to said in the progress of winflar opinions at listead of reduction of against every other State in greatly augmented.

eay, by an act of the Ganeral Assembly submilting the atmost disorder and confusion, ing these things to the people at the Polis. And I bold it to be the duty of their Representatives, as their Agents, to provide for the orderly and lawful in the City of New York, that great workshown is the City of New York, that great workshown is the City of New York, that great workshown is the City of New York, the City of N expression of the public mind whenever there is the manufacture of political capital, any well grounded belief that a settled discontent orn Democracy took possession of the prevails against the Constitutions as it is. The People may be trusted I am sure to decide for them-school in North Carolina, and at all events they have reserved that right in the existing Constitu-tion: and if such a law should be passed by the Legislature during my term of office, it shall be faithfully and fairly executed In my view of the subject, it will be my duty to

recommend to the approaching General Assembly such legislation consistently with the compromipeople to decide these questions for themselves. — And I owe it to candor to declare this to you upon the present occasion ; because the approaching election will take place several months before my first official Communication to the General Assem-

But to this Convention, to this Band of Whig Brothers, who have braved the "battle and the breeze" in many a hard fought field, I would say, let not questions of this kind divide you. Soffe not the organic law of the land, above all things, to become a party test. Learn from the course purand by your Representatives in the last Legislature that such questions form no test of party ad-bosion. For, in the various propositions in both Houses in regard to "Free Sulfrage" you found Whigs and Democrats voting together on one side, and Whigs and Democrats voting together on the other. Take counsel from our political adversaries, who, akhough they differ widely among themsalves on many questions, and especially upon Inmaintain to the bitter end their cohesive attraction as Democrats. Let us maintain our adhesion us members of the great conservative Whig Party upon national grounds.
WHIG PRINCIPLES.

The Whig party has its organization in the defence of the Constitution against the aggressions of the Executive; in defence of the Legislative department of the government against Executive influence. Executive dictation and the one man power. It is based upon regard for the Constitu-tion and obedience to law. We inculcate the doctrine of honesty, and fair dealing towards all nations, iniolability of the faith of treaties, of peace and friendship with all; economy in public expenditures; opposition to wars not demanded for the safety, defence or honor of the nation; to standing armies in time of peace, national debts and heavy We are not sectional but conservative taxation. We propose no test that cannot be submitted to by citizens of every section with whom the Constitu tion, as it is, is of binding force. We believe in progress within the Constitution; in wise legislation in aid of commerce, agriculture, manufactur We discard ing industry, science and the arts. that sort of progress that shall evade or over-ride any one of the obligations of the solemn political compact made by our fore-fathers. As No Whigh we go for the maintenance of "Sonthern Rights," and property as guarantied by law; and against the machinations of abolition fanatics, demagogues and agitators. We claim the protection and preservation of our rights under the Constitution as it is. We invoke no aid from Assemblies nor Conventions of doubtful purposes and designs; and of undefined powers; Conventions arbitrarily and irregularly appointed and irrespon-

wible to the people.

We are for no bragging and bluster. When the remedies provided by our compact of union shall have been tried in vain, and the rights of the outh shall be withheld or violated by the unjust and arbitrary force of despotic numbers, we will then inquire into the new mode and measure of redress with the spirit and the energy necessary to vindicate and maintain them.

Unilshed calemity shall arrive we are for that great logacy bequeathed to us by our Fathers, the UNION OF THE STATES.

It is union that gives us wealth, prosperity, strongth, security. It is on that strong arch the foundation on which the Dome of that Goddess can stand. We say with the eloquent and patri-

one American Poet,
"Sail on, Oh Ship of State,
Sail on, Oh, Union! strong and great! Ifumanity, with all its fears, With all the hope of future years, Is hanging breathless on thy fate. We know what master laid thy keel What workman wrought thy ribs of steel, Who made each mast, and sail, and rope What anvils rang, what hammers beat, In what a forge and what a heat,

Were shaped the anchors of thy hope."
God forbid that we shall ever encounter the fearful evil of overturning that for which our fore-fa thers lived, and for which the good and the great are all prepared to tail and to die.

DEEOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

What are the principles of this Party? What have they professed? By what seductive charm did they win the confidence of the People, and how dia they redeem their pledges?

They set out with the one term Principle for the office of President of the United States. That members of Congress should not be appointed to office. For retrenchment and reform in the expenditures of the Government; and for a fair distribution of public patronage, and against pro-

How were these pledges redeemed? Gen, Jackson declared upon his going into office that it was advisable to limit the service of Chief Magistrate to a single term of 4 or 6 years; and argued that the adoption of the rule would tend to secure the in-Sependence of such Department of the Government and promote the healthful and equitable administration of the trusts which it created."

Long before the expiration of his first term, up importunity of letters written by his friends sylvania Legislature, he was again nominated by that body for re-election. His prewions firm conviction of the great impropriety of such course suddenly vanished. A second term became at once a very proper thing. He accepted the nomination and that was the last me heard

of carrying out the one-term principle.

Again; They argued before the people the members of Congress should not be appointed to office during the term for which they were elected nor within two years thereafter—that they should ent and should be placed beyond the ch of Executive influence. What was the prac-2 Why, no sooner had their candidate reached the White House than he commenced appointing inembers of Congress to office. Five members of the Cabinet were takendrom Congress and only one from the people at large. And the record of that day exhibits the very consistent fact of 23 members of Congress appointed to offices of variof Congress appl

they told us that Executive pat-treased, was increasing and should. They called for reform in every

on of officers, their number was The public expenditures The Union.

Who her those who desire a change constitute than enough provided for by our Constitution, that is to endeath of the Government were those who have a charge and office by our Constitution, that is to endeath of the Government were thrown and the Government were thrown into the nimost disorder and confusion. As a promised "retreachment," take the Custom House in the City of New York, that great workshop for orn Democracy took possession of the Government there were employed in that catablishment we are told, 175 men. At the close of that dynasty there were 500

The expenses of collecting the Revenue at the commencement of Democratic reign were \$200, reduction and retrenchment, they were \$500,000 All this too while the amount of labor and the a mount of revenue collected remained about the

Again: The Democracy when soliciting the reins of the Government commended themselves to the favorable regard of the people by their louid denunciation of the proscriptive policy. up their hands with holly horror at the change made by Mr. Clay when Secretary of State some few Printers of the laws. The old by this new sect that in every situation party and party feelings should be avoided. That patriotism, talents and integrity should be the passport to office. That the President ought not to be the heal of a party, but the head of nation. With the avowal of these liberal and generous centiments as to the administration of satronage; and with declarations of absolute abcorrence of the proscriptive policy, they succeeded triumphantly in the election. How did that turn why they commenced an immediate transfer to their own partizan press of the printing of the laws, dismissing all others; appointing tors and those connected with the Democratic Press to office; and making a general sweep of the officers and agents of the Government from ington to J. Q. Adams inclusive had, in a period of 32 years made only about 130 removals, this proscription-hating, even-handed party in the first ear of its career had made more than 1500 remo-Men dismissed who were in the language of one of their party, of the purest virtue; upon whose character no stain was ever fixed before; usily regarded by all who knew them as eminentpossessing honesty, capacity and fidelity in

This flugrant abandonment of their pledges about proscription was pursued with unmitigated rigor throughout the whole course of the Administration of Jackson, Van Buren and Polk.

