

have left the two roads isolated, and as many supposed, weak in interest. Why was the bill which ultimately passed this House, introduced under such unfavorable auspices in the Senate, by the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Ash)? It was because it provided for a direct connection between the two roads from this place to Goldsboro, as to blend their interests together, and thus allow Wilmington to compete with the markets of South Carolina and Virginia, for the productions of our own State, in seeking an outlet to the commerce of the world. What consideration but this, could have induced any member of this House to incur this additional expenditure of at least half a million of dollars, in building a road from this place to Goldsboro, over a country comparatively poor in products, and barren in resources? It was virtually a boon tendered to Wilmington—a gratuity to her wisdom and her interests. To be sure, the object of acquiring some additional votes for the Central Road was not without its influence, but still, no other consideration but that of benefiting Wilmington, in building up a home market, ever could have reconciled the friends of the Central Road to the payment of such a price, for the additional aid expected. Did my vote for the Central Road with an arm extending from this place to Goldsboro, thence to communicate directly with Wilmington, look like hostility to the latter place?

Now, it may perhaps be said by some, that I talk too much about my motives, and that my laboring so hard to prove that my course on this bill, springs from no lurking feeling of hostility to Wilmington, is of itself enough to subject me to suspicion.—But let not those who reason in this way be too fast. I know what I am about. I have not the vanity to believe that the people of Wilmington or any other community, think or care enough about me or my motives to bestow a thought on either, except so far as may be necessary to effect certain ends, by certain means. It is because I discover, from intimations and givings out, and symptoms of discontent and complaint, which foreshadow the denunciations that are in store for me, that the force of my objections to the bill now before us, is to be attempted to be parried and evaded, by attributing my course to an unfriendly feeling to Wilmington and her interests. It is for this reason, that I am compelled to speak of my motives. "I do not intend that my facts and figures shall be eclipsed by any such subterfuge as this. It is this reason, I have not simply stated, but proved by facts and votes that are of record, that it is the sober dictate of my judgment, and not a feeling of personal hostility, that suggests to me my present course.

Neither can it be charged with any degree of plain-silliness, that I am actuated by narrow-minded or illiberal views on the subject of internal improvements, in opposing this bill in its present shape. My uniform course on this subject proves better than mere professions, how ardent have been my wishes, how strenuous have been my efforts, to encourage the industry, to develop the resources, and to elevate the commercial prosperity of N. Carolina, by the improvement of her physical condition, and the removal of those difficulties that obstruct her great natural advantages. My "faith" on this subject is proven by my "works"—the journals of your Legislature will vindicate me against suspicion even. I have long deplored the backward condition of North Carolina, in respect to internal improvements. Every true-hearted son of the State must feel deeply mortified in contemplating our slothfulness and inactivity, when comparing our condition to that of our sister States. Other States are expending millions upon millions, not only with a view to the fostering their own domestic industry, developing their own internal resources, and promoting their own commerce by building up market towns within their own borders;—but nearly all the Atlantic States are competing for the trade of the great valley of the Mississippi. And still North Carolina lingers. Owing, in part I suppose, to the failure of our first attempts at rail-road improvement, and much more I fear, to the quiet, innovation-dreading and inert habits of our people, we are making no efforts commensurate with our ability or our wants. And it has long been to me a matter of surprise, that a people so remarkable for all the private virtues that adorn human character—for honesty, generosity, hospitality, allegiance to law, should be so wanting in those elements of public spirit, which are essential to power and renown. And yet, perhaps, there is no State in the Union, whose internal condition more requires improvement. Owing to the iron-bound condition of our Eastern coast, and the peculiarity of our geographical condition, most of our commerce seeks an outlet to other States, that thus become enriched by our resources. The statistics of Virginia and South Carolina commerce are swelled by our products; they are growing great upon our resources, and yet it has ever been a characteristic of the strutting gaudiness of both those States, to affect to sneer at each of them, to our poverty. Our State, extending as it does from the Ocean to the Mountains—we of the remote sections know not each other as we should. With different interests, habits and feelings, we lack that concentration of energy, State-pride, and public spirit, necessary to enable us to throw off our commercial bondage to other States. With a filial and heart-felt devotion to North Carolina, to her character and her fame, I have for years looked forward, with the most earnest anxiety, to the time when public opinion in the old North State would be prepared for a great effort on the subject of the improvement of her internal condition; and when her legislators, animated by a high sense of patriotic pride and regard for the public good, would risk something—aye, sir, would make up their minds to be sacrificed, if need be, for the promotion of the public interest, and the reputation of the State. And no one could have hailed with more pleasure than I have done, the prospect, that in the present Legislature, there were enough of the elements of State pride and public spirit, to dare to do something for North Carolina.

