## LIFE OF GEN. DAVIE.

It has been sometimes remarked, in substance, that the Revolution is becoming a trite theme. This is a great error; its interest is daily increasing. The circumstances, that the generation by whom it was accomplished, has almost wholly disappeared; and that the generation, which succeeded that of the Revolution on the active stage of life, is already in retirement, heighten, instead of diminishthe interest of that great event. It is the nature of written accounts, to represent the subject-matter, in the most imposing light, either of praise or censure ; and the result is, that an event of real magnitude in human history is never seen in all its grandeur and importance, until some time after its occurrence has elapsed. In proportion as the memory of small things is lost, that of the truly great becomes more bright. The eye which is placed too near the canvass, beholds too distinctly the separate touches of the pencil, and is perplexed with a cloud of seemingly discordant tints. It is only at a distance, that they melt and mingle into harmonious, living picture.

These remarks have been suggested by a perusal of the Life of Gov. Davie, presented to us by the Author, the Rev. Fordyce M. Hubbard. Rector of Trinity School, in this vicinity-an Institution, by the way, which presents advantages for the education of Boys, rarely to be met with elsewhere.

father emigrating to this country in 1763, when the subject of this Memoir was seven years old. He studied at Nassau Hall, and in 1776, while a Student, served as a Volunteer in the vicinity of New have to get an amanuensis which goes by York. He afterwards became a Lieutenant of a Company in Pulaski's Legion; then a Major and Colonel, distinguishing himself in the various battles of the revolution, which were fought in the South. He was one of the Delegates that assisted in forming the Constitution of the United States. He was subsequently elected Governor of the State, and then Minister to France. He was a man of commanding person, dignified manners, an eminent Lawyer, and an unblemished gentleman. In 1803, he was a Candidate for Congress, and lost his election by not being in favor of JEFFERSON. The remainder of his life was passed upon his estate, where he died in 1820. It is a little singular, that North Carolina never gave birth to any great enterprize, or owned a distinguished man, that an attempt was not immediately made, to wrest from her all the honor of the one, and the illustrious services of the other. Accordingly, we find in the last " American Review," where we did not expect to find it, the following sentence, in reviewing the work, now the subject of this notice, viz : "Governor Davie was, as none of our Southern readers need be informed, one of the most distinguished men in the early history of South Carolina."-Ral. Reg.

## From the New Orleans Picayune. GEN. TAYLOR. Letter to the Editors of the Richmond Republican.

We take advantage of an interval between the receipt of our regular instalments of foreign news, to bestow more atdomestic intelligence-that which has produced as much and as discordant feeling as any thing else that has made its appearance for some days-is Gen. Tayher. Editors of the Richmond Republican, giving categorical answers to certain questions propounded by the writers. The interrogatories are as follows :

1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Convention ?

2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate ?

3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the Tariff of '46, the Subtreasury, that you originated the war, and should select your cabinet from both parties ?

The editors preface these plumpers with some observations commendatory of the propriety of their being answered, and the General yielding to impulses of a natural desire to treat every one with courtesy and candor, returned the following answers, which are as direct as the ques-Gov. Davie was born in England, his tions which drew them forth. Premising that if Gen. Taylor answers every questioner who feels curious about his views, beyond what has been written, he will steam, we subjoin the answers:

do of late. The most interesting item of as General of the American army, com-Such is the history of those times.

tations of his friends became more urgent a matter of public duty to submit to what ment he insisted but upon one condition, tude in reserve for them. Their will be population of our beloved Commonwealth. contending deleg and that was, that he should not be tram- done. melled in office, if elected, by party pledges; that in fact he must go to the Presidency free to act for the good of the country, and controlled only by the constitution of the land and his sense of the public wants.

