tional one, above the dominion of any political party whatever.

I now proceed to lay before you an unadorned narrative of my party conferences in connexion with this subject, and leave it for you to characterize as it dequestion my faithfulness to the Democratic party. Where my defamers have been prompted by malice, they are entitled to my compassion; where they have been led by the spirit of envy, they are more worthy of their own; where they have been stimulated into activity by a vain conceit, or the love of notoriety, or of a petty political eclat, they are deserving of my contempt, and richly are they rewarded with it. But I owe it to honest men, who may have been misled by their unfounded accusations, to disabuse their minds, so far as I can do it without a betrayal of that confidence which, amongst gentlemen, is implied in private conversations, no matter what may be their subject, and which is seldom betrayed without misrepresentation. If necessary, have liberty to do otherwise; but I shall avoid all unnecessary repetition of the declarations of others to me.

When the tariff bill reached the Senate I was in Raleigh, and then communicated to an intimate political friend how difficult I should find it to support it without important amendments, expressing to him my exceeding anxiety and fears ipon the subject. Immediately after my return to this city, the first day of the debate in the Seand these are my reasons: nate, I told several of the Senators (Democrats) with whom I was most intimate the same thing. and upon a conference suggested to two of them that I might have to resort to a resignation; but natur from Tennessee. I knew that Mr. Jarthey did not agree with me, and I consented to nagin expected to vote for it, for he not only had ber that I had it not in my power to sacrifice think further of that. It had been voted by the told me himself, but I also had reliable informa. myself to the country, for my vote could not have party to have no reference, and agreed to have tion of the fact that he had given assurances of prevented, no more than it could have secured, would then have operated as a repeal of the ta- the casting vote of the Vice President! riff act of 1842, and so far I was willing to support it. But I desired its operation to be postponed to some period which would be less op. not to be expected that I should vote against my no good to the Republic, surely all will agree pressive to existing manufactures, and might al. party friends without defending my vote. A that it was my right to resign. low Congress time to correct its errors, and, af. speech in the Senate at that time would have ter full deliberation, to amend it before the ex. created great excitement, and no doubt the same did not positively instruct the Senators from N. isting evitem had been destroyed; for deliber. persons who now complain of my resigning Corolina to vote for the experimental tariff by ation had been refused, and amendments exclu- would have denounced me for holding on to my that name, nor by any other precise description ded, although the one was due the subject, and office merely for the sake of making war upon of it. It is more than probable the Legislature others were admitted to be necessary. By that my party. My friends in the Senate, who had had not anticipated the invention of such a tartime, too. I hoped we might have peace with resolved not to speak, might have had reason to iff; and I am sure I had not. But they did in-Mexico; and, indeed, I entertained no doubt accuse me of selfishness, and probably some of struct the Senators to "carry into effect the that Congress would see the necessity for modi- my reasons, uttered in the warmth of a public principles declared in the foregoing resolutions; fring the act at the next session. I knew well speech, might have appeared as much like ar- and a plausible argument, it not a sound one, that the Senate were about passing the bill, con, raigning others as defending myself. In short, might be made in favor of the construction that trary to the judgment of a majority, under the I deprecated the possibility of an open rupture their "principles," or at least some of them, duress of a party drill : yet, unwise as that was, with those I loved, but with whom I dared not would be carried into effect by the experimenmy feelings were averse to going against the act, and was ever ready to sacrifice much more tal tariff; and, therefore, if I had remained in course of my party in that body. These rea. than a place in the Senate to avoid it, unless my the Senate to vote against the tariff bill, it sons I assigned to the President, whose name duty to the country had demanded that risk at might have been alleged, and it would have is not used without his express license. Upon at my hands. "Country before party, but par- been charged, that I had disobeyed the instrucmy return to the Senate Chamber, as I had pro- ty before self," has always been my principle tions of the North Carolina Legislature merely mised to do, I told several Senators who were of action. If my self-sacrifice did not secure for the sake of my office. And what could it regarded as leaders upon this question, that I the peace it was intended to propitiate out of have answered? Had I told you that the rescould not vote for the bill unless it should be the Senate, I am abundantly rewarded by its ef- olutions were obscure, and that therefore I amended as above; but, if it were so amended, fects in the Senate. My firm intention was qui- had not been able to obey, my excuse would I would give it my vote. And I again promised etly to resign, and not to attack a measure of have been a false one, for I have already shown to keep my objections and purposes a secret the Administration after it had been passed by you that I dared not vote for the thing, had the from the other side, until my own party had been my party friends, even for my own vindication. instructions been sent in the very words of the consulted, and until I should be obliged to act. And that determination would have been kept if act, whilst the alternative of resigning was con-The secret was kept sacredly upon my part, and the folly or wickedness of others had not forced | ceded to be both my right and my duty. Had I no Whig Senator knew of my opposition to the this explanation from me in self-defence. bill. With that view it was that, down to the But I kept my intention a secret? You have the obligation of defeating this new, unwise, his request, to whom my determination to vote selecting the politicians who are to assist him. any doubt about the other "principles set forth against the hill was always known. It is unsupposed consequences to me, or to his Admin- ver, never. istration. I will not say more.

