THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS. The Opposition in Congress have lately been "showing fight" on the Deficiency bill before the House of Representatives ; with what effect, it is easy to tell.

They "came to a stand," upon the appropriations for the subsistence and pay of the Army, &c -and some of them, Mr. Olds, of Ohio, particularly, talked about defeating the appropriations altogether. To this, Mr. Houston, the Democratic chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, replied as as follows:

"Defeat this bill, if you please. Cut down these appropriations. If you choose, strike them out. But, just as surely as God rules in heaven, you will have to pay for it, hereafter; because you will not withdraw and disband the army, and, as long as it is kept up, the expense of keeping it must exist .-If we shall go into power at the next Presidential election, which I hope and oelieve will be the case, we shall have the duty of paying these accumulating expenses, and that I wish to avoid. The expenditure will be made, and it cannot be helped. Sir, these appropriations would be necessary even to bring home the army, if disbanded, if for nothing further. Talk about defeating the appropriation, when you caunot bring the army home without an appropriation of some sort, and that, too, of a considerable amount. Then, defeat the appropriation, and what do we make by it? We have to go on, and disband the army, or we have to pay for it in some shape or another. But gentlemen forget. They say that this money has been expended contrary to law. It shows that they have not examined into the question at all I desire to read a section of the law, which authorizes the expenditure of this money, although I occupy the same ground which I did in my hour's speech, and believe that the expenditures have been enormous, improper, and amounting to abuse. But here is the law, approved March 1, 1820:

"'No contract shall hereafter be made by the Secretary of State, or of the Treasury, or of the Department of War, or of the Navy, except by a law authorizing the same, or except under an appropriation adequate its fulfilment, and except, also, contracts for the subsistence and clothing of the army and navy, and contracts by the Quartermaster's Department, which may be made by the Secretaries of these departments '

"Now, sir, there is the law under which this has been done."

Why these army expenditures should be so great, is explained in the following extract from a letter, from a Democratic source :

"Our forts are scattered over the country at an immense distance from the old settlements, and from the regular roads of commerce. The transportation of provisions

commerce, manufactures and agriculture of of arrangements, are so supremely ridic the country, have been neglected, ridiculed as to give them an immunity from critician and repudiated, as wholly unworthy of at-tention ; while Presidential discussions and at them. If any thing were wanting-which pretensions have absorbed the whole time, there is not-to cap the climax of Kossuth's there is not-to cap the climax of Kossuth's follies, it is the last announcement that he to the exclusion of the public business and the rights of private citizens. Such is the expects a revolution in Hungary in July !-result of four months of the despotic domin- The famous Lorenzo Dow was in the habit ation party.'

And yet the gentlemen who do all this, boggle at passing the appropriation bill, for that this day five years hence, he would, paying the soldiers of the Army, and giv- God willing, preach here again! In the inng them food and clothing!

From the "Richmond Despatch." KOSSUTH.

We trust our friend, the physician, who considered this word a powerful remedial agent, [emetic] will pardon us for its repeat-

ed introduction to his notice. But we cannot part from a man who was so late our parlicular friend-a man who has thrown away a pearl of surprising richness, in the changing of our relations, without a few more words The Dispatch took Kossuth up with the most generous emotions which characterize it .t hailed his deliverance from Kutayah with the most unqualified delight-and it anticipated his arrival here with the sincerest grat. fication. It did not exactly like some of his proceedings in the Mediterranean; but was disposed to pardon something to the spirit of reedom ! It was disposed to pardon a caper in the uncaged lion, as he snutled the breeze on the deck of an American vessel, which was the soil of freedom ! The Dispatch fullowed its friend to England, and applauded his orations to John Bull, at the sumptuous feasts that sturdy entertainer gave him. It was, indeed, a little surprised at the vim with which the Kossuth doings were conducted by the sobersided host, who seldom does anything except with the most practical and earnest intentions It did think that entoosymem (according to modern slang) had guten the better of roast beef in England for

But it conjectured that it was the force of the character of the guest, his ardent devotion to his country, and his soul sturring appeals for her and against the Absolutistical governments of the day. Be that as it may, John Bull did certainly cut a caper quite

unusual When Kossuth came to America the Dispatch welcemed him most sincerely. It did think the people of Gotham made asses of themselves ; but it wasn't agoing to blame Kossuth for their faults. Indeed, it does not mean now nor hereafter to blame any body for the faults and follies of the Gothamites, who are the most faulty and foolish people in this great Republic. After a little it heard strange rumors about the 'great Maguire.' It was told, in confidence, that he had a very great conceit of himself-that he moved about among his followers as a King-that like the madman, in the insane asylum, who considered himse'f President. he still regarded himself Governor of Hungary

of making announcements a long way shead He would for instance preach here, and say terim he would make, perhaps, a voyage England, and travel more than once over the entire of these States; but on the ap-

pointed day he would sure enough appear here and preach ! Kossuth, who is quite as singular in some respects as Dow, as cooly announces this revolution ! But will he be as true to his professe? We shall see !