Indeed so omnipotent had this rule of devotion to party and bestowal of office on partizans beome, that even when our Country was engaged with a foreign foe, when party distinctions should be buried, when Whigs no less than Democrats struck for the honor of our Flag and mingled their blood in one common stream in upholding the honor of the Republic, this cardinal rule of proscripion was still paramount. In the appointment of the officers for our Army in the Mexican War, some two or three General officers and a few sub alterns were taken from the Whigs, while all the remainder, amounting to about 800, were taken from the Democracy.
In this reckless violation of profession and falsi-

fication of promises you search in vain for Democratic principles. And although in the definitions of modern Democracy, I will not employ the nsulting language used by their own distinguished leader, that "they are held together by no principle, but the cohesive power of puplic plunder,"
"yet to what else than unscrupulous and inordinate thirst for the spoils," can be ascribed their bitter and viruent opposition to Gen. Taylor's Administration? No sooner had he been installed into office than it was formally announced by the official Organ of Democracy, that no matter what aspect the future might wear, the policy of the President was to be opposed to the "bitter end."

With cause or without cause, his Administra-

tion was to be broken down. Accordingly no matter what have been his measures they arraigned, condemned and stagmatized as the offfally or corruction. they shocked the common sense of the country caricatures so extravagant, that they betrayed their malignity and falsehood on their face : vituperation coarse beyond all parallel in partizan controversy: base insinuations, bold falsehood, unsparing abuse, have been poured out without stint or forbearance upon the devoted head or the gallant Hero, whose only offence has been that of covering the Flag of his country with imperishable glory on the fields of carnage and of victory, and winning in a pacific elective contest, the highest honors of a grateful people.

The Whig party of North Carolina by a majori-

ty of 8000 votes contributed to bring him into power, and we will be the last to desert the standard of the brave old soldier. Unschooled in party tactics, he takes his position under the lesson in the Constitution. Undismayed by factionists and demagogues he adheres to a line of policy, which he deems essential to the peace and safety of the na-

He has been trie d in the field, tried in the Cabinet: tried by difficult and embarrassing questions at home, and delicate relations with for powers: tried by the artillery of the most uncrulous party press: tried by legislators, both north and south, in a fearful struggle on questions of th most momentus concern. In all these conficts both foreign and domestic, Gen. Taylor has borne himself as a man and a natriot.

Standing now unmoved, as he did amidst the storm and thunder on the eventful field of Buena Vista, when the flower and strength of his army were anjustly withdrawn from him, and he was left with a hundful of troops to be borne down and destrayed by the irresistible force of unequal aumself-poised by his awnindomitable courage, and energy and decision, he falters neither to the right-hand nor to the left, but now as then, strikes for his country, his whole country.

The Whig party may well congratulate the solves and the antion, in having at the head of affairs, such a mass at such a tremendous crisis as the present. A crisis which has paralyze all legislation by our Congress: disturbed the ord and hatred among brethren of the same great national family; threatens to deliver over archy and civil war, a people heretofore united by the strongest ties of historic recollections of the nited in the same fraternal bond of kindred and affection and interest. A crais in our history affection and interest. A crais in our matory resulting from the acquisition of vast regions of territous purchased most dearly by a lavish effusion of the blood and treasure of the country, which was forgood by the Whigs as with prophetic vision: against the consummation of which their best energies have been uncersingly directed—a portentous disaster for which the Whig party in in no sort-responsible. A crisis so threaten duty of those in power in our natio

The sectional struggle in which our country is now cogneyed, and which has been brought upon us by the malvessation of Mr. Polk's administration, involves not our own alone, but the destiny of civil liberty throughout the earth. The contest must be made to terminate. Public sentiment

test must be made to ferminate. Public sentiment demands of Congress to settle it. The path of safety and reform can, in my solemn opinion, aluge be found in the moderate connecls.

the same bunner -- VETORY WILL BE CERTAIN AND

## NASHVILLE CONVENCION.

This ridiculous assemblage having disperour readers will no doubt be auxieue to are an insults; and we place before them its results and future reference. Of course they will have no weight with anybody. An Address was also adopted, which we have not yet seen. We have some faith in Congress-we have none in irresponsible Conventions and fanatical cabals. They may do very well for the Red Republicans of the landbut we hope they are few.