I had been positively informed, before my last interviews with the President, that the Democratic Senators could not unite or would not agree upon the amendment which I had suggested, and the reason assigned to me was that it would jeopard the bill in the other House to alter it : that the House would reject it if it went back. I replied to this that it was a mistaken calculation; and, if not, then the bill ought not to pass with the People's Representatives against The sequel proved that I was right, for it had to be returned to them in consequence of another amendment, and yet it passed, as it had done before. The Democratic Senators must have regarded any effort of mine to amend the bill, contrary to their wishes, and after all that had passed, as a sinister attack upon their bill; and perhaps they would have been justified in that; and, therefore, I finally resolved not to move an amendment myself. As honor and good faith to the party required of me not to attempt amending the bill against their will, I deermined to let my opposition be, in all respects, careful not todo any thing which might expose me to censure or interfere with my confidential party relations with Democratic Senators, and therefore resolved not to be put in array against them all until I was forced to the wall, when (us I told them) I would be " compelled to

There is no Senator, I am sure, who ever doubt. ed my scruples, or, if he did, he had self-respect enough to conceal his suspicion. On the contrary, the leading men of that body on the Democratic side, without exception, as well as the President of the United States, expressed themselves to me, upon all occasions, anxiously, but most confidingly-all of them concurring in the serves the injustice that has been done to wish that I could vote for the bill, none doubtme by all those who have brought into ing my perfect sincerity. They saw and knew the conflict I had to endure betwixt feeling and duty, but which I am not able to describe to you. There was never an hour when I could not have altered my course without any abatement of their respect or any sacrifice to my own pride of opinion, if I could have reconciled it to my sense of duty and my conscience, under any circumstances, to vote for the bill as il was. Yet my convictions were too strong for that-I COULD NOT DO IT; and nothing remained for me but to continue in my place and vote against my party friends or to resign my seat at a period when no other question was likely to be affected by it. I owe it to myself to state that all those who knew before hand of my intention to resign, with one voice dissuaded me from it for reasons indicative of their confidence and attachment, personal and political; and after my resignation dent a number of them, without my knowledge, interposed to have its presentation delayed until my determination occasionally varied enterior other, he is faithful. Will the honest Democto the 25th of July, out of deference to others, racy of North Carolina, who have been forgetand having done all for the party that an honest ful of these instructions, perversely adhere to man could do, I chose to resign. And now, af- an error, by which they may have allowed themter a calm review of all the circumstances, I do selves to prejudge one who has spent the best