It were most charitable to consider Kossuth mad. That conclusion is much the easiest mode of accounting for the eccentrici ties of his tragico-comicostarring tour through the Union. The wonder is not that one man like him is demented, but that so many others where he has been should have taken leave of their senses. But the waole thing is like the dissolving tableaux of the exhibiion-the scenes vanish, and the spectators will be left wondering that they ever for a moment thought them real. For the present, at least, the Dispatch, with this, suspends all in the way of commentary on the great 'Maguire,' trusting he and all his worshippers may come to their senses before any serious consequences may result to them.

THE WHIG PARTY.

The Raleigh, (N. C.) Register thus defines clearly and pointedly what the Whig party of this country is :

"The Whig party is that party which first, and oremost, adheres to the Federal Union, and those measures which have been adopted to strengthen it, and which seeks to jucrease the means which shall facturate intercourse between the several States, and Meite them to cultivate relations of mutual interest and affection. It is that party which venerates the teachings of the founders of the Republic and refuses to leave our own domes .. tie altars for the wurship of false gods; which loves our own country, and is devoted to our own interest; which is our bulwark, indeed, against our being involved in the broils and contentions of other nations. It is that party which assimilates itself most closely in policy to that pursued by Washington and Madison-free, entirely free, from the mad spirit of propagandism that is being inculcated in our midst; a spirit from which, if longer tostered, the Sou h, more even than the country, as a Government, has every reason to recoil with hor-

ror. It is that party which seeks the greatest hap. piness of the greatest number, for the greatest ong h of time; and to attain this object by a pure, ust and equitable exercise of the powers of the Government, and according to the law and the Constitution, In a word, it is that party which is alike opposed to Disunion, Secession, Abolitionism, Filibusterism and Intervention.

Thus stands the Whig party before the country, and thus does it commend itself to the favor and support of those who look to -'aye, every inch a Governor l'-and so the success of the party for the perpetuity of deported himself. Mind you, not one of our the great principles, upon which our gov-American-kind of Governors ; but a Govern e'nment was founded.

REMARKS OF MR. STANLY. OF SORTH CAROLINA,

In the House of Representatives, Monday, March 22. 1~52, on the Deficiency Bill, on the proposi-tion to reduce the appropriation to the Quarter-March master's Department.

Mr. STANLY. No motion has yet been made to this bill, upon this-the Whig-side of the House, for the sake of talk, and I must none will be made. The other side are responsible for it. Let that fact be distinctly stated. But before I proceed further, I tender the homage of my thanks to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for the speech just now made. They are the words of a patriot lifting himself above the calls of party, and becoming him, and a just ebuke to the extraordinary remarks of the gen.

leman from Ohio. (Mr. Olds.) Sir, what have we before us? Here is a proposition made to cut down this appropriation for the support of the Government and the Army, because remarks have been made here as to the responsibility attaching

to Congress and to the Executive. And the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Olds.) who talks about bloody hands and hospitab e graves," referring to old party matters, is properly rebuked; and he 1. willing to commit his countrymen to the bloody hands and hospitable graves of Indian hosti ities, suoner than give this government money to go on with / He refuses to vote, and will not vote, he says, for a bill, without which the army cannot be paid. The frontiers cannot be protected, treaties fulfilled, the soldiers in the service of their country cannot be fed because a member of this House says Congress is responsible for cutting down appropriations! What a principle of con-duct the sis, by which a representative in a Republican Government professes to regulate his conduct. Who are the Whigs in office spending this money improperly? General Jesup, Quar-termaster General, an honest man and a gallant addier, though indirectly assalled, is a Democrat.

If the Whigs can rely on his estimates, cannot the Democrats trust him? And the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Orr.) does not intend to vote tor this will unless the President dismisses the

Secretary of war and his other officers-General lessup. I suppose, included I appeal to that gentleman, in his moments of calm reflection. whether he can justify himself before the country in such a declaration. Mr. Conrad's friends here de y and solicit any examination into his conduct. Instead of extravagance, you will see that he has pract ced economy - Whig economy -not in talk like Democratic economy, but in actual reduction of expenses. If the President has done this wrong, why has the gentleman sat silently upon this floor, since the beginning of the session, and brought forth no impeachment? Why have we no heard his voice upon these alleged abuses, while this bill was under consideration, during the last week? Why did n t the gentleman from South Carolina take an hour and assail the administration? Why did he allow his friends to make Buncombe speeches upon State politics, Presidential candidates, be want of harmony in the Democratic ranks, &c., &c , while each speaker had an hour, instead of discussing this bill ?-Sir, because the Administration was unassailable and guntlemen on the other side knew it. We couried investigation : the other side did not want to discuss the bill. When this side of the House challenged investigation, why did the gentleman from South Carolina sit still in his sent? Mr. OKR. I ask leave to say a word.

