

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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POLITICAL.

From the Republic. SOUTHERN INTERESTS AND NATIONAL INTERESTS.

"The interests of the South and their protection," says the Lynchburg *Virginian*, "have been, and will be, the great objects of investigation and thought. They have produced a general clamor throughout the South, a clamor which is so huge as to arrest all legislative action and engross the divided attention of Congress in their discussion. They have given rise to an agitation which is threatening in its aspect, and promises to be dangerous in its termination. To afford Southern interests a just protection, essential changes have been proposed in the Constitution, establishing an equilibrium between the North and South. The true idea of protection has not been formed, and, consequently, the true idea of protection has not been instituted. The best possible protection to Southern rights is the development of Southern resources."

We quote this paragraph from a well written article, sensible, moderate, and judicious, and have to express our strong feeling of gratification with which we behold such indications of a sound, intelligent public opinion upon the subject referred to, as ripening to maturity in the great State of Virginia, where opinions once formed are not lightly changed. May we not hope that the period is arriving, and already at hand, when nothing more will be heard of Northern interests, as antagonistic to the comprehensive phrase, NATIONAL INTERESTS?

The policy which seeks to develop the resources of the country, which tends to create, and to encourage a variety of industrial pursuits, where he means and facilities exist to make such diversity of occupation profitable, is a policy as well adapted to one portion of the country as to another. If the benefits which such a system calculated to yield have been availed of more extensively in one section than in another, it is not because the system itself is partial or sectional in its nature. Far from it. The necessities of a sterile region and of a rigorous climate may impel an active, energetic population to greater efforts than may seem requisite to the inhabitants of warmer and more fertile sections; yet the latter will find, sooner or later, that however prodigal nature may be in her gifts, she bestows nothing except in trust, and with the inexorable condition of improvement by industry.

The State of Virginia, by the steady prosecution of her grand system of public works, is laying the foundations of a prosperity which promises to be as sure and permanent as her great resources are abundant. From position, from extent of territory, from the variety and profusion of her elements of wealth, the Old Dominion possesses advantages which only need to be improved to place her, where she rightfully belongs, at the head of our great family of States, and to keep her there. With the progress of her internal improvements, manufacturing industry will keep pace, and trade will flow in to occupy the new channels prepared for it.

The State of Georgia is furnishing at this moment some very significant illustrations of what the South can do in the way of developing home resources. She is not only the first cotton-growing State in the Union, but she has also, as stated by Mr. STEPHENS, one of her able Representatives in the House, some thirty-five cotton factories in operation, and a great many more hastening to completion; one of them has, or soon will have, ten thousand spindles; and two hundred looms capable of turning out eight thousand yards of cloth per day. Her yarns are already finding their way to the markets of the North and foreign countries; and the day is not distant, adds Mr. STEPHENS, when she will take the lead in the manufacture, as well as the production, of this great staple. Georgia, moreover, has six hundred and fifty miles of railroad in operation, at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars, and two hundred more in the progress of construction. Her public debt, in the mean time, is but a little over eighteen hundred thousand dollars, and her stocks are at a premium.

The advantages of having the raw material at the doors of the manufacturers must always secure to the South, in the manufacture of the heavier cotton fabrics, a decided superiority over the cotton manufacturers of the North. While there is much embarrassment experienced at this time in the Northern cotton-mills, in consequence of an imperfect and unstable system of domestic policy, the Southern manufacturers seem to be doing a fair business—although as the system extends amongst them and gets to include the finer fabrics in which the raw material will not constitute the chief element of value, the necessity of a fixed policy of protection will be strongly felt in that quarter as elsewhere.

An English journal—a Liverpool paper, we think, although the reference to its title is lost—makes some very candid acknowledgments on the subject of the domestic policy best adapted to the United States. "The Americans," it says—and with these general remarks we shall conclude our own—

"have coal, iron, timber, and can raise sufficient cotton for the world. They have exhaustless supplies of corn and provisions, cheap and fertile lands, no taxes worth mentioning. Why, then, should they not manufacture for themselves? Why should cotton be brought four thousand miles to England, to be spun and woven in Lancashire, and be carried some three or four thousand miles more to the United States to be consumed? We cannot see any reason for it. It is true, that England has had the start in manufactures, but what right has she to expect to be always first in the race? The Americans are not only justified in protecting their own interests, but as the President says, 'it is the right and duty of Congress to encourage domestic industry, which is the great source of national wealth and prosperity.' Sounder policy was never broached; truer words never uttered."