In doing that something, let it be recollected that it should be done well—that it should be done right. Let us not forget, in the enthusiasm of our new-born zeal, that judgment, reflection, caution are necessary, as well as energy, firmness and public spirit. Owing, in a great degree, to a false step and an error of judgment, in our first essays at rail-way communication, the cause of internal improvement has already been retarded in North Carolina

for years and years; another false step now, and internal improvement is dead for a century. We shall continue to be the Acadia of this Union, known only for our quiet, isolated, unpretending and rural character; whilst the glory of the Athens, the Spartas, and the Carthages of our sister States, will be swelling the tramp of fame.

In providing for a system of Internal Improvement for the State, there are three leading considerations should be consulted, and duly weighed by the legislator. The first is the personal interest of the citizen. The Legislature owes it to the producer, to foster his industry and encourage his enterprise, by affording him the means of carrying his surplus products to market, and supplying him in return with the productions of other climes, that may be conducive to his happiness and his wants. Individual wealth is thus augmented, and thence, all the appliances, necessary for moral and intellectual improvement and domestic comfort placed within his reach, and his ability to contribute those burdens required for the support of the Government, enhanced. The pursuit of individual happiness being the object of government, its purposes cannot be better answered than by thus enabling industry to reap the full reward of its toil, in this utilitarian age in which we live. The second consideration is the promotion of the character and glory of the State. This can best be done, I had almost said it could only be done, by concentrating commercial enterprise and wealth within its limits. A population may be rendered wealthy, prosperous, intelligent and happy, by stimulating their industry to the highest possible point of production; in affording them the power of intercommunication, and the means of a ready and easily accessible market, although that market may be in another State; but a community cannot become great, honored and renowned, except by that concentration of wealth, intellectual power, and community of interest, which tend to foster the arts, science, literature and mental elevation in all the pursuits of life. To attain these ends, commerce, which tends to build up cities, to congregate mankind in thousands and tens of thousands, and to create a demand for the highest intellectual and moral attainments, is absolutely necessary. Thus it has ever been, and thus it will ever be, till man's nature is changed. Tyre and Alexandria, Rome and Carthage, Venice and Genoa, London and New York, have to commerce been indebted for their power and glory. The third consideration to which I alluded, is to secure to the system a self-sustaining power, by which its existence may be preserved—by which its operations may be continued at the least possible expense to the State—in fact, by which all those means necessary for its support may be so directed as to sustain its operations—and by which, if possible, it may become a source of revenue to the State, as well as of personal benefit to the citizen. In order to satisfy public opinion, in order to obtain the acquiescence of the people in sustaining the contributions necessary for the establishment of the system, it must have a reasonable prospect of defraying the expenses of maintenance. Not that I would be understood as insisting that government should make no improvement that will not be a source of profit; far from it. The Mississippi river yields no revenue to the States through which it runs, and yet the people of that immense valley derive more benefit from it, than they could from a network of rail-roads. Yet in a country like ours, where public opinion controls and sustains every subject of general policy, something, yes much, is due to the feelings, the prejudices of a people so sensitive and jealous as ours are on the question of taxation.

It may perhaps be supposed that I have been somewhat tedious in laying down the premises on which I base my argument; but my purpose is to show that in opposing the bill before us, in its present shape, I am acting in accordance with those enlarged and liberal principles, which should sway the Legislature in providing for the improvement of the State, at this time, and with the present means within our reach. Let us now proceed to examine the bill before us, with reference to those considerations of policy to which I have adverted—and in its bearing upon the great measure of the session, I mean the Central Rail Road project, which has already received the sanction of this body. The first ten sections of the bill provide for extending the credit of the State, to the bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, already endorsed by the State to the amount of \$250,000, for ten years longer, upon the condition that the company shall regularly pay the interest as it falls due. To this I have no objection. The State incurs no additional liability by it, and I think it is due to the untiring energy of that corporation, that the State should extend that generous aid and countenance, commensurate with its present means. But that portion of the Bill to which I object, comes in, in a very modest and unpretending, and exceedingly summary style at the close of it—containing two distinct propositions, prefaced by two very plausible "whereas," not even numbered as additional sections, but appearing to a cursory reader, as some mere trifling matter of detail, which was really of no great consequence after all. But here lies the very pit and substance of the whole affair. Like the postscript to the lady's letter, it contains in brief the idea which was uppermost in the mind of the writer.