With this understanding he was anpresses and assemblages of the people of ing himself forward ; he would have none. unless to resist appeals to his ambition be to have such agency. He submitted himself to the friends who brought him forward, and they can do with him now, as then, what they think fit.

not as having any influence upon the deaware of-that at the time he permitted First-That if nominated by the Whig the people to use his name as a candidate National Convention I shall not refuse ac- for the Presidency it was understood

est civilian for the office. He declared maining a candidate for that office 2 We one large representative body without | ted by 16 yeas to 5 tion with the Presidency had given him traced to a motive of that sort. Even pain, as likely to prejudice him with the now he would gladly retire from the can-

#### UNRESTRICTED SUFFRAGE.

We learn from the sketches given in our exchange papers of the debut of Col. REID, at Newbern in the Gubernatorial his competitor-that he came out in favor nounced for the Presidency by public of abolishing all property qualifications of voters, leaving no distinction between the both parties. He had no agency in bring. electors of members of the Senate and House of Commons.

> We enter our protest, without hesitation, against this odious agrarian doctrine, for several very good reasons.

1. In the first place, it bears on the very face of it evidence that it " was con-It may be proper to cite the fact-but ceived in sin and brought forth iniquity." -Under the salutary provisions of the termination of Gen. Taylor, that we are Constitution of the State, which, as a system of organic law, is the best in the world for the people of all classes, our justices, and judges must be elected by public affairs have been justly and har. the people. They must take back al ceptance, provided I am left free of all throughout the Union that Mr. Clay would moniously administered for nearly three their delegated power, in relation to ap pledges, and permitted to maintain the never again run for that office. It may fourths of a century; and though a Con. pointments, and exercise it themselves in position of independence of all parties in also be fitting to say, that at the time Gen. vention has recently been held to remedy every instance. The federal government, which the people and my own sense of Taylor surrendered his name to the pub. some defects in regard to representation, too, must be remodeled. The Senate duty have placed me-otherwise I shall lic, it was generally believed that there which time and circumstances rendered must be elected by the people, the Presirefuse the nomination of any convention would be no National Convention-at necessary, and the Democratic party were dent must be voted for directly by the peorepresented in that Convention by its sa- ple, the Cabinet, the foreign Ministers, the ges and oracles-its Macons, its Daniels, officers of the Army and Navy, the Judgits Wilsons, its Fishers, its Spaights, its es of the Supreme Court of the United Speights, its Branches, its Edwardses, &c. -and though this very question of free people. And when this political millensuffrage was freely agitated; yet it did nium shall come. all must admit, the peonot enter into the mind of one of them to ple will indeed have their "hands full !" move or advocate an amendment touch. ing the qualifications of Senatorial elec-Why, then, is it now deemed netors. cessary? what new light has burst upon the mind of the young Ajax of the so called Democracy? why has he at this peculiar juncture sought to addle the brains of the prudent and sober yeomanry of the State with this new proposition to subvert, break down and destroy the conservative branch of our government? Were the old, too well known, odious and oft rejeced principles of the party, too poor, too weak, too unpopular to bear him through the war with Mexico. Nor, finally, that propounded, and figured of course in the this race for the Chief Magistracy? Aye -there's the rub; and this new hobby, in from both parties. No such admissions propriety of responding to such interro. a fit of desperation, was seized, saddled, or statements were made by me, at any gatories, if they are answered, they should and straddled, with the last faint hope be answered, satisfactorily. But in re. that, by chance, it might be rode into spect to a latent sentiment of opposition power. Here, then, is an unworthy moto Mr. Clay, which some have imagined tive, and a reckless disregard of the true the appearance of his name in this cor- interests of the people-an assault upon respondence denoted, we have reason to the Constitution, the bulwark of our libwho are desirous of seeing Gen. Taylor know that none such was felt by General erties, in a desperate game to subserve Taylor. When it was announced that the unholy purposes of party and personal Mr. Clay would stand for the Presidency, ambition; and this of itself is sufficient it was asserted very broadly in many reason why the people should indignantly if there were some understanding between 2. It proposes a useless change in the him and Mr. Clay upon the subject of the Constitution, that the people do not desire. Presidency inconsistent with the public which cannot be effected, except by a declarations he made upon consenting to Convention, which would burden the peobe named for the office. It was to recti- ple with heavy expense, produce painful fy this error that Messrs. Balwin & Gal. excitement, engender strife and discord, laher's letter was written, and the reply distract the public counsels, and lay open followed the tenor of the interrogation .- | the Constitution itself to the mercy of the We do know that Gen. Taylor entertains wild spirit of fanaticism which works in the protoundest respect for Mr. Clay; the peculiar liberty party at the North .that the past relations between them have | That it is not desired by the people, is been cordial and confiding; that nothing demonstrated by the fact that no such has occurred to interrupt them: and we wish has been avowed in any of their further know, that were Gen. Taylor to public meetings-not even by a Demosuppose that Mr. Clay's feelings towards cratic Convention-and no such sentiment him had become chilled by an apparent has been expressed by any of her citizens. rivalry, his own would not on that ac. until the feeble voice of the Democratic count be alienated from a man whose son nominee for Governer was heard in the fell-gallantly, by his side, and with his life arena; and the plain and obvious reason helped him to obtain the crowning victory why they did not desire it is, that they felt no injury from the restriction ; have seen Under the circumstances which we the government uniformly work well unhave narrated. Gen. Taylor allowed his der it; and are convinced, from the happy name to be presented for the Presidency. results, that it is a wise and wholesome

