From the Speech of the Hon. James T. M. READ, of North Carolins, at the late enthusiasti

"I repeat the reason why I ratify the Whig omination: I am a National Whig, and it makes no difference to me what man is selected if he stands up to the Constitution; no matter how remote his residence may be, he is my friend remote his residence may be, he is my friend and fellow-citizen. I shall say nothing about General Scott. I am, however, old enough to remember that the war of 1812 elicited a vast deal of feeling in the South. It was tormed a Southern war, a republican war. My destiny was to be the son of a revolutionary soldier, and

stars and stripes. [Applause, long continued. This man not to be worthy of the American poo ple! It is preposterous, absurd. Who is Winfield Scott? What is the oak of the forest? It is deep-rosted in the soil on which it stands.—
He is the oak, identified with and planted on American soil. Applause.

But my province was to speak of the gentlesecond office. I allede to my friend, William A. Graham, [applause,] and I may be pardoned for a short narrative of that gentleman. [Cries of "go on."] If any man can speak knowingly of him, I am that individual. For nearly a quarter of a century our occupations have led us nto almost daily contact. I state to you that a cion of a more worthy stock never descended in any family. He is the descendant of a revoby birth a Pennsylvanian. When but five or six years old he was carried by his widowed mother to North Carolina. Although young, he was old enough to be in Mecklenburg in 1775 .-However it may be denied or hidden, or the fact suppressed, yet it is true as the teachings of history that the first declaration of independence was made in Mecklenburg, in that State, at the little town of Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1775. I mention this with pride, although there has been a political separation between myself and the descendants of the men who made the declaration. I allude to the Alexanders, the McKnights, the Polks, and divers others; men who knew no middle fortune between the liberties of the country and death; men brave as Julius Cosar, and as patriotic as Cato. From one of those men William A. Graham is descended. I have never met with a more honorable man. A man more American in feeling has never yet come to my knowledge. The tempta-tions of success could not seduce him from duty, nor the force of circumstances cause him to stoo to conquer. Among those who have known him best and longest, his private character is most appreciated. His native State has honored him. He was repeatedly a member of the Legislature, and was elected to preside over one branch of that body. He was elected Governor, and served as a United States Senator. He is now here in

the position of Secretary of the Navy, which you know as well as I do. There is no man who can point the finger to any spot on the reputation of that gentleman; there is no man who is more ardently devoted to the Constitution and the I fear I shall subject myself to the disease which talkers are liable; but, let me say, modest and unpretending as the Old North State is, we tender to you our heartfelt acknowledgments for presenting one of her sons in connexion with so distinguished a position as the Vice Presidency. Let me talk in a plain way, and call your at-tention to a fact: North Carolina was the last State, save one, to come into the Union. She has never acted from mere impulse, but from judgment. She feared that the General Govern-ment would be too strong for her. She could not, however, be happy from the sisterhood, solitary and alone. But I pledge you my sacred honor, she will be the last to leave this Union. Applause.] She, I repeat, acts from no sudden impulses; and having partaken of the fruits of this Union, which have so abundantly been show-ered around her for three-fourths of a century, rely upon it, she will be the last to leave this

paraging the sister States. The old North State, which, in many a hard-fought field, has been like an oasis in the desert, will rally to the nomination. She looks to her sisters with abiding confidence. Do as you did in the days of the revolution. She will never forget John Adams, Samuel Adams, and John Hancock; never for-get little Rhode Island. When she and her sisers were trodden down, that little State sent to us Nathaniel Greene, to take command of the ittle army to relieve us from an inveterate foe. I can never forget this; and as a Whig, and a devoted friend to the Union, I will never set my devoted friend to the Union, I will never set my opinion against a majority and become obstinate. Love is accompanied by necessities. A man who courts a girl, happening to get the slip, may always live a bachelor, [laughter;] but a man of sense picks his flint, or puts on a percussion cap, and tries again. Theusands of happy unions have taken place after repeated failures.— [Laughter.] This, with me, is only the third. disappointment; but after the nomination my devotion becomes as strong as the first. Let "onward" be our ery. Let us say we will fight like men, and if we fall, let us fall like men. with our faces to the foe! If over-powered by numbers, we can but surrender as prisoners of war, and I trust we will be treated like prisoners of war by a Christian people. I tell you I never yet have got my first choice; I have often been beaten, but never conquered. The applause was loud and long-continued

In conclusion, a single remark, without dis-

EXTRACT.

From the Speech of Col. WILLIAMS, of Kentucky, (a soldier under Gen. Scort.) on the same

"I have no time to dilate on the glories of Gen. be extinguished. Scott. Our field was so wide we scarcely knew whom to select. But I wish to allude to the treatment which he received at the hands of his Government. The time was when another hero, who now lies sleeping in his grave, so distinguished himself in war as to occasion haste to make Democratic Presidential candidates. It seemed almost impossible to keep him out of the White House. They thought Scott's "hasty plate of soup" would keep him out; but we will give them enough of that before the cam-Mexico, as in rivalry to Gen. Taylor.