ven, had agreed to vote for the experimental ta- that be honorable, or just, or democratic? I riff bill; and so had Mr. Jarnagin, a Whig Se. leave your own hearts to answer. no amendment to the bill. Next day I held a his fixed determination to do so, which it was the passage of the tariff act. With or without long and confidential conversation with the PRE. hardly possible for him or any other man to vi- my vote the deed would have been bone. Re-SIDENT OF THE UNITEE STATES himself upon olate; and I had knowledge more than a week member, too, that these resolutions were passthis subject, and informed him of my determina. before I resigned that in case of a tie the VICE ed by my own party, and the Legislature who tion not to vote for the bill, but left it to his dis- President meant to vote in favor of it. The elected me, and my acceptance of the office, in cretion whether to keep that purpose secret or result has proved that I was not mistaken in my the view of some honorable friends, might have not. In that interview, such was my anxiety to facts. From these facts it may be that, with been held to create an implied pledge that I reconcile my duty with the wishes of others, that I my vote or without it, the bill was destined to would "resign," provided I did not obey their consented to waive my opposition and vote for pass the Senate. If I had kept my seat, and instructions, and therefore, that, independent of the bill, however reluctantly, provided it were voted for the bill, it would have passed by a any political "duty to obey or resign," I have amended so that the new tariff would not go into vote of twenty-nine; if I had kept my seat, and come under a personal obligation to do the same operation before the 4th March, 1847. The bill voted against it, the bill would have passed by thing. Hence, by holding on to my seat and

But I resigned without a right to do so, and in the foregoing resolutions," there was none necessary to allude to our intimate personal and without the leave of my State ? Is that true ? upon the principle of the Senator's "duty to repolitical relations, or to state the particular con- Let us see. Suppose every voter in the Dem- sign;" and his "right" to do that was unquesversalions that occurred, if it were possible to ocratic party had commanded me to vote for the tioned and unquestionable. cept my intention to resign. I was not willing al ambition: is there a man who will deny that embarrassments grew altogether out of this:

But in my case there is no room for new the-They were passed by the party that elected me. Whilst the "voice of God in the soul of man" demanded my opposition to the experimental tariff, a Democratic State Legislature at the utmost only demanded of me to do otherwise "or resign;" and for obeying both God and man, as have, are you called upon to denounce me as treacherous. No man with a due sense of honor and accountability could put himself in a position where obedience to the mandates of others was both imperative and unavoidable; and nobody would be fit to serve the Republic who could. Upon any such terms it would be infamous to serve any party.

But the North Carolina resolutions of them. selves constitute at once my defence and a refutation of the absurd notion that Senators who cannot obey have no right to resign without being criminal. They are here :

"Resolved, That the Legislature of this State have a right to instruct the Senators of this State in Congress direct and above suspicion; so I was exceeding. whenever, in the opinion of the Legislature, they misrepresent the wishes of the State, or the magnitude of the occasion shall require such instructions; and that it is the duty of the Senators to obey the instructions given, OR TO RESIGN THEIR SEATS: Provided, The instructions to be given and obeyed require not the Sepator to commit a violation of the Constitution, or an act of moral

the imposition of taxes, the design and op are to promote the interests of particular oc the general expense.

"Resolved, That the tariff law passed by the presen Congress [1842] is based on protective principles, opeting as a bounty to the manufacturing interests, and imposing unjust, and unequal, and oppressive burdens upon other branches of industry, and particularly those pecul iar to the Southern States; and that, such being the effects of this law, it is unwise in policy, dangerous to public liberty, and a perversion of that free constitution of Government which was framed and adopted for the protection and security of all, and which will be sustained by the equal operation of its laws, and the just dispensation of its benefits to every American citizen.

" Resolved. That this law is not only protective in its character and unequal in its operation, but that it violates the compromise of 1833, unjustly depriving the South of the benefits of that act, precisely at the period when they were to accrue to us, and immediately after we had patiently and patriotically endured all its burdens; and, therefore, in the name of honor, justice, and good faith, the Legislature of North Carolina do protest against this law, and insist that it should be medified so as to place it on the basis of revenue duties." *

" Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to carry into effect the principles set forth in the foregoing resolutions."