that the mention of his name in connec- venture to say that no act of his can be any such checks. And where are they ? of the other five v 4. It would be rank injustice to those we do not know. who have acquired by hard labor or other- came to this deter authorities at Washington, lessen his con- vass, if it would not be an act of bad faith wise, a freehold-a home for themselves by a vote of 15 to sideration with the President, who might, towards those who obtained his consent and families-to place this dearest of all from both sets of without knowing it, become cold towards to be a candidate, to withdraw without their earthly possessions entirely at the would support the him, and thereby impair his usefulness as their approbation. His appearance be- mercy of the indolent, transient and non- vention. The "Bar a soldier. He avowed himself a moder. fore the public was under circumstances landholding portion of the community, give this pledge, or tention of matters which are occurring ate Whig, but deemed the time inoppor- which implied an objection on his part to whether rich or poor, who form a majority more to do with the around us, than we have been enabled to tune to address him about politics, as he, stand by the position he agreed to take. together, of two thirds of the voters; as were present in the Right willingly would he see that obliga- would be the case, if there were no such and warm work w manded alike Whig and Democrat, and tion cancelled by those who alone can do distinctions as those that now exist, un. troduction of the re esteemed alike the one and the other .- it. It would give him neither pain nor der the Constitution, in the electors for the having the case in disappointment, to see any distinguished two branches of the Legislature. We do After the battle of Monterey the solici- patriot take his place before the public. not believe that the people of North Car- the Committee on Reposing upon the laurels he has won in olina, with their present pure and ortho- lavor of admitting lor's letter to Messrs. Baldwin and Galla- in his behalf ;- but the General did not the valley of the Rio Grande and the gor. dox moral and political principles and cuse (Hunkers) change his determination. It was not till ges of the Sierra Madre, he might well feelings, would abuse such power. But port was ordered after the astounding victory of Buena Vis- afford to look upon the contentions of par- agrarian, Jacobinical and fanatical prin- a resolution was ta that these demonstrations became so ty without desiring to mix himself up with ciples of the most dangerous and down- Delegations to I numerous, and from sources which com- them. This is not the strife for which he ward tendency are fearfully spreading in on each side ; one manded his deference, that he deemed it should sigh. If the people of this coun- some of the States ; and they may, in the each Speaker. try prefer another to him as their Presi- course of time, if all safeguards and bul- tion adjourned to appeared to be the wishes of his country. dent, he will not love them the less on that warks are pulled down, insidiously steal men. In yielding himself to this move. account. He has no charges of ingrati- in and poison the minds of the virtuous arguments of the

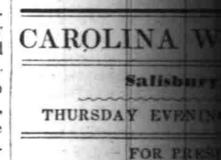
> 5. All innovations upon well establish- on Tuesday. Mr. ed usages are hazardous, and should ne- Mr. A. H Foster : ver be made unless they become burden- kers. Mr. James some, or are clearly productive of evil.- King, Mr. Doolitth In the case under consideration, no but- were the represent dens are felt; no evils have arisen, no ers, who were pe canvass, that he sprung a new issue upon complaints have been uttered. Not even number of their Col. Reid himself, in all his former public time allotted to the career, with all his love and labor for the called up from th dear people, was ever known to have felt Committee on Cred or suggested any grievance, until the bated, in oppositio scales fell from his eyes in his eager search to the usual hour for a hobby in this race for office! Let ner.