The following resolutions were adopted unani nously. They look like nonsense to us:

1. Resolved, That the territories of the United States belong to the people of the several States, as their common property; that the citizens of the several States had equal right to migrate, with their property, to tiose territories, and be protected in the enjoyment of their property, so long as the territories remain under the charge of the gov

Resolved, that Congress has no power to exclude from territory of the United States, property lawfully belonging to the States of the Union d any act which may be passed by Congress to effect this result, is a plain violation of the constitotion of the United States.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to provide civil governments for the territories, as the spirit of American institutions forbids the mainten the officers and agents of the Government; to the highest dignitary in the diplomatic corps; to the highest dignitary in the diplomatic corps in the highest dignitary in t enjoyment of religious freedom, the facedom of the press, trial by jury, and all other rights of person or property, as secured or recognised in the courts of the United States, are necessarily youd; and so soon as such territories become American territory, it is the duty of the federal government to make early provision for the enactmen of those laws which may be expedient and necessary to secure to the inhabitants and emigrants to such refritories the full benefit of the constitution in assertion of their rights.

4. Resolved, that to protect property existing in the several States of the Union, the people of the States have invested the federal government with the powers of war and negotiations, and of sustaining armies and navies, and prohibited to the State authorities the exercise of the same powers they made no distinction in the protection of the roperty to be defended, nor was it allowed to the eral government to detennine what should be held as property; whatever the States hold as property, the government is bound to recognise and dend as such. Therefore, it is the sense of this convention that all the acts of the federal government which tend to denationalize property of any description recognised in the constitution, in favor of the proprietors of other property, are acts directly opposed to the South.

5. Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federa vernment to recognise, and fiimly to maintain the equal rights of the citizens of the several States in the territories of the United States, and to repudiate the power to make a discrimination between the proprietors of different species of property in the federal legislation. The fulfilment of this duty by the federal government would greatly tend The laws of the States relative to restore peace. to the protection to be afforded, are perfectly plain, and any attempts to weaken or destroy the any citizen upon American territory, are plain and palpable violations of the fundamental law under

which the government exists.

6. Resolved, That the slaveholding States cannot, and will not, submit to the enactment, by Congrees, of any law imposing onerous conditions or class between different sections of the Union cause it is the deliberate opinion of this Convention, that the tolerance of Congress has given to the nation the impression that lederal authority might be employed incidentally to subvert or weaken the institutions existing in a State which is confessedly beyond their jurisdiction and control-a main cause of the discord which menages the existence of the Union, and which has well nigh destroyed the efficient action of the government itself.

7. Resolved, that the performance of this duty is required by the fundamental law of the Union; and the equality of the several States composing the Union cannot be disturbed without disturbed the frame of the American institutions. ciple is violated in the case of the citizens slaveholding States, if power to enter the terriries with their property is not inwfully acquired .-In these States the warfare against the tigwar apon the constitution. The defenders of one right are defending the constitution; and those ho deny or impugn its existence, are unfaithful to the constitution; and if disunion follows, the destroyers of these rights are the disunionists.

Resolved. That the performance of its dutie upon this principle, we declare, would enable Congress to remove the embarrassments in which the country is now involved. The vacant territories of the United States, no longer regarded as places for sectional rapacity and ambinion, would be grad-ually re-occupied by inhabitants drawing to them, their interests and feelings, institutions bases the principles of the constitution; to them would be on wratly applied governments formed on American ideas, and approved of by the constituents of that particular section.

