leader of their party and the indomtable champion of their principles; and in contest before a people deeply impressed with the glorious services which he has rendered his country success is inevitable; and Winfield Scott will be the next President of these United states. For ourselves we have ever had the firmest confidence in General Scott's soundness upon the great question of the South, though it was not to be expected that he could receive the support of the South without a public avowal to that effect. This he has given by his mequivocal endorsement of the platform of principles, framed by the Southern delegates them selves in Convention, and unanimously adopted by that body. He thus stands before the peoole free from all sectional taint or bias, the champion of the Constitution and laws-" knowing no North, no South, no East, no West."

The nomination for Vice President, of WIL-LIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, will be hailed throughout the length and breadth of the and with a ready and joyous acquiescence .-Of course it cannot but be agreeable to us, as we have before taken occasion to declare our preference for him over all others. His high qualifications and sterling worth of character eminently justify the selection and give assu-rance that, should the higher office, by the deeminently justify the selection and give assu-rance that, should the higher office, by the de-cree of providence, devolve on him, he will bear and assurances of a triumph now to be achieved its responsibilities with becoming fitness and in peace. ability .- Norfolk (Va.) Herald.

A Good Response,-That was a glorious ratification meeting at Wilmington, Delaware, on Wednesday night; and John M. Clayton deliv-ered a splendid address. Winfield Scott, he said, has been chosen the standard-bearer on the platform of principles; and the only question he had to propose to his hearers was, Shall we adopt the Baltimore Whig platform. [Unani-mous cries of "Yes," "Yes."] General Scott, he said, was a scholar and a Statesman, and the greatest general of the age. He never saw a better international lawyer, and he would support him for his civil qualifications alone. In alluding to the Guadalupe Hidalgo treaty, he mentioned the fact that General Scott was offered \$1,000,000 to take charge of the Mexican army and become President of that Republic for five years an offer which he indignantly spurned, saying, "I am an American soldier: my country shall have my services, and no other people." [Tremendous cheering.] Though a Protestant Episcopalian, he was yet no secta-rian; and whilst in Mexico he had commanded the respect of all by his scrupulous maintenance of the rights of all as to the enjoyment of their

religious views.

The speaker alluded to Gen. Scott's deter mined stand in aid of the Irish soldiers who had served under him at the battle of Queenstown, by drawing up with his own hand the retaliatory act protecting them from execution by the British government for serving under the American flag. Scott, he said, was in battle a lion, but withal was as merciful as the lamb. In Mexico, where his power has been felt, he has the reputation of being the most merciful man of the age. [Applause.] He commended General Scott's firmness in refusing to write letters.

In reply to those who urged him, he said, "I will not degrade myself by writing an election-eering letter, even to attain the summit of human ambition—the Presidency of the United States." [Long continued cheering.] "Will you," he asked, "stand by the nominations?" And this was responded to by nine cheers, and the most enthusiastic applause.—Telegraph.

GEN. Pience fainted and fell from his horse just before he got fairly into battle against the Mexicans. He was trying an insurance case in one of the New Hampshire Courts a few months ago, in which a witness swore that he carried out of a house a bureau, which was in carried out of a house a Dureau, which was in fact heavy enough to require two or three men to remove. The General thought he had him. "Sir," said he, approaching the witness menacingly, "do you undertake to say that you carried out that bureau alone?" "Yes, General, and I didn't faint either?"—Worcester Ægis,

We are Whigs but not ultra ones: at any rate we do not suffer the poison of party to blind our eyes to the benevolent and meritorious deeds of a political opponent. We have recently, for the first time, heard of an act of generosity on the part of Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, that ought not to go unblazoned: for in these iron times of selfishness and greed, it comes over our weary spirit "like the sweet South that breathes upon a bank of violets, stealing and giving odor." "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

a bank of violets, stealing and giving odor."
It was, a short time since, related by Governor
Steele, the personal and political friend of Gen-

cral Pierce, at a Democratic convention, in the Capitol of New Hampshire; and to detract

nothing from it, we give it in the Governor's

"Sir," said Governor Steele, "I have known

the whole career of General Pierce from the

day he first took his seat in this hall. I have

admired his exploits in Congress and in Mexico.