Are you instructionists? Behold here is a complete exculpation of my conduct. The had been laid upon the table of the Vice Presi- Legislature says that to "resign" is not only the right, but the "duty" of a Senator who does not prefet to "obey" their instructions. It is I could be solicited to recall it. But my own not to "obey" without any other alternative, but opinion never varied upon that point, although it is to obey "or resign"-either one "or" the not hesitate to declare that I should do precise- part of his life, and worn out his constitution, as ly the same thing were it to be done over again, I have, in upholding the Democratic party in North Carolina against political foes without Democratic Senators, numbering twenty-se- and selfish demagogues within its fold? Will

Are you non-instructionists? Then rememresisting, there might have been some room for But why resign, as my vote against the bill censure; but I desired to have no such controwould not have counted in the result ! It was versy, and as my resistance would have done

It must be confessed that these resolutions told you that the higher duty imposed upon me day before I resigned, I had no conference with seen that, to the extent that this was true, it was and sectional tariff of 1846, in order to save persons in Washington, and out of the Senate, an act of party obedience on my part, which a the Republic and the people from those injuriupon this subject, except the President of the partisan has no right to condemn; and all can our results which, according to my judgment, United States himself and one of his Cabinet; see who will see that it was neither more nor were almost unavoidable, and that, therefore, I unless it may be that, in general terms, I hinted less than an unselfish act of duty upon the facts had remained in the Senate in defiance of into one of my colleagues in the House that I was already stated. If any one had been inclined structions, it would have been untrue in my embarrassed; but he asked no interview, and I to question the policy of the concealment be- case; for, as I have already stated, I knew the sought none. On the day before I resigned I forehand, the result proved his mistake, since it bill would pass, with or without my vote. I went into the country with a private gentleman did no harm to the party or the bill; and, if it was incapable of resorting to any such false and personal friend, (a distinguished Democrat,) had turned out otherwise, the fault would not pretexts for my defence. As a christian and to consult with him upon the single point of my have been at my hazard, and, instead of being a gentleman, it was my duty to assume, as the resigning, or making resistance to the bill. I blamed for it, I might reasonably put in a claim party press at home would seem to have admithad frequent conversations with Senators, and for credit. Having once consented not to dis- ted already, that the "principles" of those resduring Wednesday and Thursday, before the close my hostility to the bill, it became a point olutions were "carried out" by the experimenwote was taken in the Senate, I held three con- of personal honor, with me, and a prudent man tal tariff; and, not being able to obey, it was fidential conferences with the President, by who has that to keep cannot be too cautious in therefore my right to resign. If there had been

repeat such conversations with accuracy. Suf. bill, and yet my own judgment had prevailed, In so far as the Legislature intended to defice it to say, that he had notice of my difficul- as it did, against the joint influence of my feel- clare hostility to the tariff act of 1842, I conties, and knew all about my determination, ex. ings, my individual friendships, and my person- curred with them; and I again repeat that my to tell him of my intention to resign, when there I still had a perfect right to resign my station that the act by which it was proposed to get could have been no motive for it but so constrain and save my conscience? Did any one ever rid of the tariff of 1842, was, under the circumhis magnanishity into a resistance of my self- before suppose that party had the right to claim stances of its presentation, progress, and ensacrifice to his Administration. He saw that dominion over the man who served them, as actment, and, in view of all its consequences to my mind was made up, and he respected my well as the office they had bestowed; over the the party and the country, as bad or worse than scruples, though he was not indifferent to their soul as well as the station of their agent? Ne- the act of 1842; and a support of it by my vote was utterly repugnant to a sense of duty to myself, and of fealty to North Carolina and the ories. The Legislature that elected me pass. Union; so that I retired from it as I would ed resolutions declaratory of their doctrine. - from a political pestilence. I did not do it sooner, for the reasons, already given; and for the addional reason, that the Governor of the the State being a Whig, it is impossible to surrender my office to the Democretic party that elected me. If it was not my duty, was certainly my right, to postpone it until the August elections, and that right I exercised for the benelit of the Democratic party, whose minions have been the first to denounce me for it! The people of North Carolina will not, they cannot in honor and justice, give their sanction to such abominable iniquity. They are too just, too honorable, to approve of the execrable maxim