The series of a few thousand men he won a series of splendid victories, surpassing the prowess of this mark of your respect, and commend you to any General, ancient or modern, and finally himber the enjoyment of a quiet and satisfactory repose.

"May God bless you all." self planted the glorious stars and stripes on the halls of the Montezumas. [Applause.] But right there, on the scene of his glory, before the smoke of buttle had cleared away, and all of his the Whigs and part of the Democrats, too, may enemies were unable to check him in his conquer. like to hear what was said by their old opponent ing exploits, the strong arm of power did more than all its enemies, the British and the Mexicans, to strike him down from the high place in the plaza of the Mexican republic. I remember, for I saw it. The volunteers were outrageous; the regulars were talking in low tones, which seemed to indicate that they were plotting treason. I never saw before such indications. A feeling pervaded the whole army that, if the here of Churabusco and Chepultepec had determined to disobey the orders of the Govern-ment, they would have sustained him, and ment, they would have sustained him, and marched to the conquest of the whole peninsula. But in obedience to the instincts of his patriotic education and his great national character, the man who crowned his country with martial glory yielded to the mandate of the State Department, and was tied hand and foot by his ungrateful country, to be tried for State crime.

A volce: "Not his constry." By the party in power. [Appleause,] Tell me such a man is not fit to be President and has not the affections of the American people. [A voice: "They brought him in chains."] And yet they say

The old chieffain has nobly won his feathers, and his spars too; let him wear them! He has never been unhorsed! The hero of forty years of the American people. [A voice: "They brought him in chains."] And yet they say

The old chieffain has nobly won his feathers, and his spars too; let him wear them! He has never been unhorsed! The hero of forty years of many battles well fought, and won, has yet another conquest to achieve; which appraciating Americans will award him, at the ballot box.

Wadesboro Argus.

deal of feeling in the South. It was termed a Southern war, a republican war. My destiny was to be the son of a revolutionary soldier, and to be surrounded by many of the surviving soldiers of the revolution at that time. Though a child, I ramember the interest manifested by them when they heard of our first defeats; and I shall ever ramember the horrible news of Hull's surrender. But there was a change in our for tunes as soon as young Scott was put at the head of the battalion. The young eagle rose from the dust, screaming in the air, and it was then that the British lion crouched before the stars and stripes. [Applause, long continued.] land, or in France, he would have had his tem-ples adorned with a ducal crown. Instead or that, he was brought back from Mexico a pris

Has it come to this, that all great men are to be put aside for middling men? Is there a proclivity in the American mind for medicori-tp? It seems so. Is the man of tall plume, who has led the armies of our country for forty years—the eagle whose pinions were strongest and flight swiftest of all—to be brought down to earth, and no longer to have a place among the noblest of the land? Shall the greatest civic ability and the most splendid talents and bril-liant oratory—shall the most efficient service in the cabinet and in the field, be passed by, and middling men be preferred? [Cries of "no, utionary soldier. General Joseph Graham was no." If you do it, you will discourage all genius and talent throughout the land, and drive from public service every man fit to serve the public. You will fill your Senate with dwarfs, and your army with cowards. [Cries of "no, no."] I have a better opinion of the American middling men.

The Yosilanti Sentinal relates the following meedote of the gallant old soldier, which was recently communicated to the editor of that paper by a soldier who served in the Florida war: The troops had made a weary march through the day, and selected a place for their bivousc during the night. A party was detailed to clear the ground and erect a temporary shelter for the Commander-in-chief, who had not reached the fort. Shortly after the work had commence he arrived, and riding up to the working party inquired what they were doing. He was informed by the leader, and immediately replied:

Well, cease work, and return to your company. I can participate in the privations of my nen. I will not have a weary soldier perform moment's unnecessary labor for my conven-

"I am a Democrat," said our informant, "bu want to vote for General Scott for President.' On the damp sod of the everglade, under the open sky, the gallant old chief slept with his aithful soldiers, and their warm hearted gratitude is the rich reward of his kind consideration. A correspondent writes a letter from Washagten, from which we take the following count of the character and bearing of the People's candidate for President. "In his personal intercourse, he is the

makes no distinction of persons—Senators, Far-mers, Generals, children and all, fare alike at his hands. The moment you hear his voice and catch the kind and gentle expression of his gray eye, you dismiss every thought of embarrassment and enter at once into conversation, as with an old and familiar friend. In a crowd of ten thousand men, every eye would turn instinctively to him as so many magnetic needles to the pole. Of all American Generals, living or dead, he is undoubtedly the greatest,—while those who know him believe in their hearts that in all the qualities of a great, generous, and good man, he is second to no other. He is en-tirely national in all his views, and very far above that bitterness of party feeling which so generally characterizes those who are only statesmen. He is not and never has been, proscrip tive, as thousands of brave Democrats who have shared with him the rude comforts of the camp and the dangers and sufferings of the battle-field will testify.