But I have an incident in my mind which I will relate, which in my humble judgment, ex-

hibits the character of the man in a more illus-

trious light than all his efforts in the forum or

'It was something more than twenty years

ago (General Pierce was then somewhat younger

han he is now) he was traveling through one

of the western towns of this State, and as he

of the western towns of this State, and as he entered the principal village, he beheld three boys eating candy. At a brief distance he beheld another boy sitting alone, and that boy was not eating candy, but he was crying. Gen. Pierce feeling interested in so strange a circumstance, inquired into the case, and ascertained

that he was crying because he had no money to

buy candy. No sooner had he learned the fact

the case, than, with that noble generosit

which has ever distinguished Pierce through his

whole life, he put his hand in his pocket, drew

orth a cent, bought a stick of candy, and gave t to the boy, although the boy was a total

Here was an act worthy of the candidate o

great party, for the highest office in the gift of

lescended from a noble House. He was trav

reary and travel-stained; and, no doubt, both

ing round for a house to call, to which he might

repair, to order his noon-day grub, and refresh

his inner man, peradventure, with a sparkling cocktail or a foaming glass of tom-and-jerry.

His attention was arrested by a spectacle that

deeply affected his generous feelings. Three

boys were eating candy; and a fourth was sit-ting at a brief distance, solitary and alone: and that boy was not eating; but there he sat,

Niobe-like, all grief, with the tears streaming down his youthful cheeks. The traveler stopped

and kindly asked him why he sorrowed, and

the reply was that he had no money to buy candy.

ever distinguished Pierce through his whole

life, he put his hand into his pocket, drew forth a

the yet unborn Praxiteles of the new world wil

cause the manly form of the noble and the gen

erous Pierce to leap from the living marble, and

stand forth, in the presence of that stranger

boy of the western village, with a cent's worth

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

aders, may be expected to fall into organiza-

On our own side the prospects of success are

columns now supporting him will enter the field with the prestige of triumph already in advance

to herald the accession of new glories. Firm

and united, the tread of this mighty host, shak

ing the solid earth, will be heard in responsiv

of Cerro Gordo, at Churubusco, and on the bat-

As the campaign opens and the canvass pro-

onward to the great end in view, with a resolve

ces to his country, and it was fairly made by a Convention of high-minded gentlemen, from

among competitors whom any man might be

proud to be classed with. He stands, too, upon

a platform of principles with which our cause is identified. In sustaining him we sustain

them; and we sustain them under prospects of success calculated to inspire the highest hopes.

from day to day, may be regarded as the ground work of a strong feeling of enthusiasm through-

out the country, which must go on to increase

THE WHIG NOMINEES.

We shall give our cordial support to the Whig

minees for the Presidency and Vice Preside

It is known to our readers that FILLMORE wa

our first choice, and that we have remonstrated

against the idea of setting him aside for Gene-

ral Scott or any body else, especially should he

be presented to the country as a candidate un-committed, publicly, to the Compromise mea-sures; but a platform was adopted, endorsing the Compromise, the fugitive slave law included,

in the strongest terms; Gen. Scott accepts the

nomination, "with the platform of principles laid down by the "Convention," thus placing himself in the position occupied by Mr. Fillmore

what the South demanded, and principles no

men" should be our motto, we ought to be well

satisfied, since we have not only got our "prin-

ciples," but a good and true man of illustrious

deeds, to boot. We are, moreover, favored with our first choice, above all the distinguished

statesmen of the Union, for the Vice Presider

cy. The name of WHLLIAM A. GRAHAM

as the issue draws nearer and nearer

CY, SCOTT AND GRAHAM

This assurance, as it grows wider and deeper

tion in view of a sharp contest.

stranger to Gen. Pierce.

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.

