## From the Register. TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FELLOW-CITEREST: On the 18th of December 1776 the "Representatives of the Freemen of the State," (assembled at Halifax) adopted the Constitution under which you lived, antil the Amendments thereto. secommended by the Convention which met in 1835, were ratified by a majority OF FIVE THOUTAND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY FISE

For years prior to the Convention of 1835. the harmony, not only of the Legislature, but of the whole Sinte, was disturbed and ultimately broken up by angry discussions in reference to the policy and justice of amending that Constitution in several im portant particulars. The matter which created most bitterness was the then existing basis of representation in the Legislature. The small Counties sent an equal number of Senators and Commoners, with the larger ones-Jones having an equal voice with Orange. Most of the small Counties being in the East and the large ones in the West-the East and the West were arrayed against each other in excited discussion, hardly any measure coming before the Legislature without at once assuming a sectional character. This condition offaffairs, checked every thing like State pride and State Improvements. The bitter fruits which accompany all family quarrels were being fully enjoyed. It was a house divided against itself, and wise and patriotic men were brought to the conclusion that if such domestic strife was kept up, it could not stand. Compromises were offered and accepted. A Convention was called. It assembled in Raleigh on the 4th day of June 1835. It was composed of men of the highest character-the most fardent pa triotism-the most enlarged experience.-If youth was there with its impetuosity or udiscretion, age stood by to check and guide it, by wise and moderate councils. The pure, learned, and eloquent Gaston the la proted DANIEL-the venerable MAcon-the patriotic MEARSE, OWEN, WILSON. and a number of others all now sleeping (alas! too soon.) with their fathers, but whose influence is yet with us, and whose characters are a part of our inheritancewere there. Many still amongst the living, whose wisdom and pstriotism I hope the State will long enjoy, were amongst them. They went up to their great work, with a disinterested megnanimity, and a noble spirit of compromise and concession which called forth the heart-felt commendation of all. Though belonging to different political parties-which were then much embit-tered-they threw seide all partiesn pre-judices and looked sol-ly to the good of she State-that old Common wealth, whose energies had been stifled, and whose high character-had been brought down by the wrangling and parsimonious policy of her own children! Need I attempt to describe with what deep anxiety all eyes were surned to that Conversion? With what overpowering solicitude every true North Carolinian watered its deliberations, and what carnest prayers went up from all-hearts, that they would end in healing the wounds that had been inflicted-knitting together our people in bonds of a comand elevating the character of our State are yet living, who know and felt these things. A venerable edifice, erected in the days of the Revolution-which afforded our ancestors shelter and protection during that stormy period, was about to be changed. Some of its apartments required alteration or enlargement, but all dreaded to see na foundations torn up or distorbed. The question, which more than any other had contributed to produce the excitement which prevailed, and which was approached by the Members of the Convegtion with the most anxiety and fear, was the busis of Representation How the Senatorial Districts should be laid offwhat number of members the House of Commens should be composed of, and how they should be distributed through the State -whether neeording to federal numbers or white population, were questions of great importance. They were discussed with tunch zeal, and with signal ability. Alt participated in the discussion or gave their aid to the adjustment of this question -----Men of both political parties were found speaking and voting together, upon the policy and justice of having a property qualification for Senatorial voters, there was great unanimity of sentiments. I trust is will not be frequeed by Mr. Reid, or his flag bearer of the Standard, as a reflection upon their sepiency, to quote from some of the specches delivered on that occasion. The Hon. Jesse Speight (but recently a leading Democratic Senator in Congress from Mississippi.) discoursed as followst \*In the semarks beretofore made by inc, I have endeavored to show, that in the formation of all our State Governisents, a primary object has been, the fixing the nate on a permanent and solid basis, not lishie to fluctuation. And is addition I will add, that it is a conservative princi-ple or feature in all well organized Gosexaments to give property a preponderating influence in the one branch, over that of population in the other. These checks ere as vitally necessary to the maintenance of all free Governments, as food and clothing are to the human system. I hold at to be a truism, that no man aught to be taxed for the benefit of another without his con-

out an exception to the rule, the Senate as representing the interests of public fib-erty. Why this uniformity of arrange-ment throughout the world? Have we not In my next. I shall continue my comhas resulted from fixed principles in political science which were deemed essential to the interests of public liberty, and is not the

belief confirmed by the fact that this arrangement has constantly squared with the prosperity of every Country in which it has beena dopted? Judge GASTON declared that, "the neces sity of two Houses of Legislation as checks upon the haste, improvidence, sudden impulse and intemperate excitement of either. is so universally admitted, that it may be regarded as a political axiom. In the constitution of these two Houses, it is desirable that they should in truth operate as checks-that they should not be liable to feel at the same moment, that impulse or excitement which leads to haste and improvidence Such a Government is formed for the purpose of protecting persons and prop-erty, and would be inadequate to its end if it left either at the mercy of the other"