MR. WEBSTER'S MIDNIGHT SPEECH .- The following is a corrected report of the remarks made by Mr. Webster on being visited by a party of Whigs in Washington city on the evening of the reception of the news of the Whig nomi-

Mr. Webster said : "I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this friendly and respectful call. "I am very glad to see you; some of you have been engaged in an arduous public duty at Baltimere—the object of your meeting being the selection of a fit person to be supported for the office of the President of the United States. Others of you take an interest in the result of the deliberations of that assembly of Whigs. It so happened that my name, among others,

was presented on the occasion; another candihowever, was preferred. "I have only to say, gentlemen, that the convention did, I doubt not, what it thought best, and exercised its discretion in the important matter committed to it. "The result has caused me no personal feel

"The result has caused me no personal feeling whatever, nor any change of conduct or purpose. What I have been I am, in principle and in character, and what I am I hepe to continue to be: Circumstances or opponents may triumph over my fortunes, but they will not triumph over my temper or my self-respect.

Gentlemen, this is a serene and beautiful night. Ten thousand thousand of the lights of heaven illuminate the firmanent. They rule the night. A few hours hence their glory will be extinguished.

"Ye stars that glitter in the skies, And gayly dance before my eyes, What are ye when the sun shall rise "Gentlemen, there is not one among you wh will sleep better to-night than I shall. If I wake I shall learn the hour from the constellations, and I shall rise, in the morning, God willing, with the lark; and, though the lark is a better songster than I am, yet he will not leave the dew and the daisies, and spring upward to paign is over. [Laughter.] They sent him to Mexico, as in rivalry to Gen. Taylor. With an focund spirit than I shall possess.

army of a few thousand men he won a series of Gentlemen, I again repeat my thanks for

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM giate term when scarcely more than in his eighcenth summer, and at that early period gave decided presages of a brilliant future.

He very soon embarked in political life, but turned his attention chiefly to the study of the law, In both pursuits he was successful, win-

ning his way to public consideration, not any covert or skilful arts of management or trigue, but by diligence, faithfulness, close ap-plication to business, an honest ambition, and irreproachable steadiness of character. He has never sought preferment, but has uniformly shown himself endowed with those qualities and capabilities which are almost always sure to equire it. On several occasions he represent ed one or another county in the Legislature of North Carolina, and was elected to the Speakership. Subsequently he filled the office of Governor of the State with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Upon the completion of his duty, he was appointed to a vacancy in the Senate of the United States. At present he fills with ability the post of Secretary of the Navy. General Taylor tendered him the unsolicited offer of Ministerial Representative of the Court of Madrid, which he prudently declined He is not easily seduced by the illusions of the

the distinction between phantoms and realities. He follows no dazzling lights. In independent, if not affluent circumstances, he persuaded himself that the interests of a rising family did not require that they should be brought in contact with the seductive allurements and expensive formalities of a foreign court. He was apprehensive of the malign tendencies of such strange associations, and his conclusions were sound people, and believe they prefer great and distin-guished talents and eminent public service to have often proved detrimental to other than youthful minds, by exciting in them a prejudicial taste for foreign customs and pleasures, and impairing thereby the Roman vigor and Spartan simplicity of republican life. Such were the apprehensions entertained by Mr. Graham, and he was unwilling, from motives of personal aggrandizement, to hazard the interests of those who were committed to his charge. Considerations like these are not often respected by

tled honors, and no one discerns more readily

of public promotion. In person, Mr. Graham is tall and slender having a dignified presence, an intellectual countenance, aquiline features, a bright, penetrating, hazel eye, and manners prepossessing and graceful, but slightly reserved. He is distinguished for uprightness of character, solidity of judgment, and cool sagacity; eminently conservative in his views and principles, and enjoys in a striking degree that sincerity of purpose, freedom from ostentation, hearty patriotsm, and unaffected sobriety which characterize the public men of the Old North

men whose ambition has once felt the stimulus

His past career clearly prognosticates his fu ture celebrity and success, and affords ampleassurance that the highest trust may be confided to him with safety and propriety. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Graham claims for his North Carolina home, the quiet and secluded little town of Hillsborough, and that in another town of the identical name in easy and agreeable man in the world. He New-Hampshire, the Democratic Presidential nominee is said to have been born. There is another coincidence, much less incidental, but more worthy of notice, in the character and fortunes of these two distinguished individuals.— Entertaining opposite political creeds, and grat-ified with the high political position they had achieved—both of them occupying seats in the United States Senate whilst still comparatively. in their youthful prime—they were alike willing to lay aside the coveted robes of office, and to withdraw, each of them to a small and obscure county town, quietly to pursue the avoand duties of private citizenship. Mr. Graham did not resign his seat as Mr. Pierce did, but was satisfied when the brief time for which he served was completed. They are both of them about the same age. Many persons will recall to mind the distrust