Mr. STANLY. Not in my time of five minutes. Mr. ORR. You did not want an answer. Mr. STANLY. I defy the answer, when the gen ileman has time. With all respect to the gentleman, we solicit and defy all investigation into the conduct of the Administration But let gentlemen specify-let them name where are the abuses.

what officers committed-bat not

WHIG MEETING IN PERSON. THE RALEIGH REGISTER. A meeting of the Whige of Person County was id at the Court House in Roxborough, on Wednesday the 17th inst., for the purpose of appointing Dolegates to the Whig State Convention. Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers. Upon motion, James Hulman, Esq., was called

to the Chair and G. D. Sutterfield, Euq., appoint-ed Secretary. The Chairman explained the ob ject of the meeting, and upon, motion, appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were resently reported from the committee, by E G. Reade, Esq., who accompanied them with a spir-RESOLVED, That we regard the series of asts known as th ited address. They were then put and carried Adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual depenunanimously.

WHEREAS, a convention of the Whig party has been appointed to be held on the 26th of April in the city of Raleigh, to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State, and whereas, the Whige of this County approve of the time and place and object of holding said Convention, and desire to be represented therein. Therefore, be it Resolved, 1st, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint teen delegates to represent this county in said

Convention

2adly, That we cordially approve of the Ad-ministration of MILLARD FILLMORE, in relation to our foreign and domestic affairs, and that we .ecognize in his sagacity, firmness and patriotism-in his sarred regard for the rights of other countries, and in his loyalty to the Constitutionthe best safeguards for the prosperity and stability of the Union.

3rdly, That we have seen with pleasure, the name of the Hon, William A. Graham-whose character and career are so justly deemed among the proudest m numents of our ... wn s ste-sug gested in connection with the office of Vice Presi dent of the United States. That whilst we will defer to the decision of the Convention, John Kerr, of Caswell, is our first choice for Governor of the State. That with a leader of such ability and character-one so dear to all true Whigs, for his able and disinterested advocacy of Whig measures. we cannot but anticipate for our cause a tri umphant victory.

The following gentlemen were appointed Dele gates under the first resolution, viz :

John Barnett, Jr., Bromwell Moore, Dr. Wa Brird, E. G. Reade, John A. Barnett, Lemue Mebane, John G. Woody, Green Williams, Dr. J. Thaxton, Dr. C. H. Bradsher, Green Brown, C. Bumpass, Squire Meadows, Henry Sweenev. Thomas McGehee.

To which delegation the Chairman and Secrery were added

On motion

Resolard. That the proceedings of this meeting published in the Milton Chronicle, and the hig papers of the State be respectfully request ed to copy the same. On motion, the meeting returned thanks to the

hairman and Secretary, and then adjourned. JAMES HOLMAN, Co'm'n.

G. D. SATTERFIELD, Sec'y.

WHIG MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

A meeting of a portion of the Whigs of the ounty of Johnston was held in the town of mithfield on Thursday evening, the 25th of March. It was called to order and on motion Major Ash-Sanders was made Chairman, and Col. Wm. Morning appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explain d. Major Nathan Williams, Jno. B. Beckwith and Loverd Eldrige were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After consultation the Committee reported the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

ner in which President Fillmore has administered press in the two sections, East and West. Con-

From the "Hillsboro' Recorder. "STAND BY YOUR PRESS

We see that the Standard has been calling upon the Democrats to sustain their local papers-10 increase their lists, and thus strengthen them for the convest. Is this a duty which presents itself with less force to the Whigs ? Have they less faith in the correctness of their principles, or the justice of their cause? Have they less zeal, less public spirit, less inducements to rally in the suppost of their party? Have they any less desire to extend a knowledge of their principles and vindicate the soundness of their doctrines ? That the Whigs are deficient in any of these things we are not willing to admit, but confidently trust that when they are sensible of the necessity of ac. tion they will do their whole duty.

ence of the paper. The only sure way of seco-

their firesides, and not rely solely upon efforts made

on the day of election. Though this seems to be

self evident, our Whig friends have not aried as

if they were fully convinced of its truth; and tho

on many occasions we have had gratifying evi-

dence that the course we have pursued met with

the approbation of our friends, very few of them

have exerted themselves to procure subscribers

to the Recorder, and thus furnish us that more substan ial aid so necessary in all pursuits.-

When it is known that the Democrats are active

lintery and the best for the entire country, that could be The Standard, in its zeal for its party, is right tained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions in urging the support of the local papers. To give and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried paper influence, it must have an extended cir. into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle culation ; and to make it efficient it must have nd substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which a generous support-it must have paying subscri. hey embrace."-{Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus bers as well as readers. In this view of the case mber 1, 1861. we offer the Recorder to the consideration of the

Whigs of this District. The addition of one or Mr. C. W. JAMES, No 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, assis-ted by JOHN T. DENT, Dr. J. A WADSWORTH, ALEX. R. LAWS, JAMES RUTHERFORD, Dr. LOTT EDWARDS, C. M. L. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS. two hundred to our list would grea ly encourage our efforts, and at the same time extend the influring a complete and lasting triumph of principles is to disseminate information among the people at