A PATRIOTIC PRESIDENT.

The *Scioto* (Ohio) Daily Gazette, though itself favoring the President's plan, warmly repudiates the idea that that patriotic and noble hearted man will endeavor to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives. The tribute which the Gazette pays to the self devotion and love of country which distinguish Gen Taylor, will find a warm response all over this broad land.

SELF DEVOTION OF THE PRESIDENT.—What sensitive American mind can ever forget the noble resolve of General Taylor, when a National Executive, envious of his glorious fame and rising popularity, stripped him of his veteran regiments, in their victorious progress towards the enemy's capital, and advised him "to shut himself up in Monterey?" To Monterey he did go, but not to stop there. With scant troops as he could muster, volunteers of all arms, he pushed on to the verge of the great Mexican desert, where the junction of the division of a gallant brother officer was possible, and there awaited the approach of the hosts of Santa Anna, who came catering over the plain, confident of an easy victory. Then it was that the heart of the Patriot Chief burned within him. His courageous soul not only served to fill himself with confidence, but inspired every man with the resolution of a host. It was there, when his little army was outflanked by the hostile multitudes, that he resolved, to do or die—then it was that "he asked no favors of the Government at home, and shrank from no responsibility."

As was General Taylor, so is President Taylor. On every contingency that has yet arisen, he has been found equal to the crisis, always regulating his official conduct by the dictates of simple duty. No difficulty, no threats, no surprise, swerves him from this course. As he planted the star-spangled banner on the heights of Buena Vista, so he plants himself fast by the Constitution, and his own convictions of the true intent of that instrument, in relation to the President's duties, as revealed in the letters of Jefferson. If wrong be committed, by bad laws, he is determined that Congress shall be responsible. If his own suggestions, in reference to the California Question, be not adopted, he will sanction whatever Congress may enact in regard to it. We are thoroughly assured, by every public act of his life, that such is Gen Taylor's position. Indulgence in pride of opinion, with him, will not weigh a feather, when balanced against the country's good.

CONSISTENCY.

The Nashville Convention went out like the "last laugh of an old candle." It died a death so easy and so quiet, that few seem to have known or cared about the moment of its departure. It may seem, therefore, an ungracious task, to disturb its remains; yet we cannot help contrasting a single article of its last Will and Testament, with the opinions expressed by some of its most fervent advocates, but little more than a twelve-month ago.

"The Nashville Convention adopts, if we understand its principles, the Missouri Compromise line of 36, 30. The original meeting held in Jackson, (Miss.) in May 1849, through their committee, reported it to the world as their unalterable opinion that 'the Constitution could not be compromised.' With regard to this very question of 36, 30, it held the following strong and unmistakable language:

"It will be with our people to say whether they will meet our brethren of the North in good faith, should it be tendered, in carrying out the 'Missouri Compromise' not as a matter of intrinsic obligations, but by common consent. We deny most positively, its legal validity as an act of legislation. A constitutional principle admits of no compromise by Congress. To compromise is to assert and exercise the right to do so, and the consequent right to legislate on the subject, which we utterly deny."

We hardly think it worth while to waste words upon the ridiculous dilemma in which these wise men have involved themselves.—*Rich. Whig.*

SOUTHERN FANATICISM.

A writer proposes the following remedy for southern grievances, in a late number of the *Columbia* (S. C.) *Telegraph*. It is passing strange that such a pernicious nonsense should find a place in any respectable paper. The southern cause has been irretrievably prejudiced by these ridiculous ebullitions of pot valor, which find such luxurious growth in the Palmetto State, and we are only surprised that the intelligent and respectable press of that State should encourage such Bolshaks, by publishing their ridiculous, vain boasts. This pink of chivalry says:—*N. O. Picayune.*

"My idea is, first to perfect the union of the south, now happily in progress. Secondly, to dissolve the Union immediately, form a southern confederacy, and take possession by force of arms of all the territories suitable for slavery, which would include all south of the parallel of the latitude of Missouri. Let this territory then be settled up by slaveholders. Let the southern States give a tract of land and one slave to every poor family who will settle there. * * * The south are interested to bring on the contest as soon as possible."

