

...of themselves for one year thereafter, per first clause of the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, ratified by the Senate of the United States on twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be laid out under the direction of the President, for the establishment of manual labor schools; the erection of mills and blacksmith shops; opening farms; fencing and breaking lands, and for such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians, per second clause of same article and treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest at the rate of five per centum on the sum of one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per same article and treaty, sixty eight thousand dollars.

For interest at the rate of five per centum on the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars, to be added to the trust fund provided for in the fourth article, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation set apart in third article, containing one million one hundred and twenty thousand acres, at ten cents per acre, per Senate's amendment to the aforesaid treaty, five thousand six hundred dollars.

For payment to the chiefs of the Med-ay-wa-kantong and Wah-pay-koo-tah bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, to enable them to settle their affairs and enable them to comply with their present just engagements; for expenses of removal of said Indians from the lands reserved for them in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-third of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, ratified by the Senate of the United States twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be laid out under the direction of the President, for the establishment of manual labor schools; the erection of mills and blacksmith shops; opening farms; fencing and breaking lands, and for such other beneficial objects as may be deemed most conducive to the prosperity and happiness of said Indians, per second clause of same article and treaty, thirty thousand dollars.

For interest at the rate of five per centum on the sum of one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, per same clause, article and treaty, fifty-eight thousand dollars.

For interest at the rate of five per centum on the sum of six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, to be added to the trust fund provided for in the fourth article, being the amount allowed in lieu of the reservation of lands set apart by the third article, containing six hundred and ninety thousand acres, at ten cents per acre, per Senate's amendment to the aforesaid treaty, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars. Provided, That no portion of the money appropriated for the purpose aforesaid shall be applied until said Indians shall express their assent to the treaty as amended by the Senate.

**SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.**

For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, seven thousand eight hundred and seventy dollars.

**SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the third of November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-first thirty instalments, as an annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, twenty thousand dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for gunsmiths, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for blacksmith and assistant, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for forty barrels of salt, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred dollars.

For twenty-first of thirty instalments for forty kegs of tobacco, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, eight hundred dollars.

For interest on two hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars at five per centum, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, forty thousand dollars.

**SHAWNEES.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the third of August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, two thousand dollars.

For permanent provision for the purchase of salt, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventh of July, eighteen hundred and thirty, six thousand dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the eighth of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

**SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

**SENECAS.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in fourth article of the treaty of the ninth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, five hundred dollars.

For blacksmith and assistant during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For iron, steel, &c., for shops, during the pleasure of the President, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twentieth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars.

**WYANDOTS.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

For permanent provision, for blacksmith and assistant stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, eight hundred and forty dollars.

For permanent provision for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the eighth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, three hundred and seventy dollars.

For permanent provision for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the seventeenth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-two, five hundred dollars.

**WEAS.**

For permanent annuity, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the second of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, three thousand dollars.

**WINNEBAGOES.**

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments as an annuity, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, eighteen thousand dollars.

For twenty-first of twenty seven instalments as an annuity, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, ten thousand dollars.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, for the purchase of fifty barrels of salt, stipulated in the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for the purchase of three thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in

the second article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred dollars.

For twenty-first of twenty seven instalments, for the purchase of one thousand pounds of tobacco, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three hundred dollars.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for three blacksmiths and assistants, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars.

For payment of reasonable compensation, travelling, transportation, and subsistence of A. M. Mitchell and a posse of citizens of Minnesota Territory, summoned by him while marshal of said Territory, and engaged in the suppression of Indian disturbances in said Territory, about the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, their accounts to be settled and payment made under the order and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, one thousand dollars.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron, steel, &c., for shop, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for laborers and oxen, stipulated in the third article of the treaty of the first of August, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For twenty-first of twenty seven instalments for education, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, three thousand dollars.

For twenty-first of twenty seven instalments for six agriculturists, purchase of oxen, ploughs, and other implements, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For twenty-first of twenty seven instalments for pay of two physicians, stipulated in the fifth article of the treaty of the fifth of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars.

For interest on one million one hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the first of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, fifty five thousand dollars.