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, March 31, 1852.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Ala., is our Genery manified Action to the States of Alabama and Tennesses, a ravelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tenucased, and isted by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Stre delphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H WELD, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WEL LINGTON, E. A. EVANS, PEREIN LOCKE, GEORGE P. BUT-TON, JOSEPH BUTTON, D. R. GOODIN, WILLIAM J. COX-EY, ISAAC M. BODINE, and WALTER D. THOMPSON.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

It has never been, nor is it now, our purpose to say any thing, calculated to increase the difficulties which have arisen amongst our friends in re ference to the tolicy of introducing questions of Constitutional reform into the next Gubernatorial election What has heretofore been said, was dictated by an earnest desire to aid in effecting are prepared to furnish more, and hope that before such a compromise of views between the two exremes on local questions, as will enable us to unite on those great principles, which have heretofore been the only test of Whig sincerity and devotion. It was impossible to shat our eyes to the fact, that whilst in one section, good and true Whigs were directing their energies and dsing their influence to induce the Whig Convention to take ground in favor of munrestricted Conven-

tion for the amendment of the Constitution, and consequently requiring our Candidate to make hat an issue in the campaign, in another section there were Whigs equally as good and true, who protested against such a course as impolitic and wrong, and who declared that if such a test were forced upon them, they could not, in justice to

themselves, support the nominee of the Convention. Zealous, devoted and able Whigs, some of whom the Whig Par y has, heretofore, delighted

o honor, from different sections of the State, and entertaining, themselves, conflicting views on the subject of Constitutional reform, had expressed the opinion, and were urging it with all their zeal and power, that, if the issue of Convention or no Convention were forced into the campaign for

Governor, it would result in the defeat of our Candidate. These facts were before us. Nor Foco Party has an overwhelming majority in both 1. Resolved, That the able and patriotic man- could we forget the tone of our brethren of the branches of Congress, and a large portion of the

in behaif of their papers, and that they spare neither labor nor money to uphold them and extend their circulation, we trust that the Whige will not longer be inactive. To meet this occasion we have sent out a lew prospectuses, and the campaign has fairly begun our friends will have made a fair addition to our list. We offer he Recorder for three, six, or twelve months, at \$2 per annum, in advance. To clubs we will send six copies for one year for ten dullars, paid at the time of subscribing. While we thus call npon Hercules to help us, it will be our endeavor. putting our own shoulder to the wheel, to make the Recorder worthy of the patronage it shall receive. FWe commend the suggestions of our friends of the "Recorder" to the serious attention of the Whigs of the State. Unless the Whig Press is properly supported, our principles and our cause

nust alike suffer. We take pleasure in endorsing the claims of the "Recorder" to the support of the Whigs of the Fifth District. It has battled long and faithfally for the party and deserves much at its hands.)

CONGRESS-NEGLECT OF THE PUBLIC

BUSINESS. Four months has Congress been in session, and what has it done with the vast amount of puble business-necessary for the public good-which it has before it ? Literal:y nothing And who m blameable for this shameless neglect ? The Loco

and military stores, is accomplished at imordinary business transactions.

Some effort has been made by the War Department to remedy this evil, partly by the proper selection of sites for our frontier posts in locations admitting of agricultural pursuits, with proper inducements to the men to try their hands in them, and partly by the proper selection of the arms required for frontier protection ; but much remains to be done by the reorganization of the army, and especially of that most important branch of it, the artillery. Will the committees of both Houses not soon report a bill on the subject ; or are we to wait for all that till after the Presidential nominations in the month of June."

House, a few days ago, recalled to the recollection of these patriotic gentlemen, the by saying :

delaying the passage of the bills that lie be- suth. But if this were the case with that fore us, and are wasting our time and the exhibition, what must we say of that other patience of the people, rather than proceed display when Judge DUER-a learned and to the business tha belongs to us. It is not venerable member of the New York Bench my purpose, sir, I repeat it, to condemn the - thought it necessary, in order to vindicate speeches to which I have alluded, or the sen- himself from implication with Kossuth's otiments which I have examined generally. pinions, to express, in the most dignified and There is a time and there is a place for all these things; but I say that this is not the The scene is without parallel in this countime, nor this the place. Party cancuses try, for its heedlessness and rudeness. We should be held by party calls, and in party should have looked for better conduct from places, while the representatives of the peo ing laws, but with the dignity of sustaining "illustrious Hungarian" do? Why, he very for the people the honor of the Republic, and gracefully informed the venerable Judge maintaining for themselves the respect of DUER (whose wise and patriotic speech was the people, should in the time and in the cut short before half delivered, by the rude halls of legislation solemnize their minds to persons present) that he did not come there the loftiness of their missions, and separate to hear arguments!-that he expected hosthemselves from all motives of action less pitality for his opinions, as well as for himthan the good of the nation and the honor of its councils."