Therefore I say—this, this is the auspicious moment. The opportunity is presented in the meeting of the Nashville Convention. Let us use the opportunity. Let the Convention act!"

THE ADMINISTRATION.

The incessant abuse poured out by some of the more rabid of the Locooco journals, and upon members of the Cabinet, has been so indiscriminate, as to have lost all effect, even upon their own party. There is such a thing as over doing opposition, and this has been exemplified most fully in references to the administration. The charges have been so gross, and so coarsely repeated, that the great body of the people set them down as the ravings of common scolds.

There never was a set of men, (as we are informed by persons with good opportunities of observation,) who have performed their public duties more diligently and faithfully than the members of the present cabinet. They are incessantly employed in the laborious and increasing business of their respective offices, and have no time, even if they have the disposition to play the part of politicians.

The absurd cry that some of them have allowed and paid old claims, will have but little effect upon the reflecting men of the country. The complaint for years has been that just claims against the government have been disregarded, and their payment refused for no substantial reason, whilst the public money has been flung by faithless agents, not one of whom has been brought to a proper reckoning for his misdeeds.

When we remember the Swartwouts, the Boyds, the Harries, and other notorious delinquents, who were allowed to gorge themselves upon the spoils, in the Van Buren and Polk eras, and go off without punishment we can scarcely suppose that legitimate fault can be found with the present heads of departments for the allowance of honest claims, acknowledged to be such by sound and disinterested judges.

The Cabinet has nothing to fear from systematic and interested defamers—political scavengers, whose business is to rake the foul pools for every species of filth to cast upon those who stand between them and the spoils.

Rich. Repub.

THE REVENUE AND TARIFF.—The great objection urged by the Locooco against the tariff of '42, was that it yielded too much revenue. Their cry was that every dollar raised by a tariff was thus much abstracted from the pockets of the people, yet now they laud the present tariff principally upon the ground that it affords more revenue than the tariff of '42.—*Newark Daily Ad.*

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chron. and Sentinel.

THE GALPHIN CLAIM.—MR. BURT.

You are requested to publish the following letter. The original has been sent to Washington:

"WASHINGTON, 14th August, 1848.

"DEAR SIR: I have the pleasure to say that the bill in which you are interested has just been signed by the Speaker of the House, and will be approved by the President.

"With great respect, your obedient servant,

"ARMISTEAD BURT.

"Dr. M. GALPHIN."

Full memories require remembrances. They are now supplied, because they are refreshing.

The bill for the relief of Galphin passed on Saturday, the 12th of August. It was approved on the 14th, (Sunday intervened.) Whose "heifer was ploughed" with in the mean time? The "will" of the then President was spoken of as a "fixed fact." His approval was known in advance, or the guessing was so close as to have astounded the artistic skill of the east.

As a dolphin of the woods and a wild boar of the seas," we submit the following resolution:—"That the claim of the representatives of George Galphin was not a just demand against the United States."

Verily, "the pleasure" of '48 acidified in '50. It had a vinegar twang, and fit only for common "pickling."

In good sooth, the "will" of the President was pinched, in 1848, into an "approved" form. In 1850 it had been snubbed or smashed.

Oddbodkins! Mr. Burt is clever on a congratulatory and resolution. Let us be thankful, and watch.

OMEGA.

Nashville Conventions at the South and Abolition excitement at the North! How little do they affect the onward course of this great REPUBLIC! Eddies and ripples in the tide—how soon they are absorbed in the mighty current which, knowing "no retiring ebb," still keeps due on, enlarging as it goes, "strong without rage, without overflowing full," and bearing upon its bosom a destiny in comparison with which the fortune of CÆSAR are no more than the theme of a nursery tale!

With whatever freedom or flippancy men in any part of the Union, politicians, enthusiasts, fanatics, or others, may indulge in talk concerning the unity of this REPUBLIC and the facility with which it may be disintegrated, they would be very apt, if they should embody their ideas and purposes of dissolution in an overt act, to find themselves confronted by one of the sternest and most terrific realities that ever frowned upon treason. In the mean time the talk does little harm.—*Balt. Am.*

EARLY RISING.

'Mr. Smithers, how can you sleep so? The sun has been up these two hours.'