The first clause of this supplementary section is as follows: "WHEREAS, The said Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company is desirous of improving the said Rail Road by relaying it with new and heavy iron, which will greatly enhance the value of the stock held by the State, as well as the individual stockholders, and WHEREAS, to effect that object, it may be necessary for said company to contract a loan: Be it therefore enacted, &c., That the said Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company shall be, and they are hereby authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$320,000, for the purposes mentioned, and shall be authorized, if found necessary, to mortgage the Rail Road, and all the property and effects belonging to the said Company, for the security of said loan; which mortgage, it is hereby declared and enacted, shall be preferred to the mortgage, and pledge to be executed under the provisions of this act; and all such other mortgages and pledges as may have been heretofore executed by said Company, to secure

the State against loss by reason of her endorsement for said Company, and in case of default by said Company, the said mortgage so to be executed shall be first satisfied."

Now let it be recollected, this proposition is not addressed to the liberality of the State; it is not an appeal to our generosity; it is not asked as a boon; but it is assumed in the concise preamble above, that it is the policy of the State, as a mere question of finance. It is assumed here that it is the interest of the State, to pass this bill. Inasmuch as the friends of the measure propose it to us as a profitable speculation, I will first examine it in that point of view in which they present it for our action. But in order to do this full and thorough understanding of this project as a scheme of financial speculation, we shall have to look at the second proposition of this supplementary clause, which provides, that one half of the shares of stock now owned by the State in the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, be transferred by the Public Treasurer to the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, to be by them disposed of, as so to be applied, or the proceeds thereof applied, as a subscription of stock to the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, in behalf of the said Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; and the said Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company is hereby authorized to make a subscription to the stock of the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company to an amount not exceeding \$300,000, including the proceeds of the stock directed to be transferred by this act.

Now can it be possible, that the authors and advocates of this bill seriously entertain the hope of obtaining all they ask for? or do they act on the principle which I understand prevails with office-seekers at Washington?—in order to get what you wish, first ask for something which you know is utterly beyond your reach. Suppose this bill to be passed into a law; the credit of the State extended for ten years longer on the bonds of the Company; the \$250,000 raised on a mortgage of the road, and expended in relaying the road with heavy iron throughout its whole extent; and six thousand shares of the stock of the Company sold for \$300,000 and the proceeds invested in the stock of the Manchester Road. We will suppose that under these favorable auspices, the Company declares 6 per cent. dividend, annually, upon the Capital stock of the Road, after defraying all expenses of every kind, whether of regular wear and tear, or of accidents by fire and flood. And I presume it will be readily admitted on all hands, that six per cent. net dividend is a very extraordinary estimate for a Southern Rail Road; for where is there a Southern Rail Road, unless terminating at some great commercial city, and with a monopoly of the travel, that realizes it? But for the present, I will assume six per cent. net profit, for the sake of argument. How then stands the case, when tested by facts and figures? The following estimate is compiled from the official report of the President and Directors of the Road; and from the memorial of the stock-holders to the present General Assembly. The present indebtedness of the Company is as follows:

LIABILITIES.	INTEREST.
Bonds sold in England \$229,666 67 at 5 per cent.	\$11,433 33
Do. sold by State, 250,000 00 " 6 "	15,000 00
Due Lottery Board, 85,000 00 " 6 "	5,100 00
Bills payable, 32,861 52 " 6 "	1,972 89
Other debts, 60,884 97 " 6 "	3,533 09
Total of what due, \$651,433 16 Interest, \$36,859 31	
Proposed to borrow under present bill, \$320,000 00 at 6 per cent.	\$31,200 00
	\$1171,433 16 \$68,059 31

Here we see that if this bill passes, and the purposes contemplated by it are attained, the Road will owe a debt of \$1,171,433 16—the annual interest of which will be \$68,059 31. Now let us see how the interest even on the debt is to be paid. Suppose the capital stock of the Road to yield 6 per cent. net annual profit \$30,000 00 But two-fifths to be deducted, if 6000 shares are sold, for \$300,000 00, to be invested in the Manchester Road. \$50,000 00 Leaving \$54,000 to pay an annual charge of \$68,000 of interest alone, to say nothing of the sinking fund to pay off the principal.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CALIFORNIA BEATEN!

