THOMAS J. LEMAY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

SCHLORIPTION, three dollars personum-half Parsons esiding without the State will be rered to paythe wnorz amount of the year's sub-

Parciption landvance RATES OF ADVERTISING.

or every square (not exceeding 16 lines this size insertion, twenty-five cents.
The accertisements of Clerks and Sheriffs will Vol. XXXIII

be charged 25 per cent, higher and a deduction o 33 per cent, will be made from the regular pri-ces for advertisers by the year. Letters to the Editors west be post-paid.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward. PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Joux M. MOREREAD, Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief of the State of North Caroline.

WHEREAS, it has been made appear to the Executive Department of this State, by the oath of Samura Trang, Sheriff of Richmond, that on the 19th of March, 1842, one EDWARD D. MAR-TIN, confined in the Jail of said County, upon conviction for a capital Felony, did make his escape by breaking said Jail: Now, therefore, to the end that said Edward D. Martin may be arrested and brought to justice, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Martin to the Sheriff of Rich mond county; and I do moreover enjoin and require all officers of this State, Civil and Military, to use their best exertions to apprehend and cause to be apprehended the fugitive aforesaid.



Given under my hand as Governor &c., and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, this 23d day of March, 1842.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD. By His Excellency's Command Paron Rernords, Private Secretary.

DESCRIPTION .- Sa'd MARTIN is 22 years of age, dark complexion, black hair, projecting eyehalls, thick lips, prominent cheek bones, about 5 feet high, and weighs about 175 pounds. March 23, 1842.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Has removed his office to No. 5, in the new building of B. B. Smith, Esq. where he may always be found, when not absent from the city on professional business. Collections of any amount promptly and faithfully attended to. Raleigh, Dec. 15.

MR. HENRY AND THE LAND BILL.

This gentleman has admitted that before he offered himself for the first office in the State he was a Federalist, and that he was a Bank Director, a Bank Stockholder, a Bank Attorney, and a zealous advocate for the Bank of the United States; although it was hard to refresh his memory in these matters, until our friend of the "Fayetteville Observer" gave a lew sketches of their history. The proof is not quite so plain that he once approved the Land distribution Bill; vet, if he opposed it in 1833, after the Bill had been passed by Congress and packeted by the President, it was certainly without the viotence of language and dread of its evils which appear in his Letter of Acceptance. But he seems then; to have been not unwilling for North Caro'ing to get her share of the proceeds of the Public Lands and to enter into calculations as to what she ought to do with the money. It will be seen from the authentic Statement subjoined that he, and most of the leading men of his party in the State, at that time anticipated the passage of this mit to it, as a grievance so light, that it would be of great benefit to the internal Improvements of North Carolina.

An Internal Improvement Convention, composed as the Journal shows, of many of the most enlightened men of all parties in the State, assembled at Raleigh in November, 1833. The Report of the Grand Committee of that Convention, concludes

"It is not the province of this Convention to interfere with any matter which may have a tendency to awaken political differences, or express any opinion upon political questions; but your Committee may be allowed to say, that many are of opinion that the Bill commonly called the Land Bill, will sooner or later, beorne a law of the Union. And, should it do so, the State of North Carolina will be entitled to the sum mentioned in the Scheduler and your Committee bave, therefore, put it down as what may possibly constitute a part of her effects."

The Schedule at the end of the Report as fullows:

"Effects proposed to be pledged to crediture of the State, upon the contemplated

Estimated value of Bank Stoch, Roanake Navigation Steek, " " Tumpiko " Toan to Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal Comb. Road Stock Pungo and Ply-

mouth. 2,000 Loan to Tennessee Turnpike Company, Swannanna do 2.000 Cherokee Bonds, 40,000 do Lands in Macon, unsold, do Title unextinguished, 100,000 300,000

1.067.000

ring late War.

Claims for Military Expenditures du-PROPORTION OF WESTERN LANDS.