which was originally felt by a great many in regard to the caucus system, when first intro-duced into this country by party manecuvre, some years since. It was looked upon as the cunning work of faction, and as having a tendency to foster political intrigues and brawling demagogues, to the unjust exclusion of merito-rious men, in the distribution of the spoils and awards of office. But if party conventions shall continue to select such men of patriotism and morit as they have recently preferred, they will not only be faithful representatives of the pop-ular will, but steadfast adherents and supporters of the federal compact.

The hero of a hundred battles, who is nov whetting his aspirations for the attainment of with a more worthy, discreet, and acceptable colleague than Mr. Graham. Strategy may perhaps, he as skilfully employed in a political, as in a military campaign; but on this occasion it will hardly be called into requisition. The unbiassed instincts of the people will guide them in the choice of their rulers, into whose custody are to be placed, not only the mighty interests of American liberty and progress, but collaterally, the universal alliance of freedom and of equal rights throughout the world.

In a nation like this, its permanent progressive welfare and prosperity must depend to a considerable extent upon a wise and consistent course of legislation. And, in the event of a Whig triumph, if any "hasty plates of soup" shall be served up at the White House, Mr. Graham will be sure to let his allowance cool before he dips into it. He relishes nothing has ty, hot, or strong.

"WHAT'S IN A LETTER!" "At a ratification meeting in Jackson, Miss., Judge Davesport remarked facetiously that the letter P was ominous of much good. Said the Judge: "The letter P stands for Polk—and this is to be another Polk race—for Peace, Plenty and Prosperity, Peas and Pumpkins, Pierce and the Presidency!""

and the Presidency!"

The above we find going the rounds of the Democratic papers. If P is ominous of good what does S predict? S stands for Scott, Success, Safety, Security, Safeguard, Succor, Soundness, Salvation, Sincerity, Sprightful, Sapient, Substantial, Salubrious, Satisfactory, Scrupulous, Shrewd, Searching, Skillful, Sedulous, Suitable, Stable and Statesman. These are substantial qualities. There are other significations which this ominous letter betokens. Splendid which this ominous letter betokens. Splendid, Spotless, Sterling, Sublime, Sovereign, Superlative, Supreme, are other significations of superiority. The letter 8 begins also Soldier, Sword and Soup, three important ingredients which will enter in the discussion of the canvass.

It stands also for Soundness on Slavey and

Capitol of Mexico, and one too, who has more the Enganous brings Safety and Saturate qualities of a civilian, and is better known as a tion to Slavery and the South. We shall have Whig."—[Washington Union, 1848.

Somebody in Scott and Part Postime in Pierce.

Fredericksburg News.

REID AND SEC

Masses, Edwards: On the 21st day of December, 1850; His Excellency, J. H. Means, Governor of South Carolina, transmitted to His Excellency, David S. Reid, Governor of North Carolina, "An act to provide for the appointment of Deputies to a Southern Congress, and to call a Convention of the people of this State." Also, a Communication from the President of the Nashville Convention." Gov. Means in his message to Gov. Reid, acting under the direction of the State of South Carolina. the Legislature of the State of South Carolina most respectfully urged these measures as worth of the most serious consideration of Governo Reid, and, among other things, declared as fol-

"The Constitution is, in my humble judgment entirely disregarded, and the only hope we can possibly have that our liberty or our Institutions can be permanent, is to be derived from OUR-SELVES. I have little doubt but that your Excellency will agree with me, that the interests of the State, over which we have the honor to preside are the same, and this induces me earnestly to request your co-operation in carrying out the objects indicated in the act."

Gov. Reid sent this message, and the said important Documents to the two Houses of the General Assembly, on the 2d day of January, 1851 without one word of comment-without any opinion or suggestion from himself. He says not one word as to what course or action he would have the Assembly of North Carolina pursue or take. He does not so much respect the Governor of South Carolina, -the Assembly, -or ever himself, as to say whether he agreed or disagreed with the Governor of South Carolina,—the Lerislature, or the Nashville Convention. Gov. Reid, at a time when the country was agitated from centre to circumference, and the integrity of the Union itself threatened, and supposed be in imminent peril, could not be induced to open his mouth pro or con, I wish to call the attention of the Editors in the State to this fact, which the Journals and Documents of the last General Assembly will show, that Gov. Reid may be called on and have an opportunity to explain his extraordinary conduct in this particular. If his course on this subject had been the same it was his pleasure to take on other questions, would have thought nothing about it.