THE GOLD PLACER OF CALIFORNIA.—At the Mountain Creek mine, in Calaveras county, belonging to our friends, Messrs. Cansler & Shuford, 3 hands collected, in two days and a half, with the simple operations of pan and hand rocker, 2,208 dwts. of gold from the vein, and from the sands below, by the use of the mill, 156 dwts. more. The amount collected during the week, independent of the products of the rocker was 2307 dwts. At one panning, Mr. Shuford got 215 dwts. some of it in particles of considerable size.

Since the above, which is substantially correct, was reported, Mr. Cansler called at our office, and informed us that, at a subsequent period, which was on the 20th inst., one bushel of ore yielded 1980 dwts. of pure gold!

This, for the truth of which we vouch, throws California altogether in the shade.

At this period, the great gold ridge, extending from King's Mountain to Mountain Creek, and perhaps much further in each direction, presents attraction to the mining capitalist not to be found in California or elsewhere. We would not, however, convey the impression that every unskilful adventurer would be equally successful. Gold is to be found everywhere on the ridge referred to, but not always in such quantities as to ensure a fortune to the inexperienced operator. It requires judgment and some knowledge of the business, and perhaps, the assistance of the old wayward dame Fortune, leading her devotees to the right place, to render success more than problematical. All those, however, who commenced with due circumspection, and who manage the business judiciously, are on the high road to wealth and independence.—*Living Republican.*

WASHINGTON, March 28.

It is very positively stated to-day, that the first of May is fixed upon for the important changes, collectors of the post, post masters, &c. No change will be made before that time.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN GUILFORD.

The Annual Return of our attentive and public spirited Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in Guilford County, for the year commencing October, 1847, and ending October, 1848, was made out as usual in due time, and posted up in the Court House, for public inspection. How much the public may have profited by the inspection of these Annual Returns, we cannot say; but for the purpose of keeping more fully "before the people," the results of the Common School system of Guilford, as exhibited by the official documents, we make the following recapitulation from the last Return:

Number of School Children in the County.	
Males,	3,267
Females,	3,008
	6,275
Number of Children taught in the Schools.	
Males,	1,855
Females,	1,510
	3,365

Thus it appears that 2,900 children did not avail themselves of the benefits to which they were entitled in the Common Schools.

There were 61st School Districts; and Schools were kept, during some portion of the year, in all the Districts except five, viz: Nos. 12, 28, 34, 35, and 60. The longest term kept was 9 months, the shortest was 1 month and a half—the average number of Schools kept during the year was about four.

The highest price paid to teachers was generally \$16 66²/₃ per month—in a few instances as high as \$18, and in one instance, \$20. The lowest price generally \$12—in a few instances \$10. It is believed that fifteen dollars per month is about a fair average of the prices paid. Eight female Teachers received employment this year.

The amount of School money for the year was as follows:

Fall, 1847, from the State,	\$1,705.43
From the County,	1,339.97
Spring, 1848, from the State,	830.25
	\$3,875.65

It is by a consideration of these results that we are enabled to form a rational estimate of the success of the system. Considering the difficulties which every where attended the system at its start; the circumstances of inevitable disadvantage which yet surround some neighborhoods; and the voluntary opposition made by some citizens, who, we must charitably conclude, lack proper information as to the popular necessities in regard to Education—we are warranted in the conclusion that the system is effecting good. True, the benefits are not yet palpable to the popular observation, nor is it to be expected that they should be so;—they are nevertheless perceptible, and it is evident that the system is progressing. Hold on, friends of popular Education and rational freedom! relinquish not the hope you have built upon our Common School system! imperfect as the system is, we see that it is improvable; let it be perfected as far as our means will allow, and become incorporated with the habits of the people, and our fondest hopes will be realized in an intelligent posterity, who will bless the name of this generation for its efforts and sacrifices.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

* Four new Districts have since been laid off; there are now sixty-five Districts in the County.