> > the people beware of the Syren voice of office hunters. They entice to devour.

6. But push this doctrine of unrestrict. New York, as w ed suffrage to its legitimate results; and grahic report by where will it end ? Why, all appoint- vote being 125 to ments must be taken from the Legislature an exciting one, at and the Executive, and placed in the hands the entire session. of the people. All State officers, clerks.

At the afternor Yesterday mor At the Evening

agreed to admit



GENERAL ZACI

CHARLES

OF LOI

FOR GOV

DESERTION AND THE CAUSE OF IT. Extract of a letter to the North American, dated

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1848.

The secret of Gen. Worth's erratic conduct, of his ingratitude to Gen. Scott, and of his affiliation with the 'powers that be.' is fully explained by three political letters which appear in the Union, touching his aspirations for the Presidency. It only needed this official confirmation to settle opinion as to the part which he has recently played, so much to the disadvantage of his fame as a man and a soldier. His conversion to the Democracy is doubtless as sincere as it has been sudden, for up to the period of his departure for Mexico. he was, by his own profession, an ardent and devoted Whig-more than this, in many respects he was recognized as an ultra. How much the hostility of the administration towards Gen. Scott and these partizan appliances of introducing him as a candidate for the Presidency, have had to do with his embrace of another political creed, remains for himself to determine. Perhaps the leisure of the camp has enabled him to investigate the application and force of theories to which his previous studies were not especially directed.

Gen. Worth will have to lament before another week has passed, that his conversion is not properly appreciated; for his chances of being adopted as the candidate of the party with whose fortunes he nor the context support any such conclu- no opposition from the Whig party. Some 3. This doctrine of unrestricted suffrage, flattering as mine are, for the same nom. the country altogether forbids that inferhighest honors. No such price has it ac. matter. customed itself to pay for converts. It has, Shortly after the battles of Resaca and opposition, if not with the direct approv- exert any salutary influence in the mannot leave us regret.

or party.

e the nominee of the Whig National Connee of the National Convention, either of of persons belonging to the other? the Whig or Democratic party.

time, to any person.

### The answer to the second question has given rise to a good deal of exception amongst that portion of the Whig party nominated by the National Convention, and who have quite convinced themselves that no third candidate can, with any chance of success, run between two parties matched against one another, under leaders regularly chosen by conventions of their own creation. Indeed, if we may judge from what we hear and see, this letter has given more pain to Gen. Taylor's peculiar friends of the Whig party, than to any other persons: for they consider that they have been placed in an embarrassing position in regard to the great body of their party, in so far as they have made an effort to have the General nominated at the Philadelphia convention.

The feeling which has arisen upon this subject, to our mind, is predicated on a very enormous intrepretation of the General's language. Both Whig and Domocrat, from a hasty perusal of his answer to Messrs. Baldwin & Gallaher, infer that Gen. Taylor means to run for the Presidency under all circumstances; that in fact he has nominated himself a candidate. and intends to remain such, whatever may turn up.

Neither the language of the response

least of one of the great political parties. Secondly-I do not design to withdarw We mention these circumstances to show my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of that he could not have consented to be the Whig National Convention-and in made a candidate with reference to ratithis connection I beg permission to remark fication by a Whig Convention; that he that the statements which have been so could only have submitted his pretensions positively made in some of the Northern to the people themselves, apart from any prints, to the effect, ' that should Mr. Clay separate and exclusive organization.