Mr. HENRY was a member of this Convention, made a Speech urging the adoption of the Report of the Committee, and oted with the entire Delegation from Cumperland for it. He, surely, cannot now blame a Whig Congress, for giving to the State, what he and many other of the High Priests of his party, have been all long expecting her to abtain, and what they were witting to run her Five Millions of dollars in slebt, in part, on hope of her

By the bye, there is much good reading in the Proceedings of that Convention, and it will not be difficult to shew from them, and those of a like body in 1838, hat Mr. HENRY and his friends, accorling to his logic, are amenable to the late for a "contemplated debt" to BRITISH BANKERS" of Eight Mil-IONS OF DOLLAR- - Register.

RALBICH STAR, And North Carolina Gazette.

"NORTH CAROLINA-Powerful in moral, in intellectual, and in physical resources—the land of our sires, and the home of our affections."

RALEIGH N. C. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1842.

No 15.

MR. CLAY'S VALEDICTORY. In Senate, March 31, 1842.

After several reports from committees on private claims, and ordering two or three private bills to

Reporter's gall ries) that, before proceeding to make the motion for which he had risen, he begged leave to submit, on the only occasion afforded him, an observation or two on a different subject. I. would be remembered that he had offered, on a former day, some resolutions going to propose certain amend had undergone some discussion, and he had been desirous of obtaining an expression of the sense of the Senate upon their adoption; but owing to the infirm state of his health, to the pressure of business in the Senate, and especially to the absence at this moment of several of his friends, he had concluded this to be unnecessary; nor should be deem himself called upon to reply to the arguments of such gentlemen as had considered it their duty to cluding what he had to say in relation to them with the remark, that the convictions he had before entertained in regard to the several amendments.

And now, said Mr. C., allow me to announce formally and officially, my retirement from the Senate of the United States, and to present the last motion I shall ever make in this body. But, before I make that motion, I trust I shall be pardoned if I a ail myself of the occasion to make a few observations which are suggested to my mind by the

present occasion. December, 1806. I regarded that body then, and still contemplate it, as a body which may compare, without disadvantage, with any legislative assembly, either of ancient or modern times, whether look to its dignity, the extent and importance of its powers, or the ability by which its individual members have been distinguished, or its constitution .-If compared in any of these respects with the Sen-ates either of France or of England, that of the United States will sustain no derogation. With respect to the mode of its constitution, of those bodies I may observe that in the House of Peers in England with the exceptions but of Ireland and of Scotland-and in that of France, with no excepder no delegated authority, but derive them from the grant of the Crown, transmitted by descent, or expressed in new patents of nobility; while here we have the proud tit's of Representatives of soverign States, of distinct and independent Common

If we look again at the powers exercised by the Senates of France and England, and by the Senate of the United States, we shall find that the aggre gate of power is much greater t.ere. In all the members possess the legislative power. In the foreign Senates, as in this, the judicial power is invested, although there it exists in a larger degree than here. But on the other hand, that vast unde fined, and undefinable power involved in the right to co-operate with the Executive in the formation and ratification of treaties, is enjoyed in all its magnitude and weight by this body, while it is posanother of very great practical importance—that of sharing with the Executive blanch in distributing the vast patronage of this Government. In both these latter respects, we stand on grounds different from the House of Peers either of Eugland or Bills and had made up their minds to sub- France. And then as to the dignity and decorum of its members, I can with great truth declare that, during the whole long period of my knowledge of this Senate it can, without arrogance or presumption, sustain no disadvantageous comparison with any public body in ancient or modern times

Full of attraction, however as a seat in this Sen ate is, sufficient as it is to fill the aspirations of the most ambitious heart, I have long determined to forego it and to seek that repose which can be enjoyed only in the shades of private life, and amid the calm pleasures which belong to that beloved

It was my purpose to terminate my connexion with this body in Nov. 1840, after the memorable and glorious political struggle which distinguished that year: but I learned, soon after, what indeed had for sometime anticipated from the result of my own reflections, that an extra session of Congress would be called and I felt desirous to co-operate with my political and personal friends in restoring, if it ld be effected, the prosperity of the country by the best measures which their united counsels migh be able to devise; and I therefore attended the extra session. It was called, as all know, by the lament ed Harrison; but his death and the consequent ac cession of his successor produced an entirely new aspect of public affairs. Had he lived, I have not one particle of doubt that every important measure for which the country had hoped with so confident an expectation would have been consummated by the co-operation of the Executive branch, of the Coverement. And fere allow me to say, only in rogard to that as much represented extra session of Congress, that I believe if any of those who through the influence of party spirit or the bias of political prejudice, have loudly censured the measures then pted, will look at them in a spirit of candor and of justice, their conclusion, and that of the country generally, will be that if there exists any just ground of complaint, it is to be found not in what was done, but in what was left anfinished.