For interest on eighty five thousand dollars, at five per centum, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and forty six, four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment to the heirs of Cyrus Choise, the balance due for services rendered by him as acting Indian Agent in New Mexico, from the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and forty nine, to the fourteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty, at the rate of fifteen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, after deducting the sum of fifty dollars heretofore paid to Cyrus Choise, one thousand one hundred and thirty seven dollars and seventy six cents.

For payment to Presha Bedwell, (formerly Presha Foreman,) being the amount of an award by the Cherokee commissioners in her favor, which was erroneously paid by a former Cherokee agent to some one who personated the proper claimant, the sum of four hundred and sixty four dollars.

For payment to Horsey, being the amount of an award by the first board of Cherokee commissioners, less the amount of six dollars, allowed as fee to the attorney, for an improvement belonging to Tany, (the deceased wife of Horsey,) improperly valued and paid for to Tawney, of the same town in the country east, the sum of fifty four dollars.

For payment to Se-ka-wee, a Cherokee, only heir of Woot-ti-eh, deceased, for an improvement in Turkeytown, Alabama, which was made and paid for to Rachel Bright, a white woman, the said Woot-ti-eh, deceased, being the rightful owner, the sum of one hundred and sixty six dollars and fifty cents.

For compensation to three special agents and four interpreters for the Indian tribes of Texas, and for the purchase of presents, fifteen thousand dollars.

For presents to the Camanches, Kinawys, and other Indians of the Arkansas river, and to one of the Comanches, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses incident to the visit of the Pueblo Indians, and their attendants, from New Mexico to Washington, and to defray their expenses to their homes, the sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For general objects incident to Indian service in New Mexico, twenty thousand dollars.

For expenses of running and marking the eastern boundary line of the Creek country west of Arkansas, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of the twenty-first of September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, one hundred and ninety dollars.

For payment to James M. Marsh, to cover the loss of his property destroyed by a band of Sioux Indians in the month of July, eighteen hundred and forty nine, while extending "the second connexion line" of the public surveys in the State of Iowa to the Missouri river, under contract with C. H. Booth, surveyor general of the United States, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For expenses of the California superintendent, to wit: salary of superintendent, four thousand five hundred dollars; office rent, stationery, fuel and lights, and postage on official letters, three thousand five hundred; interpreters, three thousand dollars.

For the preservation of peace with the Indians who have been dispossessed of their lands in California, until permanent arrangements be made for their future settlement, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as to imply an obligation on the part of the United States to feed and support the Indians who have been dispossessed of their land in California.

Furniture for superintendent's office, five hundred dollars.

Flags for distribution among the tribes, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for expenses of compiling a map under the supervision of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the use of the committee of the Senate, and House of Representatives, and Indian Bureau, showing the present boundaries of the Indian territory, and the location of the various Indian tribes within the United States, five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no part of the appropriation herein made, or that may hereafter be made, for the benefit of any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe of Indians, shall be paid to any attorney or agent of such Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe; but shall in every case be paid directly to the Indian or Indians themselves to whom it shall be due, or to the part of a tribe per capita, unless the imperious interest of the Indian or Indians, or some treaty stipulation, shall require the payment to be made otherwise, under the direction of the President. Nor shall the Executive branch of the Government, now or hereafter, recognize any contract between any Indian, or tribe, or part of a tribe, any attorney or agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government under this act.

Approved August 30, 1852.

¶ We have been permitted to make the following Extract from a letter, addressed by a prominent Western Whig member of the Legislature, (whose name, if necessary, will be produced,) to the Editor of the "Asheville Messenger," and forwarded for publication in that paper. It shows up, in a strong light, the recent course of Mr. CLINGMAN, and we trust may have a good effect in counteracting any injurious influence that the Circular of that gentleman, unaccompanied by some such expose of the whole transaction, might have in the first Congressional District:—*Ruleigh Register.*