that "all's fair in politics." the faithfulness with which I adhered to my party obligations, that, after consenting, under the pressure of strong feelings, to vote for the experimental tariff, provided it could be amended so as to postpone its taking effect until 4th March next I had very considerable doubts whether I had not gone too far. Yet, in my endeavors to avoid complaint, I adhered to my pledge, and nobody was suffered to know of my repentance. The minute before I resigned, it was made known that I would abide by that offer, and a final answer was given by those competent to

fore no amendment would be voted for. This was communicated to me, and thereupon my resignation was handed in to the Senate.

Now, my friends and countrymen, I believe 1 have told you all, and I submit to your justice and common sense whether ingenuity and malice combined can make out more against my conduct with this Administration, upon the sub-ject of the tariff, than an honest difference of opinion? Because the President recomme ed a tax-law, must your Senator therefore an prove of it, without crossing a t or doing an Because the Administration wished to carry bill for revenue, must your Senator, against his own judgment, therefore vote for it? Because the Treasury Department may have become committed to a new experiment on the tariff. does it therefore become a part of the creed of Democracy, and bind Senators who were chosen long before this Administration was elected? When, and where, and how did these become a part of the political faith of North Carolina? Who indoctrinated her and her people? What book teaches it? What precedents enforce it? What age illustrates it?-The Constitution provides that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but here is a new doctrine in politics, and a new practice in carrying it out as well as a new principle for laying duties !-And will you agree to proscribe me simply because I resigned rather than give my vote thus to revolutionize at once, and without time for deliberation or opportunity to amend the act, all the past experience of the Government, and to set aside the counsels of Washington, Jef. ferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson? I do not undertake to account, for the present

at least, for the extraordinary outrage that was perpetrated upon my rights as a man and a Senator, as soon as I had resigned, and before I had been either asked for my reasons or allowed time to speak to you for myself, nor to remark upon the servile spirit of some in our own State who were quite eager to follow the ignoble lead. There is a time for all things. But to those in North Carolina, of every party who aim to direct public opinion. I beg leave to say a word in which they are interested as much as I can be. How happened it that another Democratic Senator openly denounced this very bill as absurd, disgusting, and unfit to be touched, and HE was not noticed by party censures? How did it come about that another Democratic Senator, in debate, averred most emphatically that the omission in it of a tax upon tea and coffee for revenue " was without excuse," and not a word of complaint was made against HIM? Whence was it that Democrats of Virginia voted against the Administion upon the resolution of notice to terminate the Oregon convention, and no one was heard to proclaim THEIR want of fealty to the party or the Administration? And by what influence was it that South Carolina Democrats did the like, and THEY went unreproved? Whence happened it that a Democratic Senator refused to vote for the Mexican war, and still HE was a good party man and Administration man? And that other Democratic Senators voted against amendments to the Independent Treasury, reported upon the recommendation of the Administration, and declared by the Secretary to be indispensable to his getting along, and yet THEY were treated as true and loval, without any open reproaches? And, more than all, how will you account for it that other Senators have denounced the President for the Oregon treaty and openly charged him with fraud, deceit, and hypocrisy, and still THEY remained very excellent friends of this Administration, and received no censures? But a Senator from N. Carolina, who enjoyed the personal confidence of the President more than any other, supported his Administration zealously, and I may say more successfully, than any other single Senator has done-an early, intimate, unflinching friend. who brought to his support his heart as well as his head, all he had of both-has been denounced and slandered as a traitor and apostate, merely hecause he resigned his seat in the Senate into your hands, sooner than violate is conscience by voting for a measure of legslation, or disturb his Administration friends by resisting it. Such are the undeniable facts; look ye to their meaning. Your friend and

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD, Jr. WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10, 1846.

OLD PAPERS.