Had President Harrison lived, and the measures devised at that session been fully carried out, it was my intention then to have resigned my seat. But the hope (I leared it might prove a vain hope) that at the regular session the measures which we had left undone might even then be perfected, or the same object attained in an equivalent form, induced me to postpone the determination; and events which stose after the extra session, resulting from the failure of those measures which had been pro-posed at that session, and which appeared to throw on our political fr ends a temporary show of defeat, confirmed me in the resolution to attend the present session also, and, whether in prosperity or adversity, to share the fortune of my friends. But I resolved at the same time to retire as soon as

could do so with propriety and decency.

From 1806, the period of my entry on this noble theatre, with short intervals, to the present time, I. have been engaged in the public councile, at home or abroad. Of the nature or the value of the serrices rendered during that long and arduous period of my life it does not become me to speak; his most impartial judges. When death has closed the scene, their sentence will be pronounced, and to that I appeal and refer myself. My acts tentionally, in moments of excited debate, made use and public conduct age a fair subject for the critical of language that has been offensive, and succepticism and judgment of my fellow men; but the ble of injurious interpretation towards my brother

Mr. CLAY said (as imporfectly heard in the purpose, no personal motive-have sought no to any one of its members. personal aggrandizement, but that in all my pub- I go from this place under the hope that we shall,

was meant to inflict, I have borne it in general with composure, and without disturbance here, [pointing to his breast,] waiting as I have done, in perfect and undoubting confidence, for the ut-timate triumph of justice and of truth and in the entire persuasion that time would, in the end, setoppose the resolutions. He should commit the sub- the all things as they should be, and that whatevject, therefore, to the hands of the Senate, to be disposed of as their judgment should dictate: con- hands of man, He to whom all hearts are open and fully known, would in the end, by the inserntable dispensations of His providence rectify all error, redress all wrong, and cause ample justice

he stilld eliberately held, after all that he had heard to be done. But I have not meanwhile been unsustained .--Every where throughout the extent of this great continent I have had cordial, warm-hearted, devoted friends, who have known me and justly appreciated my motives. To them, if language were susceptible of fully expressing my knowledgements, I would now offer them as all the return I have now to make for their genuine, disinterested, and persevering fidelity and devoted attachment. But if I fail in suitable language to express my gratitude to them for all the kindness they have shown me-what shall I saywhat can I say at all commensurate with those feelings of gratitude which I owe to the State whose humble Representative and servant I have been in this Chamber? [Here Mr. C's feelings appeared to overpower him and he proceeded with deep sensibility and with difficult atterance.

> I emigrated from Virginia to the State of Keutucky now nearly forty-five years ago; I went as an orphan who had not yet attained the age of ma jority-who had never recognised a father's smile, nor felt his caresses-poor-pennyless-without the favor of the great-with an imperfect and inadequate education, limited to the ordinary business and common pursuits of life; but scarce had I set my foot upon her generous soil when I was seized and embraced with parental fondness, caessed as though I had been a favorite child, and patronized with liber I and unbounded munificence. rom that period the highest honors of the State ave been freely bestowed upon me; and afterward, in the darkest hour of calumny and detraction, when seemed to be forsaken by all the rest of the world, he threw her broad and impenstrable shield around me, and bearing me up aloft in her codrageous arms, repelled the poisoned shafts that were aimed at my destruction, and vindicated my good name from every false and unfounded assault.