"The Representative in Congress from the Mountain District, Mr. Clingman, is here over looking his interest. For a long time his whereabouts in politics was a matter of speculation and anxious inquiry—some alleging that he was a Whig, some that he was a Democrat, while others contended that he was on the fence, or in a state of *betweenthy*. He arrived here on Saturday evening before the Legislature convened, mixed freely with the members, talked on the subject of politics; but notwithstanding all this, his position remained in doubt, and was differently understood by different persons till Friday last, when he wrote a letter declaring for Democracy. In all this, Mr. Clingman may have been honest; but I submit it is not a little strange, that he, who has heretofore been so bold and ready in announcing his opinions on political questions, should be so slow to form an opinion on the merits

of the present Candidates for the President and Vice President, and so reluctant to publish them. Some suspicious persons have been uncharitable enough to intimate that policy dictated his silence—that he was waiting the Election in this State. Being a true Republican and lover of the People, he was unwilling to come in conflict with their wishes and opinions;—his scruples being so nice and refined on this subject, he kept silence until the contested seat from the Senatorial District of Camden and Currituck was decided; for on the result of this contest much depended. On the admission of Dr. Shaw to the seat, the Legislature was Democratic, while a different result gave the Whigs in the absence of Mr. Lyon, of Orange, detained at home by a severe personal injury, a majority of one. This imputation is a very grave charge against Mr. Clingman; but who can say the evidence does not justify it? How can his long silence upon the Presidential question, and his present zeal in behalf of Pierce and King be accounted for, on any other supposition, than that he was waiting the action of others, and that his policy was dictated by an overweening desire to be elected Senator?

The foregoing, however, is but a part of the evidence going to sustain the charge. He brought with him an open letter, to a member of the General Assembly, containing the following *modest and honest* proposition, to wit: That if the member referred to would exert himself and procure Mr. Clingman's election to the Senate of the United States, that he, Mr. Clingman, would transfer his friends in his Congressional District to this gentleman, by which he could be elected to Congress; or, if this gentleman preferred, he, Mr. Clingman, had influence at Washington, and would procure this gentleman such office as he desired. This is not the language, but the substance of the letter, and the same can be produced when Mr. Clingman, over his own hand, denies it. Wonderful man this Mr. Clingman! How completely is he infatuated with his powers, and deceived as to his influence at home! Is it possible that he has a title to the freedom of the first Congressional District, and can put them upon market overt, and transfer them, like cattle, to any man who chooses to bid for them by serving him? Was the District made for him, or he for the District? Has his long possession of office, like the statute of limitation, given him a good title to the same against the world? And is it possible that the offices—high and responsible as they are—of the General Government, are placed in his power, to be disposed of not for the public good, but for the purpose of gratifying his ambition? Has it come to this, that when a man aspires to office, he must apply to Mr. Clingman, and buy, by some personal services rendered him, honors which can only be legitimately tendered by the people? Must they be disposed of with the view of promoting his personal aggrandizement, instead of the public good? Is it consistent with the dignity and independence of the freemen of the mountains to submit to such arrogance and a downright attempt to bribe and corrupt the integrity of their members? This question is for their decision and as one of them, I have no hesitation in indignantly repelling the insult.

But this is not all. In two separate conversations with Whigs of the Legislature, they each expressed the opinion to him that he had erred in calculating his chances—that the Democrats had no idea of electing him Senator, but if he had continued a conservative Whig, and patiently abided his time, he could and would have been elected to the Senate this winter—his influence would have been sufficient to have turned the balances, and secured the Legislature to the Whigs, in which event no man's claims could have come successfully in competition with his—What would have been the response of an honest man to such conversations? "I, sir, have been following out the dictates of an honest judgment—acting for my country, and not for myself—influenced by patriotism, and not ambition—and if the effect of such a course is to exclude me from office and honors, I will have the proud consolation to be derived from honest purposes, and a consciousness of having acted from pure motives." In the language of the immortal Clay (alas! we shall never have his like again,) he would have said: "I had rather be right than be President." But very different was his answer. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh." A seat in the United States Senate, the goal of his ambition, ever present to his mind, he speaks and acts in all things; with reference to it. To the first he said, you are mistaken, this canvass was arranged for the benefit of Gov. Graham. To the other he substantially replied that he stood no chance for promotion in the Whig ranks of the State, while so many older men whom he named were in the way. And, on being asked by another if he were going to take the stump for Pierce and King, he replied that Pierce had never done anything for him and he did not know that he was under any obligations to him.