9. Ressived. That a recognition of this princi ple would deprive the questions between Texas and the United States of their sectional character, and would leave them for adjustment, without disturbce from sectional prejudice and passion, upon the considerations of magnanimity and

10. Resolved, That a recognition of this prinle would infuse the principle of conciliation in the discussion and adjustment of this question, and would guarantee an early and satisfactory ter-

11. Resolved, Tthat in the event of a dominan majority refeating to recognise the constitutional rights we ascert, or should continue to deny the igations of a federal government to maintain them, then it is the recommendation of this con-vention that the territories should be treated as roperty, and divided between the sections of the so that the rights of both sections be ade quately secured in their respective shares; that we re aware this course is open to great objections but we are ready to acquiesce in the adoption of the line of 36 30 North lustude, extending to the ific occur, un-extreme concean siderations of what is due to the stability

rention, that controversy should be ended, either by the recognition of the constitutional rights of the Southern people, or by an equitable partition of the territories; that the speciacle of a confederacy or States, involved in guarcale over the events of a war in which the American arms were crowned with glory, is humiliating; that the innorpora-tion of the Wilmot Proviso, in the offer, of a set-rlement—a proposition which the Sauthungards as

the consiliating policy, and the conservative prin-ciples of the Whig party. Let us then, as a band country; the termination of this controvers by country; the termination of this controversy brothers, uphold that party.

Berying all minor or local jealousies, let us stand mox to the chance which attaches to the difficulty soulder to shoulder to maintain that party. In

Let us then, my friends, emblazon upon our shields the principles of Whigs. Inscribe upon the sacred folds of our ensign the talismanic motion. our Order. Let us all rally at the same watch- the condition in which the convention fieds the word, and marching with undivided front under question to for all ingress, it does not feel at liber

## THE MALEIGH TIMES

Marior, Manig, and the Union



Fridan Morning, June 21, 1850.

IT THE RALEIGH PORES will be furnish ing the Gubernatorial Campaign, say till 15th of August, for 50 cents. Will our friends make up

GOVERNOR MANLY'S APPOINTMENTS. Gov. Munly proposes to meet and address th

People at the following times and places: At Wentworth, on Saturday, Monday, Wednesday, Germantown. Rockford, Friday, Monday, Wednesday, J. ffrson, Watsuga C. H. Friday, Wilkesboro', Lenoir. Monday. Wednesday. Morganton, Priday. Monday, Asheville. Waynesville, Wednesday Thursday, Scott's Creek, Franklin. Saturday Tuesday, Murphy,

## WHIG STATE CONVENTION-ITS AUTHORITY.

By reference to the proceedings of this body, in ur present paper, it will be seen that every section of the State was well represented by enlightened and respectable Whigs, in number sufficient for all the purposes of party organization; and when it is recollected that its deliberations and decisions were characterised by the utmost harmony and unanimity, its action calls for and should command the cheerful support of the Whige of the State.

We are aware, and we would not wish to hide from our readers, that in one particular Congressional District, the 1st., among a portion of the people of Rutherford, and perhaps a few in other counties, there was a foregone conclusion not to support Gov. Manly, if he should be the nominee of the Whig party. It is to be regretted that that particular section was not fully represented in the convention. Had their Delegates come down, their objections would have been fairly and respectfully considered, and a better opportunity would have been presented of understanding, and if possible, removing the cause of their complaints .-We are compelled however, to view the case in restraints on individuals to remove with their prop- the attitude they have presented it from the dissider, in the first place, that one or two counties would hardly assume to rule the State ;-especially when not represented in the State Convention, ope or two counties would not presume to dictate to and overawe the whole Whig party; we have and the other mountain regions, opposed by a 11 vote for a Democrat, when a gallant faith-Way can adstator Governor is in the field! W stern North Carolina a ded in bringing into time, the naked principle that slavery shall be for word of the North Carolina Whige-and it is to head of the Wilmet Previso! malign and traduce the West to suppose that they will desert our Banner under such eireumstances.

we view it, which concern every county and all we quote the very words of his published addressfuse to support its numinations-for the bond of Those who took part in the Convention proceedings. or, by their absence impliedly consented to its acton, are bound to an honorable recognition of its measures ;-their participation, or the implication of approval, is deemed a willingness to merge personal feelings in the general good; and no man or men can retain the confidence of a party, who set at defiance its fairly expressed opinions. But consider the risk of so doing. The State of North Carolina is the most reliable Whig State in the Union-the "Southern Star" that never sets. Her their glorious banner triumphantly a'er every hardstricken field ; and like our Noble Old Leader, GENERAL TAYLOR, they "never surregider!" Are we cold and dead to our high reputation hitherto? On the contrary, are we not resolved to sustain it, at every hazard, that when North Carolina speaks, Sours. her voice may be always respected, and carry, as it has hitherto done, the wary great weight to which if is entitled ?