But the ingenuity of my assailants is never exhausted, and it seems I have subjected myself to s new epithet; which I do not know whether it should be taken in honor or derogation: I am held up to the country as a "dictator." dea of a dictatorship is drawn from Roman institutions; and at the time the office was created the person who wielded the tremendous weight of authority it conferred, concentrated in his own per on an absolute power over the lives and property citizens; he could raise armies; he could build and man navies; he could levy taxes at rill, and raise any amount of revenue be might chaose to demand; and life and death rested on his fiat. If I had been a dictator, as I am said to have been, where is the power with which I was cloth-Had I any army? any navy? any revenue any patronage? in a word, any power whatever? If I had been a dictator, I think that even those the have the most freely applied to me the appellation must be compelled to make two admi first, that my dictatorship has been distinguished by no cruel executions, stained by no blood, nor soiled by any act of dishonor; and in the second place, think they must own (though I do not exactly now what date my commission of dictator bearsimagine, however, it must have commenced with se extra session) that if I did usurp the power of dictator-I at least voluntarily surrendered it within a shorter period than was allotted for the duration of the dictatorrhip of the Roman Com-

If to have sought, at the extra session and at the present, by the co-operation of my friends, to carry out the great measures intended by the popular majority of 1840, and to have desired that they should all have been adopted and executed; if to have anxiously desired to see a disordered currency regulated and restored, and irregular exchanges qual zed and adjusted: if to have labored to reenish the empty coffers of the Treasury by suitale duties; if to have en leavored to extend relief to the unfortunate bankrunts of the country washe neous policy, as we believed, of this Caverbuien; if to seek to limit, circumscribe, and restrain Executive authority; if to retrench unnecessary ex-penditure and abolish useless offices and institu-tions; if, whilst the public honor is preserved un. tarnished by supplying a revenue adequate to meet the national engagemen's, incidental protection can be afforded to the national industry; if to entertain an ardent solicitude to redeem every pledge and execute every promise fairly made by my political friends with a view to the acquisition of er from the hands of an honest and confiding People; if these objects constitute a man a Dictaton. why, then, I suppose I must be content to bear, afhough I still only share with my friends, the officer or the honor of the spithet, as it may be considered

on the one hand or the other. That my nature is warm, my temper ardent, my vice, enthusisstic, I am fully ready to own; and those who suppose that I have been assuming the dictatorship have only mistaken for arrogance or assumption that fervent arder and devotion which is natural to my constitution, and which I may have displayed with too little regard to cold calculating, and cautious prudence, in sastaining and zealously supporting important national measures of policy which I have presented and proposed.

During a long and arduous career of service in the public counsels of my country, especially dur-ing the last eleven years. I have held a seat in the story, Senate, from the same ardor and enthusiasm of char-ie re- acter, I have no doubt, in the heat of debate, and of my life it does not become me to speak, unout, if she deigns to notice me, and posterity, if the re- acter, I have no doubt, in the heat of debate, and collection of my humble actions shall be transmitted in an honest endeavor to maintain my opinions a collection of my humble actions shall be transmitted as not adverse opinions equally honestly entertaingainst adverse spintone equally honestly entertained, as to the best course to be adopted for the pub. E F Faucett, Anderson Armstrong, J Ellis, L lic welfare, I may have often inadvertently or uninprivate motives by which they have been prompt- Senators. If there be any here who retain wound ed are known only to the great Searcher of the ed feelings of injury or disentisfaction produced on human heart and to myself; and I trust I may be such occasions, I beg to assure them that I now ofpardoned for repeating a declaration made some it the amplest apology for any departure on my Jao Norcott, Jas Joiner.

thirteen years ago, that whatever errors-and part from the established rules of parliamentary doubtless there have been many-may be discov- decorum and courtesy. On the other hand, I as ered in a review of my public service to the sure the Senators, one and all, without exception country, I can with unshaken confidence appeal and without reserve, that I retire from this Senate to that Divine arbiter for the truth of the decla- Chamber without carrying with me a single feeling ration that I have been influenced by no impure of resentment or dissatisfaction to the Senate of

lic acts I have had a sole and single eye, and a mutualty, consign to perpetual oblivion whatever warm and devoted heart, directed and dedicated personal collisions may at any time unfortunately to what in my best-judgment I believed to be the have occurred between us; and that our recollections shall dwell in future only on those conflicts of During that long period, however, I have not mind with mind, those intellectual struggles, those escaped the fate of other public men, nor failed noble exhibitions of the powers of logic, argument, to incur censure and detraction of the bitterest, and eloquence, honorable to the Senate and to the most unrelenting, and most malignant character; country, in which each has sought and contended and though not always insensible to the pain it for what he deemed the best mode of accomplishfor what he deemed the best mode of accomplishing one sommon object, the greatest interest and the most happiness of our beloved country. To these thrilling and delightful scenes it will be my pleasure and my pride to look back in my retirement.