But the Assembly had before it, early in the Session, a bill to relieve the purchasers of Cherokee lands, in the Western part of the State .-This Bill was reported from Committee in the Commons had regularly passed the Commons -was before the Senate, and it was well known to have a majority of the Senate in favor of its

On the 14th day of January, 1851, seeing that this Cherokee Bill, intended to relieve these western purchasers, would certainly pass, be hurried a message to the two houses, and in the kindest and socceest words, advises the passage of this Bill. All of a sudden, and for the first ime, he sees that these purchasers are embarrassed—seizes his pen, writes a message, sends his Secretary in great haste imploring for these debtors of the State the most favorable consideration of the Assembly.

The conduct of Gov. Reid in these two instan ces was strikingly different. And what makes it still more strange is the fact that whilst Gov. Reid was a member of the Assembly, these Western people had found no favor in his eyes He veted uniformly, the Journals will show, against every thing that these Western people wanted and really needed.

These two official acts of Gov. Reid can scarcely be understood and explained, except on the ground that it occurred to him that in the first instance, if he approved or disapproved of the proceedings of the Nashville Convention, and South Carolina, he might make some enemies who might not vote for him in the next elec-tion, and that his re-election was of more importance to North Carolina, than the union or dis union of the States. And as to the Cherokee Bill, he must have supposed that the Western boys were such greenies, that if he put in a honeyed word at the last, they would think, that he after all was not so much their enemy, hail him their great deliverer, and rush to the polls to do honor to him who came to their relief at the eleventh hour, and when his help was neither needed or wanted.

But after all there is not so much surprise in this, when we reflect that this is the conduct of one who has conceived himself able to become tery great and distinguished man out of one idea, Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment, in op-position to the right of the people to have a Con-vention, and in centempt of the maxim "that all political power is vested in and derived from the

THE ASHEVILLE NEWS ON MR. KERR The Asheville News, we regret to see, has

pened a regular fire upon our worthy and unof-fending Whig candidate for the office of Gover-nor. We publish, in another part of to day's Star, one of its articles, from which it will be seen the grounds of its attack are, that Mr. Kerr s at war with the wishes of the Western people in opposing a change of the basis of representation as well as the basis on which the school fund is distributed. Now, it really does appear to us that the course of our friends of the News is a most suicidal one. It not only operates unjustly on Mr. Kerr, who has frank-ly expressed opinions held in common by per-haps one half of the Whig party of the State, and from the grounds assumed by Gov. Reid and, the Democracy, by a majority of that par-ty, (for on the question of the basis, Mr. Kerr and Gov. Reid do not differ;) but its effect tends to defeat and postpone forever the wishes of our fellow citizens in the West, who entertain a conto detect and postpone forever the wishes of our fellow citizens in the West, who entertain a contrary opinion. In all great questions of this sort there must be some concession and compromise It appears to be almost unanimously agreed among the Whigs, especially of the West, that the amendments proposed to the Constitution should be made by a Convention; indeed, they they do not believe they can ever be secured in any other way; their brother Whigs, who differ from themon these propositions of reform, have magnanimously agreed to submit the question to the people whether they will have a Convention or not, affording an opportunity for a free, full, and calm discussion of the wholesubject, and a decision uninfluenced by party politics; and what more could the friends of the proposed amendments expect? They cannot be so unreasonable as to suppose, even if they desired it, that every Whig in the State must necessarily conform his opinions upon every specific proposition or project that may be thought of, to theirs. If we mistake not the dictates of reason and common sense, not the dictates of reason and common sense, and do not give them undue credit for fair play they will content themselves to go with Mr. Kerr and those who entertain his peculiar views for ascertaining the will of the people on the call of a Convention; and if, in obedience to call of a Convention; and if, in obedience to their voice affirmatively expressed, a Convention should be called, then meet the opponents of their peculiar opinions in that body, which will be the proper forum to decide the disputes which may arise on particular propositions and notions. To oppose Mr. Kerr now, in the west, because he is not sufficiently sectional in his sentiments to suit the views of some, cannot fail to excite sectional resentment in the East, and if persisted in, may arouse inveterate prejudices, and array the two sections in such hosudices, and array the two sections in such hos-tility as to prevent any decisive action whatev-er touching matters of reform.

Gov. Ram arrived at this place on We evening. A number of our citizens whis Excellency, and the famous Salen Band paid their respects with a seronac John Kann, Esq., arrived on Thursd was welcomed by his friends.

Our empagements were such that we come

published last week, embraces the substance of the discussion here on Thursday. In fact, Mr. Kerr alluded to the newspaper reports of his speeches during the campaign, as embodying his sentiments.