The Whigs are not unfrequently called, by their opponents, Federalist—a term, by the way, which has only become one of reproach since it lost its original signification, and became a party catch-word. We think, however, we do not err when we say that the powers now claimed for and exercised by the government go a bow-shot beyond those ever asserted or exercised by the most latitudinarian portion of the old Federal party, either while in or out of office. The manner in which ecutive involved us in a war with Mexico has unfortunately not left it without a parallel. We are aware that the Locofoco party profess great veneration for the Constitution, and are exceedingly averse to implied or constructive powers, in cer- tween Mr. McKay's bill of 1844 and the tain small matters (such as a river and Act of 1846. The first maintaining the many farmers are i harbor bill,) when it is not convenient to doctrine of incidental protection, and which in Kent county, exercise it, or when by its exercise no special object is to be accomplished. But let them especially desire to consummate any measure, be it what it may, and even the prohibitions of the Constitution are then snapped asunder like bands of flax. They pursue the cunning plan of

" Compounding for sin's they're inclined to. " By damning those they have no mind to."

haps attributable mainly to the fact that ticular interests, (a right which has been among their leaders are to be found the most distinguishing members of the old Federal party, who, after its dissolution during Mr. Monroe's administration, went over to Gen. Jackson, (perhaps because It may be regarded as no slight evidence of he had advised Mr. Monroe to break down ing an army of Tax gatherers through the party distinctions by the selection of an equal number of Federalists and republicans for his Cabinet,) and have ever since adhered closely to the fortunes of the "Modern Democracy," of which he is the patron saint. One Renegade, accord- not voting for such an abominable bill,ing to the old proverb, is worse than ten anti-American in all its features a bill Turks-and we have generally observed that is the admiration of all Great Britain, that of all politicians and old Federalists metamorphosed into a modern Democrat, is the most violent and unscrupulous.

ing into those dangerous things, (dangerous, we mean, for politicians with short memories,) a file of old papers, and has brought to light two or three facts which will be doubtless very gratifying to the Modern Democracy. Thus in a Penusylvania paper, of September 22, 1824, we find the following persons announced as the FEDERAL candidates for the Legislature of that State, from the city of Philadelphia:

"Assembly.-Wm. Lehman, John M. Reid, JOHN K. KANE, Geo. M. Stroud, John R. C. Smith, Wm. Meredith."

The public will recognize in Mr. Kane, my, because he the gentleman to whom Mr. Polk addressed his celebrated letter on the Tariff question, which, like Gen. Jackson's famous phrase, "judicious tariff," is as susceptible of as many different constructions as there are points to the compass.

Again in the same paper (September, number of other of 1824,) it is announced, that " the Federal delegates have nominated JAMES BUCHAN-AN for Congress"-who it seems was then an arowed Federal as well a zealous Jackson man. He is now Mr. Polk's Secretary of State, and has been even spoken of as a Democratic candidate for the Presi-

Again: In a Federal paper of October 1822, it is said :

"Though the Democrats succeeded in choosing a Governor in Delaware, LOU-IS M'LANE, the Federal Republican candidate for Congress, has been elected by

an overwhelming majority." Mr. McLane, it will be remembered was Secretary of State under Gen. Jackson, and was until recently Mr. Polk's Minister to Great Britain.

The list of conspicuous Federalists in the ranks of the "Modern Democracy' might be indefinitely extended. But the foregoing instances are sufficient to show the justice with which that appellationonce a term of honor-is now applied, by way of reproach, to the Whigs .- Richmond Whig.