Now we would ask, how is it possible vention,' I had stated 'that I would not suf- for Gen. Taylor to abandon a position fer my name to be used,' are not correct, which was taken for him by others, or and have no foundation in any oral or desert the friends who committed themwritten remark of mine. It has not been selves with him at a time when it was my intention at any moment to change understood he would have no competition position, or to withdraw my name from from one party, and when he numbered the canvass, whoever may be the nomi- amongst his supporters a large accession

The introduction of Mr. Clay's name Thirdly-I have never stated to any one into the correspondence with the Richthat I was in favor of the Tariff of '46- mond editors, was not gratuitous on Gen. of the Subtreasury, nor that I originated Taylor's part. It appeared in the question I should (if elected.) select my cabinet answer. Whatever may be said of the quarters that Gen. Taylor would retire, as reject both hobby and rider. But, of his military career.

At the time he did it, it certainly met with provision-

States, &c. &c. must all be elected by the

From the National Intelligencer.

Raleigh Star.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVEN-TION.

Our accounts from Baltimore have, notwithstanding all our precaution, reached us irregularly. A brief recapitulation of the results of the Convention thus far may be satisfactory to those who have not time to read the fuller reports.

The results of Tuesday morning's sitting of five hours were, first, a decision that the votes in the Convention should be given by States, whenever so demanded by the Delegation of any one State, and that, in such cases, the Delegates from each State should cast only the electoral vote of their State, instead of voting per capita, as had been previously done.

The subject next introduced was the adoption of rules of proceeding for the government of the Convention, in regard to which there was little difficulty except what grew out of the two thirds rule. This gave rise to much discussion, and by no means in a temperate strain. This discussion was in progress at a quarter to first time chosen by nn 12 o'clock, when a panic was caused throughout the Convention on account of the crashing of a seat in the galleries, (which were densely crowded with spectators.) and which gave rise to a report that the galleries were giving way. The a man to vote for a me greatest confusion and consternation prevailed. Some persons inconsiderately jumped from the galleries into the body of the Delegates, regardless of the consequences to those below, and some few sprung out of the windows upon the pavement. Business was of course suspended, blinded by prejudice, b and the Convention adjourned for half an hour to afford time for the galleries to be cleared. This was soon done, the people evincing a very ready disposition to yield to the wishes of the members. Spectators are not hereafter to be admitted.

The Convention re-assembled at about half past 12 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the two thirds rule. A motion was made to lay it on the table. which was decided in the negative by a ote of the States, yeas 121, nays 133. This vote gave rise to anothor question article of our Constitution is which had been avoided when it was one-whether it is not well o mooted on the preceding day, viz: wheguard the rights and property ther the single Delegate appointed from Georgetown, in the fourth Congressional and sinew of the State, aga district of South Carolina, should have the privilege of casting the nine votes of that State. It was now argued, in support of that member's right to give the entire vote of his State, that the resolution just previously adopted recognised the right of the Delegation from each State to determine how its vote should be given, and that the member from South Carolina could not be excluded from the benefits of this resolution. The result was, that the member was allowed the full extent of too, and to divert the his claim-nine votes. The previous question was then moved so as to bring the Convention to a vote inspired. His flag was placed at the himself forward for office, or in any other all our institutions, and all our rights and on the two-thirds rule, which was adop-

OF WAR IP We are authorize Major HENRY DAVI House of Commons, of Carolina, from Stanly ( IP We are aut CALEB KLUTTS, as a Sheriff of Rowan County, CORRECTION --- In our rticle under the ed which, as bad as we dis fied. The error occurs in word declarations read d MR. REID-UNRE It will be seen, from other part of this p the Locofoco candida

mounted a new hob into the office of Got This is not the first been a candidate fo sented Rockingham years in the Senate. he is running for Gove Why he did not when State Senate, discover article of the Constitu a freehold of fifty acr of the Legislature. know. Was it not as To one disposed to and dispassionately, and leave no other impr hatched up for political p cause this would be G convinced of the impropi of this distinction betwee House of Commons and cause he wishes to ge Constitution and laws to the o withstanding.

Let the People of North C quire whether the require

Dublin nacket remarks, he was a highly remeans remarkable for his observance of law or in connection with that office. good morals.