'Well what if it has? (hiccup.) He goes to bed at dark, while I'm on a bender till after midnight, (hiccup.) People talk about the sun being so smart. (Hiccup.) I should like to see him shine so late in the evening as I do, I would.—(hiccup.) He can't keep awake till nine o'clock, if his life depended on it.—(hiccup.) Its me they ought to look at—a son that's to be found in his orbit as long as the Castles are.—(hiccup.)'

Here Smithers fell back on the "feathers," and gave vent to a few more snore.

MISCELLANY.

DEFENCE OF MR. FORREST.—A lengthy and pointed defence of Edwin Forrest's late chastisement of N. P. Willis appears in yesterday's *Pennsylvania*, the editor of which paper is a very close friend of Mr. F. It is stated therein that the testimony which came out on Mr. Forrest's application for a divorce is but a tithe of what has since been discovered.

In regard to Willis' letter of defence against the testimony, the ground is taken that he was selected by his "confidants in shame," and forced by the wife, under threat of exposure, to make it, with a view of "crushing the husband, too," and saving himself and his confederates, by misrepresenting the character of Mr. Forrest and his deportment at his own residence. The statement then says:

"The writer of this happened to be near Mr. Forrest when the letter of Mr. Willis was received at Harrisburg. Nothing but the influence and interference of those who stood by him in his troubles prevented him from going to New York and branding his slanderer on the instant. Months ago, and when the testimony now before the country was unknown to even Mr. Forrest, he apprised Willis, in a public place in New York, after having heard of certain of his movements in reference to his (Forrest's) separation from his wife, (the result of the discovery of the Consuela letter,) that any other interference would be punished as it deserved. As soon as the Legislature adjourned, Mr. Forrest awaited the hour and the man, and finally, in a public place in New York, he horsewhipped his malignant slanderer."

The complaints against Mr. Forrest for using his greater physical advantages against Mr. Willis are met by pointing out the alleged still greater advantages which Mr. Willis had over him as the conductor of a public press—the head of a fashionable paper—the utterer of "columns eagerly believed by his readers." It is pointedly asked, "which is the most certain to turn life into a sense of torture and despair?"

As to why he did not attack Jamieson when he found him in an equivocal position with his wife, it is claimed that it was for a most conclusive reason. He was too ready to believe the assertion of his wife, whom he had never before suspected, that there was anything guilty in her conduct, and the character of Jamieson's "Consuela letter," when discovered, was such as to breed disgust of him.

In regard to all the other "guilty partners," he cannot see why he should let "the organ and the champion escape," in preference to them. Had he gone to law against Willis for his calumnies, he would have been charged with cowardice; and had he shot him down in his tracks, he would have been charged with murder, as feeling at the North is different from that in the South on such matters. In conclusion, it is predicted that Mr. Forrest will, in a few months, be "sustained not only by the law of the country, but by that higher law of public opinion."

A QUEER BOX.—An elderly gentleman from Virginia was last week on a visit to Washington city, enjoying his pleasant sights and sounds, and on Thursday afternoon ventured upon the grounds adjacent to the Presidential mansion. He was soon accosted in a very bland manner by a very bland gentleman, who declared it to be his duty to conduct strangers about the premises. The elderly gentleman was pleased with the strange gentleman's polite manners, and the agreeable service he offered to perform, and sauntered over the greenward and beneath umbrageous trees by his side. A third gentleman of equally pleasing exterior soon approached them, and desired to know if the Patient Office was yet open. The cicerone knew all about this; it was his duty to know it.—The Patient Office was not open. The stranger was sorry to learn this. He was about to patent a little box. He held it in his hand. It could not be opened by any one not initiated into the mysterious manner of opening it. It was intended to contain opium, which ought not to be handled by everybody. He would let the two gentlemen see the box, and would bet thirty dollars they could not open it. While they examined it he tarried behind to look at something else. The polite guide of the elderly gentleman turned the box over in his hand and opened it! He was delighted. It had thirty dollars he would bet with the foolish inventor. Perhaps the elderly gentleman had thirty dollars.