What does all this show but an unhal lowed ambition, controlled by extreme selfishness. Are all men influenced in their political course by the views which they may take of their chances for office? Does no one feel an interest in the Presidential election, except those who have received personal favors from the Candidates? Is it not a matter of public concern, and is it not the duty of public men to speak their opinions without "envy, hatred or malice," or fear, favor or affection, reward, or the hope of reward. I say it is; and any man that acts upon a contrary principle is unsafe to be trusted with power.

Why, sir, this is but offering himself in market to Presidential aspirants and their friends. Politicians are not slow to take these intimations, and they fully understand it here. From his former success

in the Mountain District, those persons who live at a distance believe him to be overwhirling with his constituents—that he can turn them about to the support of any man—this influence he appropriates to himself with great complaisance; and his remark above quoted is understood to mean this: If the Democrats will elect me Senator, I will then feel under obligations to the party, and will go home and take the stump for their candidate; but unless they do something for me, I will permit those mountaineers to vote as they please, I labor for a price, and must and will have it, or I will do no work.

It is even rumored here, with how much truth I will not pretend to say, that an understanding exists between him and the Democrats, that if he can turn his District to Pierce and King, in the coming election, he shall be rewarded with a seat in the Senate.

As a citizen of your District, I feel a deep interest in its reputation; and I sincerely hope that, in all future elections, our people will vindicate their intelligence, independence, patriotism and consistency.

¶ In the Hon. T. L. Clingman's speech delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 6th of January, 1845, he shows the following RECORD.

1. Opposed to the admission of Texas.

2. In alluding to the conduct of the southern Democrats, among whom he specially names Gen. R. M. Saunders, Dromingole, and others, whilst the proposition to repeal the 25th rule, prohibiting the introduction of abolition petitions, was under consideration, Thomas L. Clingman, in the aforesaid speech, complains bitterly of their conduct before the election, in declaring to the South that "a repeal of the rule would be a virtual dissolution of the Union." He boldly charges that the Southern democratic leaders so insisted throughout the South before the election, but, after the election was over, when the proposition came up to repeal this same rule so absolutely essential to the interests of the South, these same southern democrats silently and quietly permitted the said rule to be rescinded, at the same time having it in their power to prevent it. Mr. Clingman sneeringly alludes to the "chivalry" of the South, and depicts the conduct of southern democratic leaders as follows:—*Ruleigh Register.*

"There sat my colleague, (Mr. Saunders,) who went off on this matter with a force that sent him during the past summer over the entire State of North Carolina declaiming against the reception of abolition petitions. There, too, were the gentlemen from Georgia and other States, who vied with each other in their denunciation of all those who did not sustain the rule. There all of these gentlemen sat, quiet and mute, as though nothing unusual was taking place, and saw with much seeming unconcern their favorite rule killed off by a large majority. There was no burst of indignation; no exclamation to the South, "Sampson, the Philistines be upon thee!" Not even the note of a gong, to give warning of the irruption of the Gauls. Were they asleep, like the Roman sentinels of the old time? No, no, sir; they were awake, but they were false watchmen of the South—traitor sentinels! I have a right so to call them; for, in denouncing me at the last session, some of them declared that any man who did not sustain the rule by all proper means, was a renegade and a traitor to the Southern States. According to the form of the logicians, the proposition would be as follows: Any Southern man who does not use his efforts to preserve the rule is a renegade traitor. They were Southern men, and might have preserved the rule by objection at the proper time, but would not do it. Therefore, they are renegade traitors. *Quod erat demonstrandum*, as the Sophomores say.

How are we, Mr. President, to account for the extraordinary change in the conduct of gentlemen since the Presidential election? And I may also ask, why is it that Leavitt, the abolition editor, who was refused at the last session a seat among the reporters of the House, is now the occupant of one of the best positions in the Hall?"

Then Mr. Clingman proved to his own entire satisfaction, and as he supposed, to the whole Union, that Mr. Rhet, General Saunders, and others, were traitorously betraying the South, and basely yielding to abolition influences.