Gov. Reid opened the discussion, and soon branched out on National politics, which he handled in Democratic style. Speaking of the Presidential candidates he remarked that he considered Pierce a safe man for the South, and said all that could be said in his favor. Various other subjects of a National character were touched upon, and the Governor did not spars the Whigs,—not one word of comfort did he give, except that he would not detract aught give, except that he would not detract aught rom the military renown of Gen. Scott, even if e could !

In his remarks on State affairs, he expressed himself opposed to the Convention of the people and advocated amendments to the State Consti aution by Legislative enactment, as the Constitutional mode of transacting such business in North Carolina, and that submitting the matter to the people was the *last* and not the *first* step to be taken!

As regards the Convention question, well known that the friends of the measure do not wish to rob the Legislature of any of Constitutional rights. They merely desire, in the first place, to have the question submitted to the people, whether or not they desire a Con-vention,—which view of the subject is some-what difficult for those to comprehend who do not wish to understand.]

JOHN KERS, in the discussion of National

politics, proved himself a Whig out and out, and dealt the Democrats some hard blews. He however remarked that he knew there were great, talented and honorable men among the Democratic party; and that the mass no doubt wa honest, but unfortunately too often misled by designing leaders, whose object was to accom plish their own selfish ends, at all hazards. In peaking of Gen. Scorr, he referred to history prove him a brave and accomplished General and denied the allegation of Gov. Reid that Gen. Scott was nothing but a military chieftain, and referred to his having filled various civil sta-

A happy little incident occured here: Mr Kerr alluded to the current report, (which we be lievehas not been contradicted) that Gen. Pierce fell from his horse four times in two days, while in Mexico, whereupon he retired from the service; whereas Gen. Scott, during his numerous active engagements, never fell once from his horse,-no not even when he was wounded at Lundy's Lane; when a voice in the crowd exclaimed : "Yes, he was wounded, but notwithstanding kept his saddle-he did not fall. I was resent, and know this circumstance to be true. Mr. Kerr remarked that Scott had never yet failed to accomplish any thing he had underta-

We have not time nor space to pursue the re narks on National affairs any farther to-day but may recur to the proceedings of the day next

Upon the subject of a Convention, John Kerr would sooner trust the people with remodeling the Constitution, than members of the Legislature, who were frequently elected merely on local questions, regardless of any other qualifications; whereas the people would be very apt to look well to the qualifications of delegates to a Convention to amend their fun-

The speaking lasted some five hours, and we believe both parties are satisfied with their candidates. A large number of people were present from this and adjoining counties, and a more respectful audience we have never witnessed.— A number of ladies graced the occasion with The Governor left town in the evening. Mr. Kerr remaining till morning, was honored with serenade by the Band.—Press.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTERS. The Republican and Patriot publishes severa of General Scott's letters on political subjects which he has written from time to time within he last cleven or twelve years. The object of publishing these letters, it is fair to presume, o damage General Scott in the opinions of the

people. With all sensible and candid men, we should suppose the perusal of these letters must have the contrary effect. Pure republicanism, sound sense, statesman-like views of public questions, and marked ability, breathe in every line. It is sometime since we have seen these letters, and we thank the Rep. & Pat. for republishing them, and we shall take occasion to lay them before our readers from time to time, as the can-

Can the Republican and Patriot shew us as much evidence of ability, and sound views from the pen of Gen. Franklin Pierce, as is contained in these letters? We defy it to do it.

We are pleased to see our good friends, the Democrats, on the wrong scent. Demagoguism, seession, and extreme opinions, have had their day in North Carolina. The Loco prints are at their old vecation, of making out every Whire their old vocation, of making out every Whig candidate they are afraid of, unsound on the Southern question. That irick is too stale, and will gull nobody again—Newbernian.

General Scott's volunteering, like his martial deeds, was very unlike that of General Pierce. As he never fell from his horse, except when two were shot under him, on the bloody keights of Lundy's Lune so his volunteering

was to serve his country—not himself.

When he first went to the Frontier, in 1812, he was stationed at Black Rock; above the Falls; to guard the Navy Yard there established. This was too quiet for him. The pride of the country had just been humbled by the unfortunate surrender of Hull. His soul glowed with ambition to wipe out the National stain. He heard that Gen. Van Rensselear, stationed some 15 or 20 miles below him at Lewistown, meditated an attack upon Queenstown Heights on the opposite that Gen. Van Rensselear, stationed some 15 or 20 miles below him at Lewistown, meditated an attack upon Queenstown Heights on the opposite side of the river. "He hastened (says the histoman) to Lewistown to voluntes? his services. They were declined on account of arrangements already made." But he obtained permission to bring his Regiment to Lewistown—to be in smelling distance of gunpowder, if he could not participate in the fight. Gen. Van Rensselear was dangerously wounded, and forced to leave the field. Capt. (now General) Wool stormed and carried the Heights. In the meantime, "Gen. Scott had been permitted, as a volunteer, [still volunteering] to cross the river with his adjutant, Roach, and assume the command." The British, who had been dispersed, received a large re-infercement, and renewed the fight. "The Americans received the enemy with firmness, and drove them back in total rout." Fresh re-inforcements arrived to the British—again and again was the combat renewed—nor did the 300 American yield till overpowered by the 1300 British. But they had done enough for the bonor of their country, and their unfinching courage revived the spirits of the whole American people. American people.