Such appeared to be the general senti ment of the Convention as far as it was expressed. No one was found stracking this feature of our constitution .- All acquiesed in its conservative character .---The question of representation was compromised-settled. All hailed the result as a harbinger of happier and more peaceful days to the people of the State. The amendments were submitted to the Voters, and they ratified them by a majority of upwards of five thousand. Since that time, twrive years have passed-there have been five Sessions of the Legislature-six popular elections for Governor and Members-the people have from time to time. assembled in vast numbers to hear political discus ions, and not one word of complaint was ever raised against this Constitution-framed by the People's representauves, and ratified by the PEOPLE them selves-until Mr. Reid and the Standard commenced their attack upon it, uuder ircumstances, too, which deserve the rebuke and unqualified condemnation of every lover of the peace and quiet of the State. to whatsoever political party he may belong. Since the amendments were adopted, we have heard no sectional bickeringsno, local animovities have been engendered. Both great political parties have been true to the compromise of 1835. There has been no East against the West-no West against the Fast! Whatever may be said to the contrary, by fault-finding and selfish demagogues, the character of the State has been elevated and its political weight in the Union increased, by the fraternal feeling which has been created by the compromises of the Convention which amended the Constitution. And are we to be plunged again, into the stormy sea of section. al contention? Are we to forget the kind feeling which'as North Carolinians we have many-many, thank Heaven! cultivated for years between all sections of plause. All honer to General Comthe State, and draw off in angry array of batmander, the Commander-in-Chief of South ile, at the bidding of such men as those who have proclaimed in substance, that you are too benighted to frame a Constitution which ought to last a quarter of a century? Are you prepared to give a blind adhesion to the edicts or principles of men who would have you upture your Constitution to gratify partisan ends? If you allow them to begin their tampering where will a end? But there, is another bright idea of Mr. Reid's, which may throw some light on the motives that actuate those who have begun this assault upon the Constitution. He says he is desirious to alter the name of the House of Commons - that its present title is too aristocra.ic-as we have no "Lords," we should have no "Commons." Now I have the anthority of a very great man for believing that a Rose would smell as sweet by any other name. But wheth er this is a good reason for altering the name of the Rose, would admit of serious debate. But Mr. Reid's notion is not entirely original. I heard of a sapient Clergyman who desired some Legislative enactment, amenaing the Bible so as to substitute the word "Governor" or "Presi dent" for "Lord" and "King" wherever they occurred. He, too, must have bor rowed from Cromwell, who held every thing "regal" in such abhorrence and detestation. as to have ordered an "amendment" of the Lord's Prayer, so as to read ever sfterwards. "Thy Commonwealth come," instead of "Thy Kingdom come."-Let those who would imitate that celebrated personage, in professions of love for Liberty and hatred of tyranny, take head, that they do not stumble, accidentally, at least, into some of his other peculiarities! He began a lover and advocute of the People-he ended a usurper and a tyrant! But pray what title would Mr. Reid substitute! Would he give it the ancient name of "Democatic Wittenagemot?" But that even would savor of toyalty. It came all the way from England. So did the trial by Jury and Magna Charter. But I have not time to continue these reflections at presen'. Before Mr Reid shall have ended his campaigu he will be Convinced, that the people of the State are not governed by impulse or infatuation. They are not fannics-no levellers. They will not pull down without reason, what experience has proved to be a wise and alutary esfeguard to good Government. They are not dupes nor madmen, that ing and warm heart responded, and three they should be prevailed on to upturn a loud and hearty cheers were given to Gen. system which but a few years ago, after Scott as he disappeared from the window solemn reflection and full discussion, they the is the result of that periodise plan, and raified by a large majority. They will about it would not work as well is arranged not suffer their Constitution to be made a Li duo her way. How is the lact in its heady for p furun c addition in to

ic hearts-it has secured us the bleusings situations the insects are pretty much burnproperty and that the popular brarch of alone, and inasmuch we prefer our constitu-the Legislature has just as uniformly em-braced a more xtended sphere of members the blessings it has bestowed, we must your vines to get a start, before Ales and

the strongest reasons for believing that it parison of Mr. Reid's public acts and votee with his present professions. I shall speak from the record, and when the investigation is over, I shall challenge his political friends to produce a single wise measure which he has originated, or one liberal vote which he has given!