A CHEROKEE'S OPINION OF GEN. TAYLOR.

W. P. Ross, a delegate from the Cherokee Indians, paid a visit to General Taylor a few days ago in company with a Choctaw, and a letter thus speaks of it:

"When introduced, he received us very cordially and said we were the people among whom he had been. I expressed to him the gratification the Cherokees felt that he was now President of the U. States. He thanked me repeatedly. I liked the old man much, and heard him make a speech to the Red Skins long before he ever dreamed of the Presidency. He was sometimes in command of our frontier, and was the best officer we ever had there. He is well acquainted with the border, and with many of our people, and I have great hope that he will make a good and just President."

The Louisville Journal has the following statement:

A member of the late Congress has given us some additional facts in regard to Gen. Cass' taking his seat in the Senate. He did take his seat on the last day of the regular session, at 9 o'clock at night, in order that, by a service of three hours, he might obtain his regular mileage for that session.

For the three hours that Gen. Cass sat in the Senate, the California bill, involving the slave question, was the appointed subject of consideration. It was by his speech and action upon this subject, during the three hours, that he was to earn his 2,000 of mileage. He sat, however, in perfect silence, not speaking one word, and not giving to friend or foe the slightest intimation as to what was his views or what would be his vote upon the slavery question involved in the bill. Shortly after midnight, matters took a turn in the debate, which seemed to indicate that a vote was about to be taken, and that Senator Cass would consequently have to show his hand. Scared at the prospect he jumped up in his place, said that it was after 12 o'clock, asserted that the Senate was no longer a Senate, declared that he considered himself a mere spectator, and that he should refuse to vote on any question that might be taken.

Thus it seems, that, having sat out his three hours, and thereby secured his \$2,000, he was determined not to serve a moment longer, lest perhaps he might render service over and above the money's worth, and especially as he was determined not to commit himself by a vote upon the territorial slave question as long as there was a possibility, by any pretext whatever, of avoiding it.

MASONIC ADDRESS.

We have received a copy of an Address delivered on St. John's Day, 27th Dec. 1848, before the Masonic Fraternity in Wilmington, by Thos. Longmire, Esq. It is neatly printed in pamphlet form, and is an effort creditable alike to the head and heart of the author.

RALEIGH TIMES.



Raleigh, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1849.

GIVING CREDIT.

It seems we are not to be beholden to the Halifax press at all. The Weldon Herald also copies Col. Long's speech, without giving us credit, in an unceremonious manner as does his neighbor of the Halifax Republican. "In for a penny, in for a pound," and while we are about it, if they cannot do us justice, we are determined the public shall know where they got the wares they parade so ostentatiously.

ADVERTISING.

How any person who calls himself a business man can think of prospering in his line, without advertising, is to us unaccountable. One thing we do know—those who keep themselves and their business most before the public, are the most patronized, and the most likely to be so. The Northern merchants understand this, when they insert their advertisements in newspapers in every section of the country; and we dare venture the assertion that Southern merchants, when they go on, generally call first upon those with whose names they have become familiar through the medium of the advertising columns of the public journals.

We think it could be easily demonstrated, that the man who advertises has an immense advantage over the one who does not, in the same business or trade. The subscriber to a newspaper, when in want of any particular article, or utensil, will first call where he has seen it advertised, and if it suits him, he buys. Failing to obtain it there, all is uncertainty, and the whole town before him, in which to look for it. His time may not always serve, and his patience may be sorely tried, before he is finally successful. Whereas, if all men were in the habit of advertising their general stock, as they ought to be, when he failed at one store, or honest neighbor would know exactly which course to steer to accomplish his purpose, and obtain the article which brought him to town.

We think there is a good deal of worldly wisdom in the view which we present of this matter—and we shall now illustrate it by an example fresh and to the point. Our cotemporary and friend, the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, lately came to Raleigh, and purchased the entire Edition of certain Volumes of the Supreme Court Reports. All very well—no doubt he piled them up on his shelves, ready for his purchasers, and there they might have remained until the moths had consumed them, known only to a few of the Profession in his own immediate "vicinity." But, like a shrewd and prudent business man, as he is, he reduced the price from \$6 00 to \$5 00 per volume, and puts his advertisement in almost, if not quite, every newspaper in the State; and every lawyer throughout her length and breadth knows, already, where to apply, when he wants any of these books, and exactly how much money to send. The thing is accomplished, in a handsome and proper manner, and we trust every mail will bring him an order or two. He knows the value of advertising, he was not slow to avail himself of it, and he ought, and doubtless will, reap the benefit.