Again, he columbered to lead the advanced guard or forlorn hope in the attack upon Fort

The attack upon Mr. Kerr is the more astionated are gained by his defeat on the position of the points of the points of the position of the points of the po

Separk, Jno. H. Peebles, B. H. Rountree, A a short absence, they returned and reported following resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, it is essential to the well being prosperity of our beloved State, that Whig p ples should mark its policy, and Whig St men direct its affairs; therefore, men direct its affairs; therefore,

Be it Resolved. That we, a portion of the Whigs of the counties of Greene and Lenoir, fully alive to the importance of opposing by conservative principles, the radical and destructive tendency of those advocated by our opponents, and the necessity of bringing forward a caudidate to oppose the triumph of the so called Democratic party in this Senatorial district, de nominate as the candidate of our party, for a seat in the Senate, Pinckney Hardie, Esq., of Lenoir, Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to secure his election, and thus vindicate in this district, the "time honored and time tested" principles of the Whig party.

Resolved. That a committee of three be Resolved, That a committee of three he appointed to wait upon Mr. Hardie, and earnestly request his acceptance of the nomination.

Resolved. That we cordially ratify the nominations of the late. National. Whig Convention. That in the gallant. Hero of Lundy's Lane and of Mexico, General Winfield Scott, we have a man who, coming from the Centre, has fought man who, coming from the Centre, has fought and bled for his country both at the extreme North and South, and who, as President of this great Republic, will go for the good of his country, his whole country, and nothing but his country. That in North Carolina's favorite son, William A. Graham, we have the most un-limited confidence, and will use all honorable efforts to secure their election to their respec-

Resolved, That the Platform of the Whig par ty as laid down in the National Convention, i ment of its principles by Gen. Scott should in-spire with confidence all who at any time have

Resolved. That the eminently patriotic and republican positions taken by John Kerr, our candidate for the Gevernorship, fill our hearts with admiration for him, and nerve us to prosecute with all our energy, the cause which he so ahly advocates and so eloquently defends.

The Chairman appointed Col. Owen W. Jones, John H. Peebles and Bendin Harper, a committee to wait upon Mr. Hardie and inform him.

The meeting then adjouned.

H. W. BLOUNT, Chinn. J. A. May, Sec y.

OTHER AMENDMENTS. Gov. Reid confessed in his speech at Wades-boro' that other amendments besides that of Free infrage ought to be made to the Constitution : that he could see no reason why a man without land might not make as good a Governor, or as good a member of the Legislature, as a freeholder; but that he had thought proper to bring for-ward the subject of Free Suffrage alone, as of more importance than the others—the number

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thir-ty first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred of persons aspiring to the Governorship and to the Legislature being much less than the num-ber of those who ought to vote for State Sepators. This was, in effect, acknowledging, what every man of the least discrimination already knew, that his Excellency was especially in favor of that particular amendment which he thought would enhance his own popularity with the greatest number of persons; and that he was, at the same time, disposed to be liberal, and leave all the trotting ground that he could for other demagogues who might come after him.

But is the avowed motive by which his Excellency is actuated either a patriotic or a praise worthy one? If there be other errors of principle in the constitution, it is the duty of the reformer to bring them forward and press their correction by the proper and appropriate means, every man of the least discrimination already

former to bring them forward and press their correction by the proper and appropriate means, equally with the one which he has chosen to advocate—whether they affect many or few in their operation. To cut down one noxious sprout and leave others of the same kind to flourish in their more luxuriant prominence, would be to accomplish very little good for the public. Indeed, we do not know if it would not be making the matter decidedly worse: and therefore, we say, if the constitution is to be amended let us have if the constitution is to be amended, let us have a convention, in which the entire instrument may undergo revision, and be touched by the hand of improvement in all those particulars where error may be found to exist. Thus will the organic law be settled, and the public mind will have quiet—a thing above all others to be desired on the subject of the constitution.

Wadesborough Argus.

WE HAVE BEARD OF HIM !- Our Canadian neighbors take some interest in politics on this side of the Lake. A captain of a Canadian vessel trading at this port, inquired of a gentleman a few days since, with whom he was doing some business, as to whom the two parties had nominated for President. He was told the "Deminated to the state of the s erats' had nominated Pierce. The next ques-tion was—Who is he! The gentleman gave him as good an account of Young "Circum-stances" as circumstances would permit. Well, said our Canadian neighbor, Who have the oth-party nominated! General Winfield Scott was the reply. "Gh!" said he, "We have heard of him.—Oswege Daily Times. im .- Osrcego Daily Times.