He can't fight under the flag which the Standard has placed in his hands. 'His whole career will rise up in judgment a- lows. gainst it, or there is no truth in history. ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

## From the Richmond Whig. GENERAL COMMANDER.

The State of South Corolina determined to take a commanding position in the approaching contest, seems to have been einally resolved that there should be no nistake, abinitio, with regard to her intentions. Accordingly she has sent to the Penn 26 Baltimore Convention a gentleman whose Del. name sufficiently indicates the relation in Mary which he stands to the rest of the Convention, and whose disposition, as manifested in the proceedings, amply justify his name. The individual to whom we allude is General Commander, who, by virtue of his name, we presume kindly enough takes upon himself the commander in chief of all Jouth Carolina, He is "solitary and alone," as Col. Benton would have it; no Texas "captain knight or man at arms" follows in his train; he is not even accompanied by a staff, se any person, bearing such a formidable name, and wielding such extensive Ohio power, undoubtedly should be. As he is India upposed to represent the Chivalry, who, n their turn are thought to hold the balance, his name and his duties are not at all ncompatible with "existing circumstan-

But we have not yet set forth the entire claim of the South Carolins Delegate, to the name in which he rejoices. He is the sole Delegate from a single State; that is much, but it is not all. He is sent by a single town in that State! The town of seorgetown has the bonor of furnishing him with the commission by virtue of which he commands the whole State of South Carolina. It is true that State at large refused to send delegates; but what of that? It is the nature of all commanders to be arbitrary; indeed the very nature of their duties requires that they should be so; and this one we presume is no exception to the general rule. Accordingly, we find him bearing down all opposition. The Case men could do nothing with him; they were but the representatives of one great Maryland Commander, while he who was assailed Virginia was the very thing itself. He bore in N. C. 10 his own person, the spirit of all South S. Carolina Carolina; and in defience of opposition. Georgin 1 gave her whole nine votes tor the two Florida (declined voting) thirds rule amidet an absolute rosr of ap. Alabama 4 Mississippi

Virginia. N. G., S. C., Georgia. has, universally, embraced a select body of domestic peace and prosperty-we have ed out of the soil, body, eggs and all, and Florida, of men, as representing the interests of been often admonished to let well enough they will not eat up your vines as soon as Alabam Alabama, Miss., Louisiana, Texas, bugs will be much abroad: the coal itself. Arkanssa farnishes one of the graetest constituents of Tenn. vegetable existence. If you have no such patches as we have referred to, a few Ohio, ouds of charcoal dust might be purchased at the nearest blacksmith's shop or foundry, and used with profit in this culture-Far-mer and Mechanic,

> The Convention proceeded to bullot for a Candidate for President of the Unted

States. 'The first ballot resulted as fol-FIRST BALLOT. Buch'n Cass. Wood'y Bollas. Calh'n. Worth. Maine N. Hamp're -6 Massachu's 12 Vermont R. Island Connectic't New York (Did not vote) N. J. 7 Maryland Virgina 17 N. C. 10 8. Carolina Ga. 2 Florida (declined voting) Ala. 4 Mississippi La Arkansas -3 Tenn. 2 7 23 llinois Michigan lowa 3 Missouri Wisconsin 55 125 53

251 votes being cast, it was annouced that 168 were necessary for a choice. which not being made, the Convention pro ceeded to a SECOND BALLOT. Buch'n Cass. Wood'y. Dallas. Worth. Maine N. Hamp're Massachu's 3 V-rmont R. Island Connectic't New York (did not vote) N.J. 7 Penn 26 Delaware

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Indiana. 12 Illinois. 9 Michigan, lowa, Missouri, Wisconsin, \$3 179 38 - 1 DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION. According to previous arrangements, a Convention assembled at Greensborough on Tursday 16th of May, 1848, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to represent the 4th Congresssional District at the Phil-

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adelphia National Convention, to be held on the 7th of June next. Upon motion of Dr Wm. Withers, Governor Morehead was called to the chair and Darius H. Starbuck, Esq. was appoint ed secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed Dr. William Withers of Stokes. John A Gilmer Esq., of Guilford, Peter K. Ronnsaville Esq., of Davidson, and Henry B. Elliout Esq., of Randolph. a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, and report the same before the rise thereof. Upon motion of Wm, J. Long Esq., of

Randolph, the chair appointed Dr. Madi-son R. Fountain of of Stokes, Alexander W, Hogan, Esq., of Randolph, Archibald Wilson, Esq., of Guilford, and John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, a committee to nominate and recommend some gentlemanias al Delegate to represent this District in the Whig National Convention: After retiring a few minutes, they reported through their chairman, Mr Hogan, the name of William R. Walker. Esq., of Rockingham as their choice, which was heartily and unanimously confirmed by the convention and Henry B. Eliott, Esq. of Randolph was appointed as alternate.-Mr. Walker was then londly called for, He responded briefly to the call and accepted

the nomination. The committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported through their Chairman. Mr. Gilmer, the following preamble and resolutions. Whereas, As the representatives of the