The intelligent correspondent of the New his retainers-those who depend on his York Courser and Enquirer, writing on the smiles, and are unmade altogether by his same subject, remarks:

pay of members, and the expenses incident to the two Houses, that a half million of dollars have been squandered since the setsion from that moment, washed its hands forever opened, and without one particle of benefit of the "great Maguire." From that moment immense Democratic majorities. So far as All else had been lost; and now, that which legislation is concerned, it might be said of Mr. Fillmore, as M. Dupin (I believe) said of Louis Phillippe, "the King reigns but he does not govern." He has no power, but to make recommendations, and for two consecutive sessions, those recommendations have been utterly disregarded. The mesbeen treated with the respect of reference so it has. When Kossuth returns, his will its establishment to the present time.

or of Europe: a King, all but the crown .- In the coming contest for the election of mense prices, and the movement of troops is The Dispatch was grieved at this, and about President, these principles will, in a great

-there was no use in being afraid, he was may or may not be done by the opposing perfectly safe. But his attack on the prin- party, in the progress of that coming con est, ciples of Washington stopped this intention. that their success will necessarily destroy His consequence and circumstance with his the vitality of those principles upon which retainers might be overlooked; but the Des- the harmony of the Union rests, and with patch thought this political demonstration | the strict observance of which the happiness quite too serious a matter. The strangement of its feelings for the "illustrious Hun- - we will not say this now-though we garian" was hastened by the disgraceful might do so, and be sustained by the course treatment and insults offered to Col. WEBB. which those, who give tone to the now disat the great dinner to Kossuth-which was tracted Democratic party, have taken and gross outrage on the freedom of the Press .-Kossuth ought pot to have permitted it; but holding the principles as set forth in the ar

Mr. Chandler, of Pa., in his speech in the ought to have himself left the Hall, rather ticle we copy from the Raleigh Register. than countenance, by his staying, the fra- must open the door to danger that may ingrant violation of that FREEDOM for which | volve ruin. We can escape all danger-secure every he pretended to plead! His remonstrance money they had wasted in discussing the _all mild and gentle as it was-was not e- good-maintain the Union, preserve the har- ted from Indian ho-tilities, let the Government Democratic Review, the Coalition in Massa- nough. He should have snown some de- mony of the States, keep the government chusetts, and kindred topics-and concluded gree of high-minded and manly generosity. free from foreign entangling alliances, and chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. to have been true to the character which had uphold the Constitution in all its integrity. been awarded him. To have remained and by electing the man President who will fol-

see. was about to die by his own hands!

"But, sir, while we are besitating, the time drunk in the flatteries which were poured low out the course which the present Whig is passing, and the honor of the nation is at out by his adulators, and be not at all dis- administra ion has so successfully and with stake, and bills against our Gove nment-if turbed at their rude and illiberal conduct to- such happy result- pursued. We have here not protested, at least liable to be protested- | wards Col. WEBB, was enough to sour all a certainty. Let us not give it up to pursue are not to be paid because we are, by talking, the generous sentiments entertained for Kos- a course, where all is doubtful .- Balt. Amer-

From the Wadesboro' Argus. THE MEETING IN MOORE.

Having been attending to the courts for a conple of weeks, it is necessary for us to look over the docke , and see what causes have been called, and what authorities have been cued, in our absence. And first we notice that the Raleigh Stan respectful manner, his dissent from them? dard has been moving in the matter of the Whig Meeting in Moure, while our back was turned. When the Standard was informed that a Whig Meeting of the "old stamp" had been held in Moore barbarians than was exhibited by the foolish it looked, in hot haste, for the proceedings. It ple, clothed not only with the power of mak- adulators of Kossuth. And what did the expected to be refreshed by some allusion to the 'old" principles of the party. It calculated at least to find "resolutions in favor of a National Bank, a high Tariff." &c .- The editor of the S andard has, no doubt, been be ter acquainted self ! This arrogance was insufferable. It define them and commend them to the public pat might have been tolerated from Nicholas by ronage, with new flourishes of rhetoric, every time any portion of the party assembles to ap frowns; but from a man like Kossuth, a pow-Besides those principles are firm, honest, and im. erless exile, indebted for his head to the hu- matable-the same yesterday, to day, and forever. "It may be safely asserted, allowing the manity of foreign governments, and a gnest They have not to be patched up, new-faced, and turned inside out . every spring and fall, to tickle the popular fancy, or to fit the popular phrenzy in this country, it was the greatest piece of impudence we ever read of! The Dispatch. of the day. The Standard expected to hear something of the "old principles," forsouth! It experted to see a National Bank and a high Tariff held to the country: Congress is controlled by is dated the downfall of Kossuth's reputation. up as principles! Really it never occurred to us that a Bank of any sort, or a Tariff, either high or low. could not be taken from him, it was plain to was a principle. But the mind of the Standard has been so constantly operated upon by material things-by the loaves and fishes of the Demoerat-But Kossuth, not content with his arroic party-that it has not the slightest conception gance, his imprudent political crusade against of these high and ennobling attributes of the hu the policy and princples of this government, man soul which are properly denominated prinmust go even further, and make himself riciples, and which unite the Whig party in its opsition 'o the agrarianism, the demagogism, and diculous. The rocket could not be content sage and report which were sent to Congress with the blaze it made, it must complete its the political charlatanry in general, of the Standin December last, have not even to this day, history, and come down like the stick ! And ard, and those whose scavenger it has been from

general charges. I charge that the other side of the House did not wish to discuss this bill-they expensive beyond anything imaginable in to write to the "Governor"-to remonstrate measure, be involved, and upon the success evaded it. The gentleman from New York (Mr. -to advise him not to take-on so much-to of the Whig party may their vitality depend. Baooks) made a point of order, that the discusbe a plain man here-to dismiss his retinue We will not insist now, in advance, of what sion of the merits of Presidential candidates was out of order. The Democratic party, who are here in a majority, decided against the gentleman from New York.