This same Mr. Clingman now bargains with a party, made up, as he then charged, of the vilest men—a combination, as he then held, of the worst of men on earth—held together only by the cohesive power of public plunder.

3. In this speech of January, 1845, Mr. Clingman, who is now so far South, was then so far North, as to declare the 25th rule a humbug.

4. This same speech shows that Mr. Clingman was then for a protective Tariff.

5. He then declared that Mr. Clay had been cheated out of his election by the falsehoods and treachery of southern democrats and northern abolitionists, each segment of the party having adopted that side of any question that was strongest at home, at the same time each saying to the other, "God speed you, brother; you are working bravely for the democracy."

6. He then compared the democratic party to a band of soldiers trained for public plunder, resolved to protect each other from the consequences of any crime he may commit, without scruple or conscience, calling to his aid and association murderers, gamblers, pickpockets, robbers, burners, thimble riggers, corrupt office holders, defaulters and the like.

It is not uncharitable, upon the whole, to suppose that Mr. Clingman is ready to serve any set of principles or any party that will advance Mr. Clingman!

**MR. CLINGMAN—CLEAN OVER AT LAST.**

This gentleman, who made himself so notorious in the last Congress for his co-operation with the disunionist and cold-blooded "calculation of the value of the Union," and who has permitted the ostentation of fishiness to attach to his name since the nominations for President and Vice President, thus intentionally keeping his name conspicuous in the seething forth of political newspaper speculation,—has at last come out in a printed manifesto for Pierce and King. Thus, suspense in relation to the position of the powerful Mr. Clingman is at an end—and the world may breathe again!

The manifesto in question, we understand, is printed by thousands at the Standard office and scattered over the State, while, Mr. Clingman goes in person to his

district for the purpose of herding the Whigs of the mountains into the Loco-foco fold. How the gentleman will succeed in his labor of love, (love of a Senatorship,) we cannot divine. The following is the way that Mr. Clingman himself talks on the subject, as an exultingly reported by the Raleigh correspondent of the Goldsboro' Republican and Patriot (Democrat):— "He [Mr. Clingman] says some of the Whigs are inquiring where he stands.— They will find out too soon for their good, he says, where he stands. He says when he returns to his Congressional district and takes the field for Pierce and King, there will be a change of two thousand votes in his district in their favor."

"This is what 'he says' will take place in 'his district when 'he' takes the field for Pierce and King. Two thousand free-men of the mountains of North Carolina humbly awaiting the beck and nod of Thomas L. Clingman—all transferable at his will and pleasure!" Comment is useless—as Jim Odle said when the sheriff put him in the stocks.

It only lacked Mr. Clingman to make the assortment of Pierce and King politicians complete. On the one hand, South, we have James M. Mason, Jeff. Davis, R. M. T. Hunter, A. P. Butler, R. K. Cralle, E. J. De Leon, Thomas L. Clingman, the Savannah Georgian and Charleston Mercury,—to say nothing of the indirect support of Toombs, Stephens, and so forth—of the secession or disunion stripe. On the other hand North, we have Martin and John Van Buren, Preston King, B. F. Hall, B. F. Butler, David Wilmot, the New York Evening Post, Albany Atlas, Cleveland Plaindealer,—to say nothing of the indirect support of such quondam whigs as Allen, Mann, Giddings, and so forth, now hostile to Scott and Graham,—of the free-soil and abolition stripe. The South then squad opposing Scott because "he isn't sound on the peculiar institution;" and the Northern squad opposing him because he don't favor the abolitionists; and both squads supporting Pierce because he is and he ain't—he will and he won't—he did and didn't—because one believes that Foss reported the truth, and the other that his report was "absurdly false."

Glorious association! And for what magnificent purposes!

If Clingman and his very patriotic co-operators can succeed in the election of Pierce, their ambition will be for a while satisfied with the "spoils" which according to a settled maxim of the party "belong to the victors." If Scott is elected—mark our words—these same restless and reckless spirits, North and South, intend to renew and keep up the slavery agitation which has threatened such imminent danger to our internal peace and to the Union of our States.