The truth is, the time for detate and choice of a nominee is past. That choice is fixed by the free votes of the Whig Delegates of the State in Convention assembled. All of us could not have our choice-else would there be a hundred "Richmonds in the field;" but all of us can, and it is our duty

concrably the man upon whom the Whig party have united. This alone is necessary for his electins-and as good Whig. by factiom opposition, will for one moment think of acting otherwise.

We make great allowances for all who differ from us; we pay due deference to their seculiar feelings, sectional though they be-but what we contend for is-and we think we are reasonable and right,-that these are not to outweigh that fair and steady support which each and all of un ought to give to Whig principles. Our candidate s thonest, capable and faithful to the Constitution;" he is a true Whig, known and approved from the formation of a Whig party, and zeal-ous for Whig principles. Id are not these qualifications of more importance may his name, or his location, or any sectional objection which may his location, or any sectional objection which may be brought against him? We take so; and and every true Whig, who will dispassionately view the subject will think with us; and for the success of great and enduring principles, and the party to which he belongs, cast his vote cheerfully for the Nominee of the Whig State Convention.

DAVID S. REID-THE PROVISOIST. Our readers know, by this time that David & Resident han a minuted by the late Democratic in as the secondinate for Governor. True, and ished somer in the Standard of the 12th two days lefters the Convention took him up, declaring "I conceive it due alike to myself and to my friends to respectfully decline the nomination and to request the Convention not to consider my name as one of those from allong which the selection is to be made;" but that was all gammon and sheer hypocricy. Besides, the letter was dated the 25th of May, and had been suppressed for a fortnight; and this publication on the very eve of the nomination, was only intended as an exhibition of mock-modesty, as disgusting as hypocritical-for no doubt one of the members of the Convention which met the day after its publication, had secret missives in his pocket which did away with all the meck bashfulness of the published letter-and the event has demonstrated the paltry trick contemplated from the beginning. What miserable vanity must Mr. Reid have, if he thinks any merit can attach to the appearance of having reluctantly conserted to become a candidate for an office which he so greatly desired two years ago!

Of course, Mr. Reid is the Democratic candi date. As we neither love nor fear him, we shall take the liberty of examining into his public character fully and freely, and hold him up to the peo ple of North Carolina, in the first place, as one who betrayed the rights of the South when he voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it; and therefore he is utterly unworthy of the support and confidence of the people of North Caro-

Mr. Benton (good Democratic authority,) says, in his speech delivered at Lexington, (Mo.) on the 7th July, 1849, that he introduced the amendment into the Oregon bill that passed it with the Wilmot proviso attached; and it was done to assert the unlimited power of Congress over slavery in the Territories. And that, as a naked, absolute, un conditional exercise of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject, the Oregon bill with the anti-slavery clause, received the approving signature of President Polk, with the sanction of his whole Cabinet. DAVIDS, REID VOTED FOR THE OREGON BILL, with the anti-slavery clause attached, in the House of Representatives, on the 16th January, 1847 .- [See Con. Globe, 2d Sess. 29th Cong. p. 198.

Mr. Calhoun (also a good and true Democrat, erty into the territories of the United States, or to tance of their mountain home ; and when we con- and first-rate authority,) in his reply to the above eech, says "In reference to the Oregon passed at the session preceding the last, the North contended for the absolute right to exclude slavery from all the Territories; and announced their de termination to do so against the efforts of the South not lost our confidence that, when the nominee of to compromise the question by extending the Misthat party appears before the people of Rutherford, souri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean. The offer was scornfully refused, and the bill passed without Democrat, the number of the Democratic party, any compromise. It was intended, indeed, to be or will not bear to long in giving a support, due the practical assertion of the naked principle that ard aching devotion to Whig principles. | Congress had the power claimed for it by the Wilmot proviso."