Whige of the 4th Congressional District in convention assembled for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent the District in the National Convention to assemble at Independenc Hall in the city of Philadelphia, it may not be improper briefly to express our opinions upon some of the topics that now sgitate the country, and divide the great political parties thereof; whilst we forbear to express our preference for either one of the great names more prominently before the astion as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Therefore, of the truth of the great conservative principles of the Whig party not only remains unaltered, but our dread of the evil tendenries and deleterious results flowing from Democratic misrule, is greatly augn ented by the present alarming condition of the country, it is proper that we should sucrifice all personal and individual preferences upon the altar of our country, and that guided by the spirit of mutual concession and forbearance amongst ourselves. we will cheerfully co-operate in the use of all honorable means to secure the ascendency of our long cherished and deliberately formed opinions. Resolved, That in our opinion the President of the United States unconstitutionally and unnecessarily involved the nation in the unfortunate war with Mexico, and that he is responsible for the immense amount of lives and treasure that has been sacrificed in its prosecution. Resolved, That the Democratic party in attempting to suppress all inquiry into the origin of the present war with Mexico on the part of the people by whose blood and treasure alone it can be prosecuted are aim ing a blow at the freedom of opinion and the expression thereof-rights most inalienable to freemen, "and formidable to ty rants" and usurpers "only." Resolved, That whilst we look upon the war with Mexico as having been unconsiitutionally and unnecessarily begun. yet as it was subsequently recognized by Congress. and thereby berame National in its character we admire the promptness with which many of our citizens became soldiers and that we express our high admiration and sincere thanks to the officers and men by whose skill, perseverance, and in-domitable courage, the various campaigns have been so gloriously and so successfully conducted. Resolved, That we believe the Veto power should never be exercised by the President except to protect the Constitusionfrom violation and the country from the effects of hasty and inconsiderate legislation that in all other instances the will of the people as expressed by their Senators and Representatives, should become the law of the land. Resolved. That it is proper that our gov ernment afford every protection and encouragement to the various industrial pursuits of the nation, that it furnish and secure a safe, uniform and convenient eurrency and that it observe the most rigid economy in all expenditures consistent

Resouled, That whilst our conviction with the public interest. Resolved, That we ard of the opinion once expressed by President Po'k, that we at ould not form any s'lince, off-it. ave by M. Hubers cose and proclamate.

the prace, the quist, and prorperity of our own country are paramount to every other consideration

The foregoing Resolutions being real, Mr. Gilmer and Mr Walker submitte their views thereon with an array of talents and ability worthy of themselves and their cause: whereupon the resolutions were were unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. B. Elliant, Req., it was ordered that a copy of these resolution together with the proceedings of this con vention be submitted to the Editors of the Greensborough Patriot and that they and the other Whig Editors of the State, be requested to give them publication.

On motion, the convention adjourned. JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Chairman. D. H. STARBUCK, Sec.

FOREIGN NEWS. ARRIV.L OF THE STEAMSHIP HI

BERNIA.

By the arrival of the Steamship Hiber. ia, at New York, we are placed in pos session of highly important intelligence from Europe, of a later date by one week, than we had previously received. Its details are extremely interesting and impor-tant in a commercial, political, and social point of view.

The latest accounts from Liverpool and London are of the 13th inst., noon.

The news from France is very imporant. An order had been received at Bonlogue, from Paris to put the whole line of coast in a state of defence, and to mount guns on the detached for's which are ibuilt a little way out at sea. The gates of the upper town are also to be repaired and fortified. This looks like a preparation for war.

There was an election in France for President and Vice President of the Republic, and a proclamation has been issued.

The triumph of the liberal party is com-plete and Luis Blanc and Albert have reti-

Several bloody conflicts have taken place between the Poles and Russians.

One of the most important points of this news is the declaration of Pope Pius the Ninth, against Aus ria, and that at the last accounts the situation of the Austrian army

in Italy was very perilous. Serious skirmishes have taken place beween the Hungarians and the Jews.

The Danes it appears, have completey blockaded the German ports. There is nothing important from Ire-

and. A military insurrection tock place at Ma-

drid on the 7th ult., at 4 o'clock in the morning, which was suppressed after a sanguinary conflict which lasted several hours. The number of the dead was not known,

but it was considerably greater than in

Mr McQueen from whom the Standardthan quoted. but whose sentiments he has most grossly misrepresented) used this foreible Ally Hage .