And now, Mr. President, allow me to make the motion which it was my object to submit when I arose to address you. I present the credentials of my friend and successor. If any void has been reated by my own withdrawal from the Senate, it will be filled to overflowing by him; whose urbanity, whose gallant and gentlemanly bearing, whose steady adherence to principle, and whose rare and ecomplished powers in debate, are known already in advance to the whole Senate and to the coun I move that his credentials he received, and

that the oath of office be now administered to him. In retiring, as I am about to do, forever from the Senate, suffer me to express my heartfelt wishes that all the great and patriotic objects for which it was constituted by the wise framers of our Constitution may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that it deliberations, now and hereafter, may eventuate in restoring the prosperity of our beloved country, in neintaining its rights and honor abroad, and in securing and upholding its interest at home, I retire, know it, at a period of is finite distress and embarrassment. I wish I could take my leave of you under more favorable auspices; but, without meaning at this time to say whether on any or on whom re proaches for the sad condition of the country should fall, I appeal to the Senate and to he world to bear testimony to my earnest and anxious exertions to evert it, and that no blame can justly rest at my

May the blessing of Heaven rest upon the whole enate and each member of it, and may the labora of every one redound to the benefit of the nation and the advancement of his own fame and renown And when you shall retire to the bosom of you constituents, may you meet that most cheering and gratifying of all human rewards—their cordial greeting of "Well done, good and faithful servant." And now, Mesers. President and Senators, I bid ou all a long. a lasting, and a friendly farewell,

MR. CRITTENDEN was then duly qualified nd took his sent; when MR PRESTON rose and said: What had just aken place was an epoch in their legislative his and from the feeling which was evinced, he plainly saw that there was little disposition to attend to buiness. He would therefore move that the Senate adjourn; which motion was unanimously agreed to

Whig State Convention.

We published last week a partial Report of the Proceedings of the Whig Convention, and now proceed in continuation of them. The Counties represented, and the Delegates in attendance, were as follows;

Anson.-Alexander Little, W R Myers, Dr W P Jennings, E Nelms, S Little, D C Lilly, Y H Allen, Dr Wm Mendenhull, F Pearson, Gen James M Waddell, Bertie.—Geo S Holly, W J Holly, John Devereux. Jr., W W Cherry and Wm M Clark. Brunswick .- Fred J Hill, Samuel Potter.

Cabarrus .- D M Barringer, Joseph W Scott Chatham.—William Albright, Isaac Clegg, W S Horne, N A Stedman, Ben J Houze, Sandford Harris, Dr Headen, John S Toomer, Man-rice Q Waddell, G M Brazier, Wm C Stedman Wm Harrod, Taply Boling, Joseph J Jinkins.

Barke.—Thos Butler, I A Caldwell, S B

T J Utley, John Arrington, Edward Horton Wm A Haynes, Thomas Whitehead. Craven .- C C Nelson. Cumberland .- Dr John McKay, Dr B W Re binson, Isham Carver, Sen., A M Pelton, J G Sheperd, E J Hale, William Betts, James Foster. Murphy V Jones. Davidson .- B S Beall, John Hussey, B C Douthitt-

Deplin .- C D Hill. Edgecomb .- R H Battle, Dr L J Dortch, C Battle, B D Battle, Wm a Pope. Franklin .- James Kearney, Jas Yarbrough, Isaac H Davis, Presly C Person, Sen., John

O'Brien, Jun., Thos J Blackuall. Granville .- Chas R Eaton, Wm S Hargrove. A E Jones, 11 7 Rougens, Clement Wilkins, Robt & Jinkins, James T Gill, John B Greene; Sam'l S Downey, Chas Ricks, Jno P H Russ, Jno H Whitfield, Kemp P Hill, George Burns, Sam'l, S Hicks, George W Greene, Allen Nance. Guilford .- Capt Robert Gilmer, Maj Robert Jonnell, James Brannock, Esq., Col Joel Mceat, Doet S G Coffin, Capt Robert Lindsay, Robert S Gilmer, Jr., Col A Clapp, Lyndon Swaim, C A Gillespie, Col Joab Hyatt, Thos G McLean.