And now, after postponing and postponing this bll for weeks and weeks, relusing to discuss it, when they could discuss it, now, under the five minutes rule, they fire away, and make indiscrimi, and prosperity of the people are associated nate charges, in the hope that no chance can be afforded to the Administration to defend their measures. Gent emen on the other side seem to me to be disappointed in their efforts to find just cause for assuling the Administration; and now they quarrel because the Administration has done notha violation of every rule of propriety, and a the doctrines they have avowed-but this is ing wrong to oblige them, and give them an exclear, that the defeat of the Whig party, cuse for railing!

Sir, while I condemn, as all good men of all par ties will condemn, the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. OLns.) whose party vinductiveness is to strong, that he arows his willingness to let the solaiers on the western frontier starve, le the settlers on the western frontiers go unprotecdrat a remain provested and unpaid-I acquit the He has done his duty like a man, and like a patriot in the remarks which he has made. If his friends do not fullow them, it is not his fault, but theirs .-Let the country judge betw-en us, the minori y here, and the gentlemen upon the other side of of this House, who it is that stops the wheels of this Government. I call upon gentlemen on the other side to say whether they endorse the remarks of the gentleman from Obio (Mr. OLDS.) Are they willing to mjure their country because some mem

ber of Congress charges, and correctly charges, that Congress; not the Executive, are responsible for these deficiencies? Let that issue be distinctly made up. We invite

it; we challenge investigation into the conduct of the Administration and of the Departments. We will do our duty to our country; and while we deiv them in all their impotent efforts, we only ask them to do their duty to their country.

PRECEDENTS .- A correspondent of the N. Y. Times cites some antique precedents for Congressional flisticuffing. Here is one from Cicero (in the Epis.ie, Book is, ep. 84, ad Atticum.) of Julius Casar in defining his position :

"Having only trifles to write. I nevertheless with Whig principles in time past than he is at send you, my Atticus, an account of the late present; and therefore a brief dissertation upon shindy, in which our Caesar was engaged. He them would be refreshing to-his memory at least. was denying roundly an allegation of Cato, when adjourned. But Whig principles are generally known through- the crusty old man flew upon him, tooth and nail, out the rounity: therefore it is not necessary to (pugnis et calcibus.) and blacked his eve in a most convincing manner. The veracity of Calo is no longer doubtful, for he proceeded to punish Casar's nose (nasum pertundere,) in a close and tr. point delegates to a County or State Convention. refragable style. Julius, fel for his bowie knile, (gladioium.) hut was restrained by the Conscript Fathers, who shortly after formed a ring, and vo. ted a civic crown to both orators."

Platerch tells the following story of Æsch ines, Life of Eschimus, sec. 91.)

He fetched the orator such a blow in the face as was cheaper than a syllogism ; but Demosthe nes, with that demosis which belongs to him, flew at his rival, and was about to gauge out his eye, place. Inquire at this office. when the Assembly cried out that they were sat isfied with the arguments and virtues of the two (kalokagathoi) gentleman."

An occurrence in the House of Commons, as reported by Hansard (vol. acviii, p. 695) is reated in the famous de base between Pitt and Fox, on the bill for increasing the Spanish line : "Mr. Fox here assailed the position of the Premier with rapid sarcasm and keen personality calling the honorable gentleman a blackguard and bacco juice in the face of the other. Fox noth-