# JUST RECEIVED

LARGE supply of very superior Salæratus. Soaps, Perfumery, Paints, Truses, Oils, Candles, Garden and Flower Seed of all kinds, Paint and Varnish Brush-BLOWN & JAMES. of all sizes. Saliabury, March 23, 1848 tf 47

A man lately died in Ireland, of whom the head of a number of papers for the Presi- disposition of his name in that connection. privileges, as well as stability and perpe- ted by a large majority. An adjournment dency, and letters were written to him. This is the just meaning of the language tuity to our government. It gives to the then took place to 5 o'clock in the eveenectable gentleman of good fortune, but by no asking his consent to have his name used in reply to the Richmond letter-and this nonfreeholder the right of suffrage, and ning. is all that he did mean.

has now identified himself, are quite as sion, and the history of his presentation to of the presses which have taken high ex- however beautiful in theory, is ruinous in ception to his answer to Messrs. Bald- practice. It sweeps away every test of ination. It has not been the policy of de- ence. Let us recur to the past, with a win & Gallaher, contributed to bring him qualification in both the representative mocracy to reward neophytes with its view to a proper understanding of this forward then; and his position is now and the voter; puts it out of the power what it was at that time. Without the of the sober, settled and experienced to

to be sure, forgiven the sins of Federalism, Palo Alto a large number of the people of al of the Whig party, he became commit- agement of public affairs; and places the and confirmed its absolution by elevating the United States, in the enthusiasm pro- ted to the relations which he now sustains government at the hazard of being conthe Buchanans, Rushes, Kanes, McLanes, duced by two splendid victories, unexpec- to the country. It is not for him to change trolled by unprincipled and designing Bancrofts, Hubbards and the like, to the ted and unhoped for as they were, con- those relations. But this we can say from demagogues, who have no aim but their highest seats in the tabernacle. But a- ceived the opinion that the Presidency knowledge, that whenever the friends own self-aggrandisement, and who may postate Whigs are not so highly valued, was a fit reward for a soldier who had who brought Gen. Taylor forward shall possess the art or the means to comand years of probation are required to shed such lustre upon the American arms. withdraw his name from the canvass. mand the votes of the ignorant, the low alone for the crime of former opposition. When the official reports of these success- they have his free consent to do so. His and degraded-recognized as the floating As Gen. Worth has now taken position, it ful actions appeared before the world, the declaration that it is not his intention to capital of trading politicians. When such is hoped he will keep it. His loss can be ability with which they were drawn up withdraw, in case this or that man is no men rule, the people mourn. The checks endured without very much suffering. If and the modesty of the General whose minated by this or that convention, is but and balances secured by the two separate his new associations will bring composure. skill with the pen equalled his prowess a reiteration in stronger terms of what he branches of the Legislature, founded on a he may be assured that his separation will with the sword, strengthened the impres- has before said to wit: that he would different, wisely and equitably edjusted sions which his military achievements had have no agency in the matter of bringing constituency, ensure perfect security to

the advantage of the greatest number of The organization of the Convention tion-as every step it h To these solicitations Gen. Taylor uni- And what, we would ask in common representatives, in the Commons, while was thus completed, except as regards the measure it has propose formly returned unfavorable answers. He fairness to a great old patriot, has Gen. it provides a simple guarantee to the admission of the New York Delegates, is better calculated to avowed himself a soldier by profession, Taylor ever done to create the suspicion rights of the freeholder, in the Senate. on which subject the Committee on Credand acknowledged that his duties had left that he is ambitious of civil office ? What which can never, being a minority body, entials were ready to report. They had him little time to devote to politics. He torender himself obnoxious to the reproach if so disposed, encroach upon the rights decided to reject the Delegation of "the litical distinction ; the expressed a deep anxiety that the people if it be one, of nominating himself to the of the former. This is an improvement Barnburners." The vote in the Com- of securing his election should choose some distinguished and hon- Presidency, or of being desirous of re- upon the ancient republics, which had but mittee favoring such a report was adop- redress a supposed grin

cious. And whether this bo intended to operate as a chec popular branch in hasty and Legislation .- If such be t none can deny it, it is impo agitate the question, and by ism attempt to mislead those well informed on the sul It was gotten up to carr people from the way of fairs bave been conduc Mr. Reid appears to be is an up hill business people of North Caroli its of this wicked and c oblivion, than to eleve