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY. With a heart over-flowing with sorrow, we nake the melancholy announcement that HENRY the American people: and in no country whose citizens are not brought up under the liberalising influences of free and republican institutions are charities ever administered upon a CLAY—the patriot, the statesman, the sage—is NO MORE! He died in Washington, on Tuesday last, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M., tranquil-

scale so grand and magnificent. But to com-prehend this act of the noble Pierce throughout ly and without apparent pain. The intelligence of this mournful event, al its whole extent, the entire scene must be taken up by the eye of the admiring reader. "Genthough it might at any moment have been ex ral Pierce was then somewhat vounger than pected, will spread a profound gloom over this he is now," and probably not so rich, though rast land of ours. Idolized by political and personal friends, and admired by even the most eling through the western part of New Hamp-shire, a cold and rigorous clime, and was a unscrupulous of his foes, HENRY CLAY stood begood way from home, whence the fame of his fore the whole Country a head and shoulders charity was not likely to reach his immediate above every compeer. How shall his place be neighborhood. He entered the principal village, supplied? Who will fill the void which the death of such a man creates? hungry and thirsty. His restless eye was rang-

Mr. CLAY was born in Hanover County, Virginia, on the 12th of April, 1777, and was consequently, at the time of his death, a little upwards of 75 years of age. He first entered upon the theatre of National politics in 1806, when he was elevated to the Senate of the United States, for the unexpired term, one year, of Gen. Apara, who had resigned his seat. For nearly half a Century, therefore, had he stood before the nation as an orator, unrivalled; as a statesman, of extraordinary sagacity, forecast That boy was unknown to the stranger; nor did he enquire as to his parentage. He asked and energy; as a man, of eminent talents, genbut "no sooner had he learned the facts in the case, than with that noble generosity which has universal freedom, "Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere;

cent, bought a stick of candy, and gave it to the boy!" When did the Sun, with his red eye, In action faithful and in honor clear!' There is not a page of the Country's history, ever look down upon a more sublime spectacle than this! Let History and song embalm the deed! Let the Brush and Chisel perpetuate since that year 1806, that does not glow with a brighter lustre from the impress of his master the moral grandeur of the scene!—When a thousand generations shall have passed away, spirit. Entering her service at the then hour of her darkest trial, when goaded and oppressed

by an insolent and powerful foe, the lofty tones of his voice were heard pleading "trumpettongued" for her insulted flag and violated honor. And after they had both been nobly vinof candy between the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand!—Wadesboro' Argus. dicated, he went forth, bearing the Olive-branch of Peace to the lion who had been bearded in his den, and wrung from the haughty mistress The campaign being now fairly opened, the opposing forces, arrayed under their respective of the seas, the reluctant admission, that the stars and strines of his country were a sufficient protection on every ocean and in every clime. The ardent and enthusiastic friend of liberty, his sympathies were never restrained by narcheering. We have a leader who has so often bound Victory to his standard that the strong row limits of kindred or country; but wherever her children have "appealed from Tyranny to God," it always met a response from his bosom. The classic shores of Greece and the mountains of "the children of the Sun", have echoed his reverberations throughout all parts of the land. The torn banners of England, borne from the praises, and the noble spirits of a BOLIVAR and Bozzaris have wakened to a higher and holier fields of Chippews and Lundy's Lane amid the roar of artillery and the thunders of Niagara's feeling, as they caught the thrilling tones of his cataract; the trophies of conquest making a path of glory from Vera Crus to the city of Moninspiring eloquence. At home, he had labored for the permanent good and happiness of his exums-flags that once floated over the heights Country, with an untiring assiduity and an unjuestioned sincerity. With a firm and unshaktlements of Chepultepeo-these, the memorials en confidence in the ultimate triumph of right, he never sacrificed principle to expediencypreferring rather the postponement of success to the abandonment of truth. Firm and uncompromising in the advocacy of measures beceeds, we may be sure that all holding the ascendancy of Whig principles important to the country will be found in compact order, moving lieved by him to be essential to the welfare of the country, he was always the first to arrest the fury of partisan strife; and more than purpose to vindicate the cause for which they once, he stood, as it were, between the livcontend by making it thoroughly their own.-The selection of Gen. Scorr as the Whig leader ing and the dead, and stayed the spread of the Ingron or shall we not? in this struggle was a tribute to his great servi-