ing daunted, cleached with his adversary, and The "National Intelligencer," of Friday The Whigs of North Carolina, among the session has passed, and scarcely a single jected to that mortification which must be the New York Evening Post, ia which the dem the two orators we e soon rolling in a true Cortruest, most reliable and most conservative men nish hug, with occasional sp rting of claret and measure of public importance has been touched The majorities came here with loud professions of economy and industry, loud professions of economy and industry, N.Y. Times ast, says: "Some Telegraphist in this city, on Wednesday night last, probably for want of sub-stantial material for a news despatch, has given induce the Sewardites to befriend him, gues agh distant newspapers to a story their object is to injure him, it is diffi of a misunderstanding having occurred in the sgine. to denude the Treasury of half a million of with the profusion that saluted their incom- quite enthusiastic, and so far as we have seen, in the House." N. Y. Times. dollars for the benefit of a party press. The ing to America ! Beginning with politics he favorable to Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the Cabinet, followed by a request from the President Committee of Ways and Means made a great slided into actics—the tactics of humbugge-merit of reporting the annual appropriations in the commenced the freshency. The are also quite unanimous in favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the Philosophy," that somewhat celebrated individual the hand of its owner, and a lively Isiahuan favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the philosophy," that somewhat celebrated individual the hand of its owner, and a lively Isiahuan favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the philosophy, " that somewhat celebrated individual the hand of its owner, and a lively Isiahuan favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the philosophy," that somewhat celebrated individual the hand of its owner, and a lively Isiahuan favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the pare chute. IT It is said that Mr. BUCHANAN is much fright to one of its members to resign his office. It is ened at his chances for the nomination for scarcely necessary for us to say, to prevent well-Presidency, and it is confidently predicted, the estier than usual-the object being to ex- canvass for material aid in money and in Vice Presidency, and as a general thing avow a says: A hiss is either foolish, or wemendous, or dropping his hed of bricks, caught the par-chute, informed persons from, being imposed upon, that exclise that usual—the object heing to ex-cline than usual—the object heing to ex-cline that day to the cline that the usual internal improvements, a general thing avoid of the territy of the pit, on the evening of a parcake is absurd; for a parcake is absurd; f in less than twelve months, he will again be it sirous of letting all the Democratic blood out of b

confidence of the whole nation, and we do not hesitate to declare our preference for him over al others as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. 2. Resolved, That William A. Graham will re reive our most cordial support for the office of Vice President, should he be th e nominee of the National Whig Convention, and we have every assurance which can be given by a faithful and patriotic performance of public duty, in times past, that we will do honor to the nation if called that high post.

3. Resolved. That we approve of and are deter nined to stand by the compromise measures, as a inal settlement of the slavery agitation.

4. Resolved. That we are opposed to the docrines of Nullification and Secession as wrong and inconstitutional and it is our purpose to sustain the laws, and aid in perpetuating the Union and naintaining the constitution of the United States 5. Resolved, That as true Whigs desiring the success of Whig principles, we would sustain the ominee of the Convention, for Governor, whatever may be his views on matters of State policy. and we appeal to our Whig brethren throughout he State to rally around their time honored banner, and secure the electoral vote of the State to the Whig (andidate for the Presidency.

6. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint thiry five delegates to the Whig Convention to be eld in Raleigh on the 26th of April next.

7. Resolved, That the following persons be appointed Delegates to the District Convention to select a Representative to the Whig National Convention : and we recommend that said District onvention be held in the City of Raleigh on the 26th of April or the succeeding day viz : Loverd Eldridge, William K. Lee, R. S. Me

Cullers, Willis T Saunders, Wm. A. McCullers, r., Addis Lockart, S. P. Horton, Stephen Sated, John B. Beckwith, John McLean, and Dr. Leach.

The Chairman then announced the following ns Delegates to the State Convention, viz : Maj Nathan Williams, Col. John F. Sanders

Loverd Eldrige, Wright A. Adams, Col. John Eason, Dr. John B. Beckwith, Joseph W. Evans, Wm. R. Lee, Dr. John R. Thompson, W. H. Sanders, Col. Baldy Sanders, Dr J. T. Leach, W. R. Moore, Wm. H. McCullers, Jr., Charles J. Bingham, Stephen Bagley, Samuel P. Horton. Thomas Grice, Joseph Hare, Wm. H. McCullers, John McLean, Albert A Bryan, Wm. T. Robertson, K. M. C Williamson, Claudius B. Saunders, William Hastings, J. P. Cooke, W. T. Holi, J. H. Durham, L. J. Saunders, Wm. B. Sanders. On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the Delegation, and the meeting then

ASHLEY SAUNDERS, Ch'm'n. WILLIAM H. MORNING, Sec'y.

A RELIC OF THE PAST .- A copy of the Lan singburg (N. Y.) Guze to, dated April 10, 1804, contains the following advertisements, showing that we of the Empire State are not far removed by time from the 'peculiar institutions':

LOR SALE .- A likely active NEGRO BOY, about 8 years of age. He is accustomed to do many kinds of work in and about a kitchen ; he is go d satured. and sold for no fault. A negro Wench, of nearly an equal age, is wanted in his Lansingburg, Dec. 6, 1803.

FOR SALE An active, likely NEGRO

WENCH, about 26 years of age, with a male child about two years old. The wench is well acquainted with all kinds of domestic business, and can be well recommended for her honesty, sobriety, and industry, and the child is active and healthy Apply to the subscriber, about four miles east of Lansingburg. NICHOLAS WHEELER.