That gentleman did happen to have that amount in his pocket, and as there was no danger of losing it, it was at his new friend's service. The sanguine inventor now overtook them, and he produced his thirty dollars. The box was closed, and handed to the polite guide to open; but he could not! Neither could the elderly gentleman. They both tried very hard! It must have been accidentally opened before. Many efforts were made, but to no purpose. The box could not be opened. And so the winning party took the box and his thirty dollars, and the elderly gentleman's thirty dollars, and the elderly gentleman's guide and companion also, and departed, and left the elderly gentleman to meditate on the bad box he had been in, and the box he could not open, and the polite friend he had so suddenly lost, and the thirty dollars that went with that friend, and the many years of life he had passed without getting a right understanding of the box game! And the elderly gentleman was chagrined very much, and seemed to have made a discovery respecting himself which corresponds with the self-knowledge of a great many persons who chance to get old in this world of box-games and other aratagoms and intrigues.

Republic.

ARMING THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—On the 4th day of the preliminary examination of Lopez at New Orleans, Francois Garcia, keeper of the State Arsenal, his brother, A. Garcia, and J. Moran, employed in the Arsenal, and Jacob Soria, father-in-law of General Rowley, Adjutant General of the law, were examined as witnesses. All these persons testify that during the months of April and May, 1850, 50 pistols, and 120 or 140 sabres were delivered, on the order of General Rowley, from the Arsenal. The order directed them to be given to persons who would call for them, but their purpose or destination was not named. Mr. Soria superintended the delivery and handed them over to a colored man, who took them away in drags. The supposition is that these arms were intended for the Cuba invaders, which places the State in an embarrassing position.

National Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.
J. Covington Burch, Whig Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives, was dismissed today, and William Lee, democrat from Indiana, appointed in his place. Political differences is said to be the reason of his dismissal.

New York, June 24th.
The Crescent City brings 15 days' news from Chagres. At the sailing of the Crescent City the Chagres river was very high and rapidly rising. The health of Chagres and Panama was very good. The Crescent City brings \$250,000 in gold.

A large fire occurred at San Francisco on the 8th May, which reduced one-third of the city to ashes. Loss estimated at \$500,000. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary; and \$5000 have been offered as a reward for his detection.

In Craven county the two parties, Whig and Democratic, have come to an understanding in regard to candidates for the Legislature, on the platform of Internal Improvements, having special reference to the extension of the Central Railroad to Newbern. The Whigs furnish a candidate for the Senate, Wm. H. Washington, Senator in the last Legislature, and one of the candidates for the Commons, A. T. Jenkins, and the Democrats the other candidate for the Commons, Geo. S. Stevenson. Neither is to have any party opposition.—This is manifesting the right kind of a spirit for the furtherance of a great interest.

SANTA FE, May 25, 1850.
Important from Santa Fe—Formation of the State of New Mexico—Preparation for the Election of U. S. Senators and Representatives, &c.

A Convention of Delegates has been called and held, which formed and promulgated a Constitution for the Government of the State of New Mexico. The Convention assembled at Santa Fe on the 15th of May, and the session lasted eight or nine days, in which time the Constitution was framed, which would go into operation about July. The boundaries of the State were defined, and slavery prohibited.

The constitution was adopted on the 25th of May; in fifteen days afterwards an election was to take place for members of Legislature. Two Senators and Representatives in Congress would also soon be elected and efforts would be made to take their seats during the present session.

Mr. St. Vrain, Judge Otero, and Henry Connelly, are among the most prominent candidates for Governor, and Captain A. W. Reynolds and Maj. R. H. Witman, for Senators. It is supposed that Hugh N. Smith, the present delegate in Congress, would be elected to the House of Representatives.

THE DOG THAT TRIED TO SCARE A LOCOMOTIVE.—The Williamsburg Times is responsible for the following anecdote: In the town of Chatham, Columbia county, lived a venerable farm dog, well known for his faithfulness as a care-taker of the stray cattle which frequently found their way at the premises of his owner. It chanced that in laying out the railroad from Hudson to Stockbridge, the track was carried through the farm near the house of the owner; and upon its completion, the shrill whistle, terrible snorting and furious rumbling of the Iron Horse, making its way along the track was one morning heard by watchful Tray, who eagerly sprang down to the crossing to seek out the intruder. On came the thundering train, but untrifled Tray stood ready, and when near commenced a furious attack upon it, springing and snapping at the wheels; but unluckily laying his head in such a position that his ear was thrown upon the track before the wheels, and was severed in an instant; with a dismal yell poor Tray turned to escape, when, luckless fate, his tail was thrown in a similar position and curried with as little ceremony. Poor Tray returned home with accelerated speed, loudly protesting against the ruthlessness of progress.