> BUT HENRY CLAY IS DEAD! The voice of calumny, long since awed into a whisper, will now be entirely hushed. Men will wonder, more and more, at the power of that mighty Conqueror, whose progress neither small nor great can retard-whose grasp not the mightiest may elude. But still DEATH, with all its might and all its terrors, cannot destroy the immortal name of HENRY CLAY. Only when the pages of American History, which record his great services, shall be blotted out by the hand of oblivion; only when the events of the last war with Great Britain shall have been forgotten, and the noble struggles to break the galling bonds of servitude, by the patriots of South America and the heroes of Greece, shall no longer be remembered, will the name of HENRY CLAY cease to raise a thrill of emotion in the American bosom, and the recollection of his high-souled and self-sacrificing patriotism, his eminent services and constant devotion to his country, his manly and fervid eloquence, excite no throb of pride in the hearts of his countrymen. But till then, the name of HENRY CLAY shall stand "emblazoned in letters of gold upon the escutcheon of Fame, the watchword of Liberty, the inspiring signal to millions of freemen who rally under it to sustain "our COUNTRY, OUR UNION, AND OUR CONSTITUTION."

Government itself.

A number of the citizens of this place assen bled in the Court House, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock for the purpose of paying a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of HENRY CLAY; when, on motion of Mr. ROULHAC.

deservedly possesses a potent charm in North Carolina, and is now associated, throughout the length and breadth of the country, with all that is admired in a noble, highminded, patriotic, incorruptible, and model statesman. WE. D HAYWOOD, Baq., Mayor of the City. North Carolina by a triumphant vote.

We are gratified to perceive that all our Whige exchanges in this State, received since the nomination, except the Commercial, will support the Ticket.—Raleigh Star. was called to the Chair, and, on further motion. Maj. Wm. J. CLARKE was appointed Secretary. pointed the following Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, will be forthcoming in due time.

nders and Bryan.

man and Patriot

reported, through Mr. Miller, their Chairman, the following Preamble and Resolutions:-

that the distinguished Statesman and Patriot HENRY CLAY, after a lingering illness, departed this life at Washington City, at half past eleven o'clock on yesterday: and it behooving the citi-zens of all sections of that country which he so long loved, honored, and adorned, to pay every long loved, honored, and adorned, to pay every appropriate tribute of respect to his memory:

Resolved, That, receiving this decree of an All Wise Providence with the deepest humility and most profound sorrow, we shall ever cherish a remembrance of the noble deeds, and gratitude for the devoted patriotism, of that illustrious man,—who, for a long life—through every vicissitude of fortune—in adversity as in prosperitions. perity—in war as in peace—amidst every danger which threatened, and every difficulty that arose—proved himself true to the interests, the happiness, and the honor of his country; increasing the prosperity of that country at home, and elevating its character abread—whilst he estab-lished for himself an imperishable fame—a fame which will continue to brighten so long as genius and eloquence shall be admired, and exalted virtue be honored amongst men.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge

of mourning for thirty days; and that our fe low-citizens generally be requested to do the

Resolved. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of nine to make such addi tional arrangements as they may think apppro-piate to carry out the object of the meeting.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to obtain information of the hour the funeral procession will begin in Washington City; and that he communicate the same to the Ministers of the various churches in the city with a request that the bells may be tolled for thirty minutes; and that the City authorities have minute guns fired during that time.

The resolutions having been read, Mr. Rayner arose to second them, and addressed the meeting in a very impressive mannner, referring to the character and career of the illustrious dead, in whose honor the meeting was assem-

Gen. Saunders, Maj. Clarke, and Mr. Miller also delivered addresses appropriate to the occasion; after which, the resolutions were unanmously adopted.

The following Committee of arrangements was appointed by the Chair, namely: H. W. Miller, Seaton Gales, J. G. B. Roulhac, P. Busbee, R. M. Saunders, K. Rayner, J. H. Bryan, honest to go into a Convention and take their W. F. Collins, James F. Jordan.