We might easily cite other examples, to show palpably, the way in which many persons gain, not only reputation, but immense fortunes, by advertising largely. It is a thing so well understood at the North, that no man dreams of succeeding in business without it—because he finds that, in proportion to the extent to which he does advertise, so far does his business increase. Our Southern friends should learn this lesson, if they wish to get rich fast; and if they practised it more, they would hardly find so much leisure to sit still and complain of "hard and dull times." At any rate, "The Times" would be much better, if all our neighbors would advertise in its columns.

¶ We have received several numbers of the "Anti-Slavery Standard," published at New York, and edited by James Russell Lowell, with a request that we would exchange. In declining the honor, we take leave to say, that we hope no such paper will be allowed to circulate at the South.—Abolition makes no stir here that can injure us, if we do not suffer the fanaticism at the North to overcome our prudence and discretion, and lose our tempers in rebuking it. If we do, these Northern Anti-Slavery journals are furnished with texts upon which to dilate for months at a time, from one imprudent or unguarded remark in a Southern paper. For ourselves, we do not meddle with the subject much. We do not believe that slavery will ever go to New Mexico or California, or if it does, it will not remain there long. We are of opinion that Texas will be its limit in that direction; and we do not think that therefore the Southern people should fret themselves to death, or dissolve the Union. We shall not do the first, and we shall discontinue the last, as long as we can. We would like, if we knew how, to resist the spirit of Abolition and Disunion at the North, and the spirit of Nullification and Disunion at the South. Our only hope is to stand by the Constitution; to endeavor to preserve it safe from all violation; to regard it as the sacred bond of Union, never to be infringed for any purposes; and we believe it will secure our rights upon this, as upon all other subjects. Locofoco recklessness has brought it into much disrepute, and has made the violation of it matter of party policy. We hope that patriotism and a wise Administration, since the late revolution of our Government, may heal up all that, and restore to that venerated instrument its hallowed character, and its inviolable observance. We believe it will be found a corrective for both Abolition and Nullification, if rightly and properly administered. And we think there is no danger of either, while the People's President, Old ZACH, is at the helm of State.

We are authorized to announce Hon. T. L. CROMBIE, as a Candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina.

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EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Hon. R. S. DOWELL, having declined to become a Candidate for re-election to Congress, it devolves upon the Whigs of the Eighth Congressional District, to select their Candidate for the post. We see that they are about it, some steps having been taken towards calling a Convention. There can be no doubt of the success of the Whig nominees at the August Election, provided the unity and harmony of the party be preserved—and it therefore becomes those representing the District in Convention, to make such a choice as will be acceptable to the people, while he is one fully qualified to fill, with ability and credit to himself and his constituents, and honor to the State, the Seat in Congress, which belongs to that gallant Whig District.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We understand that the meeting, which was held on Tuesday, adjourned, without any definite action, to May Court. We imagine there is some little dissatisfaction, it was discovered, among the Democracy, which exhibited itself pretty plainly, at this meeting, and an opportunity was probably wanted for further consultation in order to secure unanimity. Some of the "unfortified" are disposed to be rather unforgiving towards those in favor of Improvements,—and are so straight-laced as to brand those of their Representatives who voted for them, in the last Legislature, with the odious appellation of "Whigs!" We hope and trust they will not bestow upon them any such title,—they do not deserve it, and it is really unkind! Besides, they will feel that infliction very sharply, and no doubt have a perfect horror of it, only exceeded by the distaste they always exhibit for that other and more abominable name of "Federalist!" We understand, also, that there was by no means a perfect agreement as to the candidate to be nominated for Congress.

We are sorry that any thing should interfere with the "harmonious Democracy"—but if they will entrust to us the leading of the breach, we think we can make every thing slick and smooth. Let them agree to think less of party and more of their country, and discard all their brilliant notions about "spoils," &c., and Internal Improvements would never be any great hughes in their way.