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1846

This paper will be found in to-day's is-

MR. HAYWOOD'S ADDRESS.

from the Messages of former Presidents, from Washington down to Gen. Jackson. A more triumphant defence against the foul charges of the Locofoco party, we have never seen. No man since the for- ty-and declaring mation of parties, has received such un- fected peaceably. just treatment at the hands of any party for exercising a right guarantied to the meanest citizen in our country by the Constitution and Laws, as Mr. Haywood has on this occasion. And why it is so, we are unable to divine, unless it be that the Locofocos have engrafted another article in their creed, to wit, that of denying individuals of the Party the right to think and act as their better judgment dictates. We don't positively intend to say, such is the fact, but we think we have a right to infer such at least, so far as Mr. Haywood is concerned. If Mr. Haywoon deserves to be denounced as a "traitor" and "to be burnt in effigy," what does Benton and other prominent Locofocos merit? Did not Beston denominate this very bill which Mr. Haywoop could not vote for a piece of patchwork, and only voted for it to get clear of the Act of 1842? Surely he did. But did the blood bounds of the party pounce upon him and others of the same Kidney who denounced the bill and even voted against it? Oh no. Mr. HAYWOOD resigned and the party was not certain at the time of filling his place with one who was more pliant-one who would bow the knee to Baal at every nod; and their defeat in the Legislature, and the State repre- Legislature will b Texas was admitted into the Union, was sented by two Whig Senators-friends of a stretch of authority wholly without pre- American Industry, sufficiently accounts cedent, though the act by which the Ex- for their bearing down upon Mr. Havwood more than ever. The truth is they would have been defeated if the resignation had not taken place. Mr. H. clearly shows the difference be-

Polk in his celebrated Kane letter said he was an advocate of, but which the bill of 1846 abandoned entirely-giving the right to foreigners to flood the country with their trash and destroy our own manufactures of every description. Not only did the Locofoco party surrender the right in This characteristic of the party is per- this Tariff bill to legislate in favor of parexercised from the foundation of the Government,) but they have abandoned all idea of raising money to carry on the Government, unless it is to be done by sendcountry, prying into every man's affairs, assessing or laying a tax according to the value of his property. Can any honest and candid man blame Mr. HAYWOOD for and why? Because it protects and builds up home manufactures of every kind and when (as I told them) I would be "compelled to "Resolved. That while North Carolina, in the opinfollow the dictates of my conscience, party or
no party, and leave the consequences with God."

That while North Carolina, in the opinion of this Legislature, will never object to any amount
my vote, and any alteration of it would endan, these leaders, and not to criticize their
of taxes equally apportioned and imposed, for the purpose
ger its passage in the other House, and there.

Conduct. A cotemporary has been lookand denounces it as the offspring of fool-

ish and deludes by Gen. WASH MONROE and eve

THE FIRST Our readers, Mexican heroes the idea of Ger Army would not wards the heart of September. the General fre tain movements to deprive him force destined to in ly, of his hard-ed Major General b and giving the P miss all but one the war, without

> Well, we shoul Gen. Taylor has from these great Mr. Marey and M in this instance has ledge of sending a foreign country, able Secretary of old war-worn vete army at last date move, as it had three months and energetic rulers n TAYLOR with the port his provisions

their commissions

If Mr. Polk ha surely feel small: as he has. Who imputing to Gen. unwillingness to fi he said an army o march into Mexic tember? None but nay, we may say

The Baltimor are several large s groes in Mercur c selected for the dolph's manumitted with refusing the sue entire, with the exception of extracts possession of the la use, the white inhaheld a meeting and expel all the free b ously taken up their

> Washington Run ton correspondent al ot states that Mr. I ed the mission either that Attorney Gene man in the Cabine vy Department : a Rantoul of Mass Pierce of New Ha are able lawyers, torney General.

The South with gloomy a ton crop, in co ravages of the wo unusually short ero price of this great In that case, our mists of the free to of the obvious cause will swear that it of the reduced tariff

Kentucky Electi ed full returns of 1 gallant Whig Stat

Whigs Giving the Whi joint ballot, and a since last year.

The Baltimore Time by the foreld

The New 1 that quite a numbe nent houses liave o one of them, in the 000. The times, i joint.

Corn Crop. says that the p is greater than was

It is not so in this weather, of several w ed, in a measure, the upon the farmer ti They will not reali crop, perhaps less.

> Brandy.-The apples and peac in the shape of b most unprecedente the hammers of place have kept -repairing old ones. "O, be IF It is just :