Halifax .- Isaac N Faulcon, Jas M Newson, Willis Sledge, William L Long, Jas B Yel-Hertford .- Thomas P Little.

Hyde .- David Carter, P.W Spencer

Johnston .- Ransom Sanders, Dr J B Beckrith, B Bryan, Dr J T Leach. Edwin McCulers, Wm B Saunders, John Leach, Wm Mc ullers, J P Saunders, D McPherson.

Lenoit.—W Dunn, — Blount.

Montgomery.—J M Worth, C J Cochran, E
W Christian, J 11 Montgomery. Moore .- Dr J A Chalmers, Jas Dalrymple, Donald Street, H C McLean, Daniel McCum-men, W A Hancock, D McFarland, N McCum-

Nach .- E B Hilliard. New Hanover.—G J McRee, D Jones, Wm Dudley, Thos D Mearcs, O G Parsley. Northampton .- John Moody, L Parker, D Barnes, J Collinson Bergwyn, T Pollok Bur-

Osslow .- Edward W Montfort. Orange,-Dr. J S Smith, Harrison Parker, Carolichael, Paul C Cameron, Henry K Nash, John Cox, Jos Steele, Alex Cox, M McGsulev, J W Kerr, Walter Thompson, Moses Nichols, John Plintipp, William Gattis, Sichey Barber, William Barber, Will Cameron, Calvin Johnson, P. H Man-Moses Leathers, Jr., Samuel F Phillips, Sam-

Pot - Abraham D Moye, Jan Joyner, Jr., Joe

Randelph -Jesse Harper, Will J Long, Jas M Richmond -- Gen A Dackery, S D "emberton, Nicholson, Henry Dumas, Nathau P. Bowdon, B. Dumas, R. S. Ledhetter, Isham A. Dumas, Rekingham -- Dr. E. T. Brodnav, Thos. Hamlin, en., John Strong John M. Reymolds, Rowan. -- Mrs. W. Brandon, Mace. G. Pendleton,

Munford S McKinzie, Leander Killian, John B Stokes -C H Nelson, F Friers, W Withers. Stury - H P Poindester. Warren - C P Green, Paewell Pitchford, Thos Alston, Dr S W Eston, Dr Chas Skinser, Wm P

N Alston, Dr S W Eston, Dr Chas Skinser, Wm P Little, James A Williams
Wake — John Hinton, Johnston Busbee, Charles Marly, Geo W Has wood, Henry flartis, Wm Ashley, W F Clark, Alfred Jones, S Stevenson, Geo E Badger, Jno W Harris, R Tucker, Wm Boston, Rich'd Hines, R W Seawell, John Ji Manly, Johnster, W R Gales, A G Banks, S F Patterzon, F H Reeder, Dr Hicks, W H Hood, W J Clark, Dr Montague, Parker Rand, John Ligan, W W Holden, F L B Hyrris, Dr W M Crenshaw, Wm Ccenshaw Geo R W Haywood, Wm Laws, Willie J Fuller, Nat Warren, T J Lemsy, J D Powell, H W Miller,

Mr. Badger, as Chairman of the Comnittee of Thirteen, having reported the Offiers of the meeting, as announced in our ast, the Report was confirmed unanimously.