NOTICE.

A T my mills (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro, my Wool Carding Machine and Foundry are both in successful operation. All those who patropire my machine and wish their wool earlied and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c. One pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs, of wool—the charge for car-ding will be 71 sts, per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

POUNDRY:—I am now Manufacturing Ploughs of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also Tobacco Press and Screws, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws; Shafts and Mile Mile Descript See, of all kinds of Patterns wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws; Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c., of all kinds of Patierns are furnished; and any easting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, to

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C. May 30th, 1852. W6w 43 Pleasant Grove Male Academy

WAKE FOREST, N. C. WILLIAM A. CRENSHAW, A. B. of Va., Principal

THE 4th session of the Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor. William M. Cassenaw, who graduated with distinction at Randelph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School,

DICKEN'S NOVELS and Tales complete in 4 volumes; price \$5. W. L. POMEROY.

A PROCLAMATION

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North

Therefore,

Sec. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State tweive months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the preceding the day of issue of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue ais Proclamation to the people of North Carolina. at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purort of this Act and the amendment to the Constitation herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secreta-

copy of this Act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respeclive Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.

ry of State; and both the Proclamation and the

W. N. EDWARDS, S. S. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Office of Secretary of State.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by the two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, if will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.
In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set

THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y. Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court Houses of their respective Counties.

Jan. 9, 1852. TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-RANDOLPH Courte, Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1852.

In the matter of John B. Reed and others, it appearing to the Court that Willis and William Barton removed from this State several years since and are reported to be dead, and it not appearing to the Court who are their heirs, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for three weeks, in a newspaper published in Raleigh, for the said heirs, if any, to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said County, at the Court flouse in Ashboro, on the 4th Monday of September next, to claim their there in the fund arising from the sale of the real estate of John Barton, and n default thereof the Master of this Court pay o-

ver the said fund to the petitioners on their execuby said beirs." Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of Randolph Court of Equity, at Office in Ashboro, this 7th of

J. WORTH, C. M. E. TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-GRANVILLE COUNTY, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852. Prances Rice and others vs. Fleming Rice, Adm's

of Willis Arrington, dec'd, and others. Petition for account and settlement. In the above entitled cause, at the May Term, 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of 1852, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Granville County, it was, amongst other things, ordered by the said Court as follows, to wit: That the Clerk of this Court do enquire and state to the Court what persons (if any) as children, issue or descendants of, and representing, Sarah Roberson, deceased, a daughter of Willis Arrington, the intestate in the Petition named, were of the next of kin of the said intestate, living at the time of his death, and whether any of them are since dead, and, if dead, who is or are their personal representative or representatives, and for that purpose the said Clerk is to cause an advertisement to be published for the space of six weeks successively in the Ra leigh Register, and such other puqlic papers as he shall think fit, for such next of kin (if any) to come in and make out their kindred on or before the third day of the ensuing Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Granville, in the Court House at Oxford, on the first Monday of August next, and in default thereof, they are to be excluded the benefit of the proceedings in this cause, and of such decree as shall be rendered therein. And publication is hereby made for such next of kin accordingly.

Witness Augustine Landis, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Mouday of May, A. D. 1852. A. LANDIS, C. C. C. June 8, 1852. Pr. Adv. \$6 624.) w6w 45 CITATE DAY CHANGED .- At May Term. 1852,

of Wake County Court, a majority of the Justices being present, it was ordered that hereafter the State Docket be taken up on Tuesday of Court, instead of Thursday as heretofore, and that the Clerk publish the fact for the benefit of Suitors and Witnesses. Witnesses.

All the Justices are requested to attend on Monday of next Court, to consider and act upon an or. der made by a majority at February Term, in relation to publishing the items of the Finance Committee's annual report.

Attest. JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Clerk.

June 26th, 1852.

WtC 51

TORTH CAROLINA-Court of Equity, RAN-

James Stout and others vs Samuel G. Stout

others.

'It appearing to the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in some Gazetta of the State, notifying the defendants to appear and answer at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Ashboro' on the 4th Monday of September next; otherwise Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master of said Court

June 14, 1852. (Pr. Av. \$4.) 48 WE are requested to announce WIL-LIAM H. HIGH, the present incum-bent, as a Candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Wake, at the ensuing August election. tE 43

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce Gen. JAMES M. MANGUM as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty of Wake Co., N. C. County, at the ensuing August election.

[Pr 33.]

COCOA.—Warranted pure and of superior quali-ty, for sale at TUCKER'S.