DAVID S. REID, the Locofoco candidate for cann to I lave it To support Governor Governor, voted for the passage of this Oregon bill, which according to Mr. Benton and Mr. Calhoun learn! Government which the Whigs of seserted and recognised and established for the first power To support Gov. Manly is to uphold and ever excluded from the Territories! And the efent the Constitution and union of the States .- Democratic party put up such a man as a candi-"TAYLOR MANLY AND THE UNIOR," is the watch- date for Governor-with that abomination upon his

Now, Mr. Reid might claim to be excusable for voting for this bill, had be voted for it on the ground But there are other and strong considerations that it was a compromise-but even this slender connected with this subject, in the light in which hope is taken away-for Mr. Calhoun says-and the Whigs of the State. No party can long pre- "That was the first bill containing the Wilmot serve its organization, or even its existence, when provise that ever passed, as has been stated—passits members reject its fairly expressed views, or re- ed solely to assert the absolute right of doing as it pleases. All others, including the ordinance of the question of power, as has been frequently enown.\*\*

Mr. Reid stands, therefore, in this attitude before the people of North Carolina, THAT HE VOTED FOR THE PIBST BILL which established the naked principle of the Wilmot Proviso!

Now, if the Wilmot provise be unconstitutional (and the Democrats of North Carolina profess to believe it so,) that bill which contains it must have one feature against which any person who believes it unconstitutional is bound to vote, or else he a proud and gallant Whig soldiers have exerborne for smorn Representative. Who then betrayed the South on this subject?-who betraved North Carolinal We answer that FORTY SEVEN Souther Democrate noted for the Oregon bill with the Wil-

And that DAVID S. REID, JAMES McKAY TRAVED NORTH CAROLINA by voting for what they hold to be unconstitutional for the sake of their par ty, and ought to have no trust committed to their hands by North Carolina freemen!

What a pretty and consistent figure soes Ba S. Reid cut now, on this anbject! In 1845, for the convenience of a Democratic Administration, to slo this surrender our preferences for the ano- he yated to pass a bill with the Wilgres provise. In be a daily mail.

cess of the Whig party, and support fairly and 1850, the party to which he belongs declares the the Missouri Compromise "DETRACTS" from our constitutional rights; and yet nominates THE MAN whose voted for a bill which recognised the naked principle of the unlimited power of Congress.

A Provisoist for Governor of North Carolinadoomed from the start!

THE OLD SPOILSMAN IN THE HARNESS. General Romulus M. Saunders may now be re-

garded as once more in the political harness, and the enlisted thrall of bitter-endism. When he returned from Spain, and took up the subject of State improvement, in a manner which we deemed highly creditable to himself, there were those who believed him sincere when he declared that he was done "traversing the State us a political pilgrim," and intended to devote the remainder of his days to the prosperity and improvement of North Carelina. Certainly, the solemnity of his declarations was very effecting. Then, the party squabbles of the day, in his eyes were utterly contemptible -for he had been to Spain, and come home much more of a conservative than when he set out. He had learned, too, to take an enlarged view of matters and things in this Republic-his vision was so much magnified, that he could'nt take in a petty party-but looked necessarily at great objects-the whole State at once, and all her diversified interests. He spoke at the Greensboro' Convention, at Oxford, at Louisburg, at Raleigh, in the same vein, declaring he never would be a party man again. So sincere was he, so much of a patriot, so devotedly attached to State Improvements, that he declared, that if any of his Democratic friends came out as candidates who were opposed to these Improvements, that he would take the stump against them-that if opposition to improvements was the Democratic doctrine the Democratic party ought to go to the d-l; and that he would vote for a Whig who favored them, in preference to a Democrat who opposed them. With all these pledges and professions of lofty