Gen. Dockery, on being conducted to the Chair, as President, addressed the Convenion nearly as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention-Had it een your pleasure to consult my views and wishes, you would have selected some person, other than myself, to discharge the mportant duties of your presiding Officerduties to perform which adequately, requires peculiar qualifications. To the possession of the ability, requisite for the station, said Gen. D. I make no pretensions, and but for the great obligations I feel under to the Conrention for the uxexpected honor done me should be almost tempted to decline it .-For really, I have never, in the whole course of my life, felt so embarrassed as at the present moment-nor have I ever been so oppressed with a sense of my own deficienries. The obligations under which the Convention have placed me cannot be cancelled, or will they ever be forgotten:

"The main object for which this Con ention had assembled, continued Gen. D. was to designate some prominent individual of the Whig party as their Candidate for the Executive Chair of North Carolina—the Executive Chair of the Old North State .-And in the wisdom of the Convention, it would doubtless be deemed advisable to take other steps for furthering the great cause in which they were all embarked, The arguments, to demonstrate the propriety and expediency of these measuses, he should leave o be advanced by others, more competent than himself to the task. He should confine himself to a few brief remarks, enforcing and urging the necessity of energetic action. That the Whig party were in the ascendancy in North Carolina, by several thousands, he had not the slightest doubt; but he had some fears whether, unless thoroughly aroused, they could all be got to the ballot box. It was but of little consequence to make converts, if they could not be made sensible of the vast importance of attending Elections, and letting their weight be felt.

"The whig Party was not only in a majority now in North Carolina, but had been ever since the election of Mr. Van Buren. and even, at the very time he obtained the vote of the State. In August, Gov. Dudley was elected by nearly 5,000 majority. In November, three months after, Mr. Van Buren obtained the vote of the State, but the number of votes cast was less by 12,000 than the Gubernatorial vote. The Whigs remained at home, and by apathy, lost the election. Since then, in succession, had Whig victories been achieved in the re-election of Gov. Dudley, the election of Gov. Morehead, and the triumph of the Harrison Electoral Ticket. Who knows of any defection in the Whig ranks? Where is the Whig that has changed his sentiments? None can be found. And this reminded him. said Gen. D. of the remark made recently by a grey-headed Revolutionary Sire, when speaking on this very subject of Whig desertion. Talk of a Whig changing, said he, the thing is impossible. He recollected well when the same parties existed in the Revolution; and were then known as Whigh and Kingsmen. The Kingsmen very frequently became Whigs, but said he, you might as well talk to me of my watch running backwards, as of Whigs turning Kings-

"Let us, continued Gen. D. have stumpspeaking from one end of the State to the other. Let us, by fair argument, convince the people that the Whigs are in the right. Let us meet our opponents, face to face, and when they taunt us as Federalists, let us show from the records of the country, that they are the old Blue lights revived. When they charge us with being Bank Whigs, let us show from indisputable facts, that it is they who have brought into existence the unsound and rotten Banks that have afflicted the country with all the evils of a depoceiated currency. When they accuse us of bringing hard times on the country, let us convince the people by sound, practical arguments, and appeals to the record, that the present disastrous state of things has been brought about by the measures of those who aaraign us. When they profess to be the Democratic party, let us prove that they are all in favor of retaining the only Kingly feature in our Government—the Veto Pow-

"It is true, continued Gen. D. there has been some disappointment in our party, some dissatisfaction, some despondency. few have become disgusted with the present state of things, and are unwilling to embark actively again in political efforts, because they say, the people did their duty manfully, and put men in power, some of whom have behaved treacherously, and defeated their could scarcely anticipate, and to noble and