The evils threatening either our Government or our social fabric, or both, from the machinations of these heartless political speculators, can only be averted by a calm, firm, overwhirling expression of the popular determination to put into power and to support the old veteran Scott, who, no man doubts, will devote himself to the preservation of the compromise, law, order, and the constitution of his country, whatever may betide.

Read the reply to Mr. Clingman's manifesto copied into this paper from the Register.—*Greensborough Patriot*

**GOV. MOREHEAD.**

We see that this gentleman is censured by the political press, for making a speech at Statesville, and otherwise expressing his sentiments in regard to the Presidential nominations. The objection is grounded on his holding the position of President of the North Carolina Rail Road. We cannot conceive why his holding that office should affect his rights as a citizen, any more than his residing in the county of Guilford. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that a President or any other officer of a Rail Road, should not express his sentiments in the way that suits his own views as a freeman. Persons in these positions have nothing to do with the General Government in their official capacities, and as free in that and all respects as any other citizen whatever, Gov. Morehead does not talk according to our notions—but he has a right to talk, for all that.—*Wil. Commercial.*

**THE CONTESTED SEAT.**

The Statement of the facts and the comments concerning the contested seat in the Senate from the district of Camden and Currituck, and the final action of the Senate in voting the Loco-foco contestant into the seat, which will be found in this paper, obviate the necessity of remark at our hands. Such outrages cannot be excused by impartial and fair-minded men, even under plea of heated party spirit which sometimes intoxicates the brain and blinds the eyes of pretty good men. You might as well admit drunkenness as an extenuation of crime when committed in that condition.

If Democratic Senators could not consent to refer the case to a committee of investigation,—why could they not consent to refer it back to the people of the district, as was proposed? They refused this. Did the people-loving Democrats of the Senate doubt the people, that they refused, by their recorded votes, to permit the decision to go to their hands? Ah, these Democratic Senators had the physical power to give to voters of Camden and Currituck a representative in the Senate, (to use a queer sentiment of the Standard,) and they were determined that power should not depart from their hands while party purposes could be subserved—no matter what the outrage upon propriety, popular rights, and constitutional liberty.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

**Great Fire at Cleveland.**—A great fire has occurred at Cleveland, Ohio, which has destroyed property to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

**THE CAROLINA**  
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been well omitted,  
cause of the non ap...  
**PENNSYLVANIA**  
The recent elec...  
for Judge of the Su...  
Commissioner, rep...  
gress, and members  
made the subject of  
part of the Democ...  
We shall see, presen...  
ation of this rejec...  
tive for misrepres...  
the result of that...  
The vote cast  
candidate for Supp...  
compared with th...  
the last election b...  
the twenty-seven...  
Whig gain on the...  
619 votes!

This is no cause  
ing in that result...  
Last year the W...  
sentatives in Cong...  
sixteen. This year...  
er, and the democra...  
gain of two.

There is not much  
except to the Whigs...  
Last year the De...  
in the Legislatu...  
15; this year they...  
—a gain of five...  
they may rejoice...  
Now as to the m...  
zas; it is to make...  
Carolina believe th...  
for Pierce and King...  
wish to produce th...  
public mind? Be...  
are a great many...  
er be on the winn...  
than to be right...  
and this is the class...  
expect to operate...  
and King, and this...  
tive they have fo...  
present the result...  
sylvania. It is to...  
North Carolina ar...  
ceived—by such a...  
they will pardon...  
to control their votes...  
**THE ELE...**  
from several other...  
more cheering as...  
place it almost be...  
and Graham will b...  
in November. See...  
**OHIO E...**  
COLUMBUS, (Ohi...  
sufficient have been...  
and otherwise, to...  
gone by 15,000 to...  
Democratic Suprem...  
jority last year...  
vire of the State...  
25,000 short, the...  
The Whigs have...  
of Congress in the...  
on the whole, very...  
**THE ELEC...**  
INDIANAPOLIS, O...  
for the Democra...  
nor in this State...  
about 10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS, O...  
counties heard...  
(Dem.) gains 3,5...  
he had 6,700 me...