-Sir, if a machine has been universally prranged after a certain manner, and has proven efficient in all its operations, we are a right to infer that its efficien y

Carolina. Mr. Calhoun must hide his Texas diminished head, for a greater than he is Arkansas risen. The Cass men may "go pray," as Hamlet says, for they can do nothing with Ky. Commander. The Convention, if they Ohio know their own interest, will nominate Indiana him for the Presidency; for he certainly Illinois is the most remarkable man of their budy. In order that our readers may have no lowa 3 doubt upon this point, we subjoin the following extract from the Charlestown Mercury, heretofore the organ of the Chivalry, but how long destined to continue so, now that Commander has taken upon himself the entire burden of the State, does not become us to sav. The Mil lidgeville Union had been hard upon South Carolina for not sending delegates. In correcting some errors of of fact perpetrated by the Union. with regard to the election N. Ham of a single delegate from Georgetown, the

Massach Mercury says: "The Union is also in error in supposing Vermon R. Islan that Georgetown district has chosen a dele-Connec gate to the National Convention, if it means New Y the Congressional district, which only has N. Jerse right to send a delegate. General J. Pennev M. Commander derives all his authority Delawa from a parish meeting in Georgetown, Marylan which is only a portion of Georgetown Virginia district, which, with the district of Ches N. Caro terfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, S. Carol Hory and Williamsburgh, constitute the Georgia, Congressional district represented by the Florida. Hon. A. D. Sims. The meeting at George-Alajam town invited the remainder of the district Missisio to co-operate with them, but so far the Lousian invitation has been unheeded. We make Texas. these statements out of no disrespect to Arkans General Commander, or those who were Tennes present at the meeting which nominated Kentuck im, but simply from a regard to truth, and Ohio, a determination that neither our State nor Indiana, ourselves shall be misrepresented upon Illinois. this subject." Michiga

General Scott's last night in the Capital of Mexico.

A large assemblage of the friends of this noble and gallant soldier collected in front of his quarters the night before last, and bude him farewell by a grand serenade .-Several very appropriate and touching airs were glayed, and at the close of the spirit stiring sounds of Hail to the Chiel,' the commanding form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks silently, it is true, but the feelings of many a bound-American Star.

Missouri Wisconsin 133 56 54 No choice being made, after an ineffectual motion to adjourn, the Convention pro-

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THIRD BALLOT. Buch's, Cass, Wood'y, Worth Maine.

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to adjourn was renewed and a gatived and the Convention then proceeded to a FOURTH BALLOT.

Wood'y Worth, Butler, Buch'n, Case.

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Maine, N. H., Mass. . Vermont R. Island, Conna N. York. (did not vote.) N. Jersey. 7 Penn. 26

the insurrection of the 29th of March.

Thirty-four of the prisoners taken onehalf of them civilians, the other half mili-tary men-were tried and sentenced to death by a court martial, and were about to be shot when the post left.

It was apprehended that an armed denonstration in favor of the Poles would take place in Paris.

Some of the journals announced the the Pope had been deposed, and the republic proclaimed at Rome, but the news second preinalure.

A report prevailed in Paris, that the Pope repenting his late hostility to Aus-tria, h.d revoked his declaration of war; that in consequence, the people had rises en masse, and disposed him from his temporal authority-placing him under restraint in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Journal des Debats confirms the above. It appears that Rome has regular larly rebelled against him, and the probability is that his Holmess will be desposed as a temporal prince. In fact, the entire executive authority appears to b: exercised by the new ministry, without any control of the part of the Pontiff.

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE

Attempt to Overthrow the Government. Forcible Dissolution of the Assembly. Paris in a State of Anarchy. Prompt Action of Government Arrest of the Ringleaders Polish Demonstration in Paris-Great Battle between the Austrians and Italians-Firmness in Breadstuffs .- Advance in Cotton, Se.

New York, May 31. The new American steamer United States which left Liverpool four days after the Hibernia, having been delayed by copper-ing, arrived off Sandy Hook this morning after a quick passage. Her performance has been all that was anticipated.

Cotton-The Cotton market has been steady since the 12th, and prices had an advancing tendency on the 13th. FRANCE.

Notwithstanding the favorable expects tions entertained on the 13th, of the speedy formation of a permanent government in this country and the restoration of tranquilty, a serious misunderstanding had arisen, which threatens not only to entirely over throw the schemes of the moderate party. but to induce the return of a state of an archy. The following telegraphic dis-patch from the channel, gives a summary of