been disappointed in their just expectation of better things, should they lay down their arms? Let it never he forgotten that the Whigs fight for principles not men. Let the spirit and language be adopted of another Revolutionsry character, who belonged to the command of Benedict Arnold, and who being asked, if his treachery, when discovered, did not greatly discourage the Army, replied-"No! never was there more enthusiasm in the camp, than the next morning. The war-horse champed his hit impatiently, and every soldier was anxious to be led to the charge. An aneedote was also told of a celebrated European warrior, which conveyed a most excellent lesson to who were disposed to be d scouraged by recent events. One of the most brilliant victories ever schieved by Napoleon Bonaparte, was at Austerlitz. On the morning of the battle, the sun rose with such remarkable splendor and glory, as to inspire the troops with axtraordinary courage and animation. They made a vigorous assault, and defeated the enemy. On a subsequent occasion. when about to attack the forces of the Allied Powers, the soldiers seemed to lack courage, and dread the onset. The Emperor perceiving this mounted his horse, and riding to an elevated position, just as the sun was again vising with unclouded splender, exclaimed in a loud and encouraging time, "Soldiers! Behold the sun of Austerlitz." The army was immediately inspired-every soldier felt six inches taller - they fought with gallantry and desparation, and gained the day. So said, Gen. D. would I refer those of my fellow-Whigs who are at all disheartened, to the glorious results of our confest in 1840. We then met an organized band of Office-holders, well disciplined, armed at all points, and victory was ours. Let us but buckle on our armor again with renewel energy-let us be but imbued with some portion of the zeal of 1840, and depend upon it, a triumphant victory awaits us in August next. He would not further occupy the time of the Convention, because he hoped that many gentlemen present, more adequate every way than himself to the duty, would address the assembly; but would take his sent repeating his assurances of grateful obligation.

wishes. This is true; but because they had

Mr. Badger moved that the Rul s of Or er of the House of Commons be adopted

for the government of the Convention. Mr. MacRae of Anson, suggested that, robably, some difficulty might arise if this were done, in consequence of the unequal representation of counties, in the event of a ote being taken by Yeas and Nays.

Mr. Badger explained, and showed that no difficulty could arise. The motion then prevailed.

Mr. Badger then moved for the appointnent of a Select Committee, to consider and report what subjects are proper for the action of the Convention; and that this Committee might embody as full an expression, as pos sible, of the sentiment of the people of the State, he would move that it consist of one Delegate from each county represented in this Convention, remarking, in conclusion, that he must beg to be excused from being placed on the Committee.

The motion was carried, and the Chair named the following gentlemen to constitute said Committee, viz:

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

William W Cherry of Bertie, D Barnes of Northampton, W L Long of Halifax, A. D Moye of Pitt, Dorsey Battle of Edge-comb, David Carter of Hyde, C C Nelson of Craven, Runs E W Montfort of Onslow, C D Hill of Duplin, O G Parsley of New Hanover, Samuel Potter of Brunswick, Wm S Hargrave of Granville, C P Green of Warren, John O'-Brien of Franklin, Alex Little of Anson, J M Worth of Montgomery, Donald Street of Moore, J A Dumas of Richmond, B W Robinson of Cumberland, Charles Manly of Wake, H K Nash of Orange, E T Brodings of Rockingham, S G Coffin of Guilford, W Withers of Stokes, H P Poindexter of Surzy, M Q Waddell of Chatham, Alfred Brower of Randolph. John B Lord of Rowan, D M Barringer of Cabarrus, J A Caldwell of Burke, Mr Dunn of Lonoir, E B Hilliard of Nash, B S Beall of Davidson, Thomas P Little of Hertford.

On motion of Dr. HILL, the Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Tuesday, April 5th, 1842. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Foindexter, from the General Committee, submitted the following Reports The Committee beg leave to submit the

following Report: Soon after the adjournment of the Convention, held in this place, in October 1840. the efforts of the Whig Party were crowned with success. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was elected to the Chief Magistracy, by an overwhelming majority of the People. He entered upon the du-ties of his high office, with a solemn and devout appear to Heaven, for the sincerity and zeal with which he proposed to devote himself to the great business of reforming the Government, and giving relief to the People, and selected a Cabinet believed by the Public both willing and able to assist him in the accomplishment of his patriotic purpose. The necessities of the Treasury and the Country being urgent, he summoned Congress to meet him in an Extra Session. And the whole nation looked forward with joy, and assured he to a certain restoration, both of public and private prosperity.

The sudden death of HARRISON covered the Nation with gluom, and seemed for a moment, to extinguish in every patriotic-heart this expectation. But Whige by their very principles, are forbidden to despair of the Republic. And when the first shock was over, light seemed again to glaw, and hope to spring up before them.
Mr. Tyler had been nominated as a Whighad accepted his nomination as a Whighad professed himself a Whighand had been elected as the associate of HARRI-SON. That he would prove pereant to the great Party, and regardless of the great principles to which he owed his elevation, even suspicious and disingenyous minds