Meantime, the demonstration in Wake having failed this week, we recommend the "unfortified" of Franklin to try it next. We anticipate a row there, and we beg some of our friends (if we should be prevented from attending) to gather up a few particulars for our use and benefit, that the world may be informed upon this subject of the mustering of the clans, and how Genl' Daniel, et al' once genus, are likely to agree about the "division of the spoils" that belong to this Democratic Congressional District. We want to know.

GOV. McDOWELL, OF VIRGINIA.

We are indebted to the Hon. D. M. Barringer for a copy of the Speech of this distinguished Representative from Virginia, in favor of the union of the States. By the way, we observe that the Standard had a long extract from this Speech, this week, which it commends to its readers—at the same time that it lauds Mr. Venable very highly, who leagued with the Nullifiers and Disunionists. To show what Gov. McDowell thought of this fry, we publish the following account of a late Speech of his from the Stantonian Spectator:

"He next proceeded to vindicate his course as connected with the Southern cause, and here was eloquent. Love for the Union, and a patriotic horror at the idea of dissolution evidently thrilled his feelings. He scanned the designs of Mr. Calhoun and his Southern coadjutors with a searching eye and pungent touch, and closed up the review by a metaphor, vividly and terribly illustrating the fearfulness of disunion—that he would as soon look for pleasant breezes from the land of "Tophet" as any one good from the mighty ruins of such disruption."

Mr. Venable was right, and Gov. McDowell was right, according to the Standard—and yet Abraham came to "Mr. Calhoun and his Southern coadjutors," whom Gov. McDowell denounced.—Well, it's a fine as well as a free thing to be a Democrat, if the name is to reconcile all differences, and cover all heresies—thus Abraham is praised for one course, and Gov. McDowell for another, the very antipodes of each other—but both being Democrats! If a Whig agrees with Gov. McDowell, he is wrong—if he agrees with Abraham, he is a Nullifier—but Gov. McDowell and Abraham are both right, notwithstanding.

But we observe that the Democrats of Lexington, South Carolina, are for bringing matters to a crisis, at once. We have not yet heard whether Abraham agrees with them, or not; but as they are under Mr. Calhoun's own eye, we presume he will be bound to "follow his leader." These good people in Lexington are not willing to give much chance to a compromise, and that "appeal to arms" they talk about, and "the dissolution of the union" are two things more easily talked of than accomplished. We want to know how they will go about it, how they are to make this "determined resistance" available? Will they invade California, and plant slavery there, by the strong hand? Why Uncle Sam has a few troops over there, under the command of one Pomeroy F. Smith, of whom they may have heard—a tolerable determined man, who may not be able to talk as big as the Lexington people, but who can fight like all creation; and who may take it into his head to make deals speak for him. Well, in New Mexico, Uncle Sam has also a few men, under that fighting devil, Worth, who probably has never pestered his head much about abstractions, and might not choose to understand them. We take it for granted they would be balked in both these enterprises.

Suppose they make this "determined resistance" and "dissolution" at home—well, now, here is old Zach, who might, perhaps, not exactly understand what it is all about, and be unwilling to see a "dissolution of the Union" while he is President, and, like old Jackson, order a fleet and Army into South Carolina to stop it. We take it, they could hardly succeed, let them try either of these three ways they choose. But here is what they say, on the 6th of March, at any rate, four months before dog-days; how they will carry it out, remains to be seen.

"Resolved, That the passage by Congress of the Wilmot Proviso, or any kindred measure embodying the same unjust principle, will be regarded as an outrage of the rights of the South which must be checked by "determined resistance" on our part, even if that resistance involves an appeal to arms, and the dissolution of the Union."

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Hon. R. S. DOWELL, having declined to become a Candidate for re-election to Congress, it devolves upon the Whigs of the Eighth Congressional District, to select their Candidate for the post. We see that they are about it, some steps having been taken towards calling a Convention. There can be no doubt of the success of the Whig nominees at the August Election, provided the unity and harmony of the party be preserved—and it therefore becomes those representing the District in Convention, to make such a choice as will be acceptable to the people, while he is one fully qualified to fill, with ability and credit to himself and his constituents, and honor to the State, the Seat in Congress, which belongs to that gallant Whig District.