patrictism, the true friends of Improvement were highly gratified. They were glad to find that General Saunders stood with them. He had left home, the recipient of an office which had been bestowed for party services, alone, not on account of merit or ability;-covered all over with the mire of the dirty slough of party politics in which he had been floundering for twenty years, his unscrupulous partizanship had at length been rewarded with a full share of the spoils of the succensful victors to whom they belonged, according to his and their creed. He was minister to Spain-" unhappy Spain !"-for three years and a half; did nothing it is true, but let the cat out of the wallet about Mr. Polk's secret negotiations; but he pocketed his anug salary; resigned to keep from being turned out, and preached up his greatness and magnanimity for so doing; and came home so bringful of putriotism that he did'nt mean to play the "political pilgrim" any more-but go all for the State and

To be sure, some people did say he saw the Presidency of the North Carolina Railroad in the din distance-but that could'nt be-for the mission to "unhappy Spain" had been sufficiently profitable to make him an independent and true patriot.

nothing for himself.

Alas! that all these dreams of patriotism should turn out a mere flash in the pan and end in smoke.

Alas! that so much red-hot enthusiasm should se soon be cooled by a plunge into the muddy waters of party strife! For no sooner does the "ole Spoilsman" behald the mustering of the clans for the political battle than all his virtuous and lofty resolutions give way, about as suddenly as they were formed-and, having risen like a rocket, he falls ike a stick. He never intended to be a party man yet has he meekly put on the "collar." The only excuse left him is similar to that of Benedict in the play, "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I should live till I were married." When Gen. Saunders resolved to become a patriot be did'nt think his party might need his services .--When he thought of living without "the spoils," he did'nt think of the small pickings which might be offered to him in Wake County-and, small though they be, the late Minister to " unhappy Spain" is willing to accept the little that may be made by a Commoner from Wake. He has lost his lofty patriotism, and returns once more to the

Hence we see him standing up in the Democratic Convention, "the tongue of the trump to them a'," and abusing the whige in his old-fashioned style. We shall take the liberty of speaking of ium as a prominent public man; of chronicling his exploits upon that "new arena;" and of exhibiting to the whigs of Wake, whose votes he has the effrontery to ask, the naked character of the bitter partizan and unscrapalous politician.

"beggarly elements" of a petty office !

WORDS OF A PROPHET. We were not aware, until we heard his speech in the Democratic Convention on Friday last, that our young townsman and triend, Major WM. J. CLARE, was anything of a seer or prophet; if so, his reputation in that line of business has not hithits union must be the good faith of those associated. 1787, were passed as compromises, which waived erto been very widely blown. He ventured, however, upon the prophecy that his party was to beat us this time—and we place the prediction up-on record, with the other veracious doings of thus Convention, in order that we may bring it up abont the middle of August and look at it. "Not that we put any faith in it at all; nor are we the least scared about it. We expected, from the zeal and arder with which he commenced, that he migh forget himself before he got through-or lose eight of the fact that this is an old prediction which has failed every two years out of twelve or fourteenand, until some patent mode of duplicating Democratic votes, or destroying Whig votes, shall be invented and put into successful operation, musconsequently fail again. It takes a Locofoco bahe mot Provise in it, while they all denied its 24 years, we imagine, in grow up into a voter constitutionality, and therefore BETEAVED the and as the Whig population increases the fastest according to our calculation (we never predict, North Carolina will be a Whig State until th AND JOHN REEVES JONES DANIEL up. Major's oldest son attains his majority. We shall rest safe, therefore, for the present, PMANH

> NEW POST OFFICE. IT WA A new Post Office has just been established a Barclaysville, in Cumberland County, of which C. C. Barboe, Esq. has been appointed Postmas ter. As the new P. O. is upon the stage sout from Raleigh to Fayetteville, we suppose there wi