In pursuance of one of the foregoing Resolutions, the bells of the city were tolled, minute guns fired, and the stores of the City closed, for the space of thirty minutes, on Thursday it is indeed different from those ethics which w -commencing at 12 o'clock, at which hour it had wished our public men to cherish. had been announced the funeral ceremonies would begin in Washington. The National Flag was displayed at half mast from the Capitol, during the day.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. We are authorized to state, definitely, that Such men may for a while embarrass a great or and integrity; and the chivalrous friend of District will be held at Franklinton, on Wednes- principles, destroy it. day next, the 7th inst. Bear the day and place in mind.

A full attendance of Delegates is earnestly

READ. VOTERS OF THE STATE! It is announced in the New York papers, that the arch agitator, Kossurn, has opened his denunciations against the "non-intervention" Res olution of the Whig Platform. This is not the first time that he has interfered in the politics of this country. We call attention to the following Resolutions, passed at the German Meeting for Kossuth, in New York, on Thursday

"Whereas, the Whig Party, in their platform recently adopted in Baltimore, which has been accepted by their candidate, have declared themselves against participating in the fate of Europe; and whereas, furthermore, the Democratic Party in America, which, at least, in their fundamental principles, cherish progress, have not declared themselves against sharing in the European struggle for liberty; and the poli-cy of intervention may be expected to be adopted by the Democratic Party, as well as by their

candidate, therefore

Resolved, 1st. That as American citizens we will attach ourselves to the Democratic Party, and will devote our strength to having the policy of that intervention on the part of America

Resolved, 2d. That we expect the candidate the Democratic Party will adopt the principles of this policy, which has been sanctioned by all distinguished statesmen of his party.

Resolved, 3d. That we protest against manner in which heretofore the government of the United States has interpreted and applied the policy of neutrality, which is in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; and we therefore ask," &c.

They "expect that the candidate of the Democratic party will adopt the principle of" INTER-VENTION-do they? What will the voters of North Carolina-of the entire South, -say to this? Shall we stand by the policy of WASH-

contagion which threatened the existence of the We have in our possession, a little pamphlet, purporting to be the official " Life of Gen. Pierce," for the campaign. It gives the following account of the manner in which the locofeco Platform was adopted :

"Directly after the reading (of the Platform) was completed, Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, moved the adoption of it, and demanded the

A similar resolution was made by Mr. Wilder. not of North Carolina, but) of Louisiana.

A division of the question was called for by one of the New York delegation. Mr. Saunders said, "There is no use

The demand for the previous question was seconded, and there were loud and impatient cries of "take the vote."

The vote was accordingly taken, and the Platform adopted !" All this was so much like the "Ex-Minister to unfortunate Spain!

"No use, all united on shead take the They were afraid to take a division. Not satisfied with stifling debate by the previous question, they were unwilling to shew their hands by a division! And this is the way they pudiated and laughed at by the Van Buren

Let the "Standard" go on with its outrageous abuse and misrepresentations of General Scorr. They are telling on the minds of those who feel a gratitude towards the old Hero, for the services he has rendered the country. We have a few " Eulogies on Scott." taken from On motion of Mr. Miller, the Chairman ap- the "Standard" of 1846-77, almost equal to that the Editor pronounced on Henry Clay! They

wing of their Party

THE WHIG NOMINEES. THE PLATFORM There was not a dissenting voice amongst the Whige of North Carolina, prior to the National Convention, as to the propriety and duty of be ing represented in that body. There was no one WHEREAS, It having been announced to us who did not urge that the whole South should send Delegates. When the States of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi declared their intention to be represented, it was thought by Southern Whigs that the prospects for the nomination of Mr. FILLMORE had brightened, but still there was much doubt, and shrewd calculators amongs his friends had concluded that there was bu little chance of uniting upon him more than 13 votes. In this condition of things, the Southern friends of Mr. Fillmore, when they reached Washington City, resolved to tender the Convention a platform of principles as a pre-requis ite to their support of the nominee. That platform (altered only for the better,) endorsing the Compromise measures out and out, was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Most of those who voted against it, did so, not because they were hostile to the principles laid down, but for the reason, that the principles of the Party were well known and it had not been customary for the Whig National Conventions to adopt any platform. After the adoption of these princiciples the representatives of the Southern Whigs united in the ballotings for a Presidential Can didate, and, at least forty-eight hours previous to the final result, they were well aware that Gen. Scorr would be nominated. After he was nominated, and had endorsed the Platform. the same Representatives of Southern Whigs not only sanctioned the nomination of Gen. S but united in the ballots for a Candidate for the Vice Presidency, and succeeded in securing one of their own men-sound on all the great questions which have been agitating the Country, and as true a Whig as ever lived!