April 3, 1804.

to the appropriate committees. Half the be an unilluminated path. He will be sub. The same paper contains several extracts from

sidering these things, with a sincere desire to arrive at truth, we were brought to the conclusion, that it would be wise to keep this issue, if possi- sidency. The adherents of Cass, Butler, Buchble, out of the political contest, and to plant our- nan and Douglas, are well aware that they have the selves on the platform of the Whig Pary, as a power to despatch the public business, but m-National Party, netuated and distinguished by no stead of this, they have forced every thing, conlocal or sectional prejudices or interests. This nected with the legislation of the Conservy, to give opinion we ventured to express. Having been place to President making! The People are beformed without sectional bias, it was uttered with- | ginning to open their eyes to such criminal negout fear or favor-and with no motive but an lect of public duty on the part of Congress, and honest wish to advance the great Whig cause, they will hold to a strict account both the young and contribute our mite to the restoration of har- and old "fogies" who are thus wasting the public

mony, concert, and united action, amongst all the triends and advocates of that cause, with which. we believe, are identified the happiness and prosperity, not only of our own State, but the whole is to contend for principles, differ and divide about Union. Our positive views on the subject of a convention and of Constitutional Reform were expressed too fully and freely during the last session of the Legislature to be misrepresented now. Those views remain the same. And in venturing the

section, we impugued no man's motives, be he from | eral members of Congress, who have recently the East or the West-weassailed the rights of no portion of the State-nor did we purpose to censure should suppose there is rather a "scarcity of prinany one, for the embarrassing position into which | ciples" in that crowd. Exactly, neighbor, why our Party has been brought. We seek to 'dictate' to do you "differ and divide about men ?" Any one no min or set of men-uo neighborhood, county, section or State! Nor have we sought or desired to be the 'leader" of any man, and especially do chanan, either of them will do-and as for "prinwe disclaim all desire to lead such an one as the Editor of the "Asheville News," who, judging They have them "as plenty as blackberries" and from the malignant spirit he has so often exhibited towards his political friends, (and especially our-

self,) in other sections than his own, must be somewhat desirous of imitating the example of a certain illus rious personage, who was shrewday suspected of "preferring to reign in Hell than serve in Hoaven." Deliver us from ever attempting to "lead" such an embodiment of Christian charity !

Whilst we disclaim, once and for all, the honor of wishing to "lead" or "dictate to" any section, we must be permitted to say, with all proper re spect, that neither "dictation" nor "malignity" will avail any thing, in deterring us from the full, free, and open expression of our opinions on all matters coming legislimately within the province of a public Journal. What we have said, we see a public Journal. What we have said, we see votes as possible at the North, and take his chances at the South. many reasons to confirm the truth of what we did A very frank declaration, and worthy of the say. Neither bluster nor visuperation can right party of principles !

things. Concession, compromise, kind and generous dealing towards each other, a recurrence to old friendships, a rallying upon a "National" and

bring us together, and enable us to triumph in the addis : approaching campaign. But we take leave of the subject, and, in doing so, we commend the Editor of the "Asheville News" to the guardianship of the generous people amongst whom he lives. If he be at all susceptible, they can infuse into his heart a sufficiency of the milk of human kindness. and teach him a more tolerant spirit than he has ever yet shewn towards those, who would not

wrong his section of the State, if they could, and could not, if they so desired !

session has been spent in most disgraceful wrangles, between the leaders of that party, about the claims of their respective favorites for the Premoney for party purposes.

"Why should Democrats, whose price it men ?"-Standard, 27th.

Well really, neighbor, we cannot say why it is, but nevertheless it is ! There are Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Butler, Marey, Bouston, and a few others, about whom there seems to be a very great recent opinion, to which we refer, and for which we difference of opinion. If we are to take what has have been taken to task, we intended wrong to no been said by the "Democratic Review," and serused up a certain class termed "old fogies." we will do to be beaten. There is Van Buren, Benton, Davis, or Quitman, or that old Federalist, Buciples," why they are all full of that article!varied as the colors of the rainbow ! That is the way, neighbor! Rally your forces. Who cares for men ! "Once more unto the breach !"

> 10-The "Richmond Whig," giving an account of the Loco Foco Convention, which was held in that City last week, says :

"After recess, Convention met again, hypointed committees. A general letting off of gis ensued. In the course of the operation, Mr. Rives, of Prince George, disclosed his tactics, by declaring that if the Whigs should run General Scott without any declaration of principles from him, then he was in favor, of running a strong Southern Democratic candidate, who could get all the Southern States 'cer ainly. But if General Scott came out in favor of the Compromise and the Fugitive Slave law, that then he was in favot of running a Democrat who could get as many

The New York Journal of Commerce copies an article from the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, delen. not a "sectional" platform, is what we need, to sive of General Scott, as a compromise man, an

> What is said above, in regard to Gen. Scott's declaration at the first Castie Garden Meeting, is literally true. We are not aware that he was etpected to be present., but he came, (after the proceedings of the meeting were commenced, if we recollect aright.) and was ushered upon the plan form through the committee room in the rear-He was received with enthusiastic applause-the whole andience tising to do him honor. In the course of the evening he was clamorously called for, and at length yielded. It was impossible for us to hear all that he said, but we heard enough to salisfy is that he meant to give the meeting and its object his unqualified endorsement, and it oppose and denounce Sectionalism of every name. No one dreamed at that time that he was an