In the face of these facts, what course do we see some men pursuing-men, too, who were loudest in their calls for a National Convention and, prior to its action, the most eager in their desire to have all agree to stand by the nominees. especially should the Compromise measures be endorsed? It is only necessary to ask the question to elicit an answer. Do such men lay the flattering unction to their souls that they are acting on honest principles? Do they think it chances for every thing and in the end abide by nothing? Is it honest to withhold their support from the action of the high-minded and patric tic men they sent to the Convention to represen them in good faith? If this be political honesty

The truth is, there are in all parties ambitious and selfish men, who must rule or ruin, who must have their own way or will do no waykind of Swiss Corps, who are ready at all time to fight for that side which will pay them best.

That there is a design with a set of men at Washington City to form a third party at the South we feel well assured. The movement is directed by men whose whole souls are sectiona -who feel that they can never become the first in Rome and are therefore resolved upon being the first in Gaul. It is only necessary that such men should shew their hands to meet the execration of the People. Then let them speak out! We believe that such a Party will receive no encouragement in this State. It will not be able to command a Corporal's guard. It will be

swept away like dust before the whirlwind. Let the OLD GUARD—the National Whigs of North Carolina, stand firm ! There is no danger if they will remain united. We have a platform of principles around which to rally, and our leaders have often been tried and never found wanting in the hour of danger! These aretimes when every man should take sides—should come out on the side of the Country or its ene-

A VILE FALSEHOOD!

The Editor of the "Standard" publishes and endorses what purports to be an extract from letter. " recently received from a gentleman of information and character in Washington City." from which we take the following extract :

"Your readers may not know that Mr. Graham is very ambitious of achieving the Vice Pre-sidential nomination at the hands of Seward's instruments; so, naturally enough, the Correspondents of the press who receive their bread at Mr. Graham's hands, fancy that the best way to keep place under him is to abuse and hound down Mr. Clingman, who deserves the thanks of his constituents for the gallant manner in which he has breasted the torrent of Sewardism and Abolitionism in the Whig party."

This letter the Editor says was written before the nominations of the Whig National Convention were made: and he proceeds, "the result shows that our correspondent was not mistaken as to the feelings and calculations of Mr. Gra-

It is only necessary, that we should say, that these charges against Mr. GRAHAM are false .-The Editor of the "Standard" has a task before him, if he supposes that, even with the aid of his lying telegraphic correspondents, backed by this "gentleman of information," (who, if the truth were known, is no more nor less than the Editor himself.) he can tarnish the reputation of Mr. GRAHAM by such vile assaults !-Who is this "gentleman of information?" W challenge the Editor to produce his name. H is but a fit companion of him, who, for some time past, has telegraphed such wholesale falsedivision-we are all united. Go ahead-take hoods. Let Whigs beware of such men. They are locofocos in disguise. Shame, shame on the Editor for such examples of political virtue.

> "Gen. Scott seems to have been in hurry to accept his nomination the other day

He is prompt indeed, Mr. Organ. The British said he was in a "hurry," when he charged them at Chippewa, and so said the Mexicans, when he came thundering upon them at Cerro Gordo and Contreras!

It is a pity GENERAL Pierce had not been more in a "hurry" to answer that letter of Scorr, of Richmond! "Take your time, Miss Lucy!"

Mr. King, in accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention, says: "I amnot conscious that I have swerved from those principles which have been cherished and sustained by the Democratic party."

Mr. King ought to be getting old enough now, to have a vivid recollection of the incidents of his early years. If the record does not lie, he voted for the incorporation of the United State Bank, over which N. Biddle long presided. But may be, he did not consider that a swerving from Democratic principles!