The Courier learns that the President has withdrawn the name of James Johnson, who had been nominated as Consul at Glasgow. This was done by an understanding with his friends. Mr. Edney of North Carolina, or Mr. Gaines of Alabama, will probably be appointed.

THE FREE SOILERS, we are told will hold a Convention in Philadelphia to reply to the Nashville Convention, on the 4th of July.

We think this Convention will be about a par with the Nashville Convention. It may add a little fuel to the general flame but will burn the fingers of those who handle the unclean thing.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.—A dispatch to the North American says that the Senate confirmed in secret session, on Monday, the nominations of Messrs. Lawrence, Peyton and Marsh, as Foreign Ministers. Their secretaries were also confirmed, together with a number of other nominations.

RICHMOND WHIG.—It is stated that Messrs. James E. Heath, of the city of Richmond, and W. H. E. Meritt, of Brunswick county, have purchased the establishment of the Richmond Whig for the sum of \$53,000.

REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D., has been elected Chancellor of the University of New York, in place of John Thoe Frelinghuysen.

FIRE IN TROY.—On Friday morning the block of buildings, corner of River and Adams street, Troy, N. Y., was burned. Loss from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

Com. Stockton desires that he has any intention of going to California; though he has resigned from the Navy.

Another Paganini has burst on the world in the shape of a M. de Kuntzi, who has all the encoothoses and ability of his prototype.

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

Well, we hope the Whigs have pleased the Democrats this time. They have got a platform—a real Railroad, Steam car, forty horse power Platform. This has long been a source of deep affliction to our Democratic friends, that the Whigs would not stand upon a Platform. Here then is the rock, the key stone of the arch on which the platform rests. How do you like it Democrats?

"Resolved, That whilst we are determined to meet and repel all encroachments upon the Constitutional Rights of the People of North Carolina, yet are we equally resolved to uphold and defend the integrity of our National Union against all assaults, by whomsoever made, and from whatsoever quarter they may come."

Here is no abandonment of Southern rights, no giving away to Abolition Fanaticism—no tame Submission to Northern aggression. The rights of the South are put in the firm ground. These must be maintained at every hazard. But in the true spirit of North Carolina Whigs, the platform rests also on the firm rock of safety for all our rights—the Union. The Whigs go for no rash appeal to the last resort. They are determined to stand by the Constitution. To maintain the National Union in its integrity. They scold all premature movements to dissolve the Union. They want no lot or part in any Nashville Conventions. Southern rights under the Constitution and in the Union. This is the solid basis on which they rest. Again, their platform lays down a practicable sound and rational mode of settling the slavery question—something that the great conservative, the Union loving statesmen of the Country, North and South, unite in advocating. Clay's Compromise is the basis. This is something that is understood, appreciated and approved by the great body too of the Southern people. No impracticable scheme—nothing that cannot be adopted without convulsing the country and endangering the Union.

In accordance with Whig doctrine too, and in accordance with the often declared principles of the old Hero who is the President of their choice, and who is so outrageously abused by the modern Democracy, the Whigs go for submitting the questions of free suffrage, and election of Judges, Justices and other officers to the people. This is the true republican, the true Whig Doctrine. From the people all laws must emanate, and to the people should be submitted all questions touching changes in our Constitution. Upon this Platform Southern Rights—the Constitution as it is—the Union—the submission of the free suffrage question to the vote of the people, the election of Judges, Justices of the Peace and other officers under the State Government, the Whigs will rally—upon this Platform Charles Manly has taken his stand, and under this banner will the great Whig party of North Carolina throng around him once more, and by a triumphant majority will they place him a second time in that office which his abilities and patriotism have adorned, and to which his conciliating plain republican manners and bearing, spontaneously and cordially incline his fellow citizens to elevate him.—*Newbernian.*

N. C. DEMOCRACY GONE.

Never before has a party been so completely knocked into non-existence, as the Democratic party of this State. A few of the untrifled met in Raleigh, and after bawling, swearing and snoring, conceived and brought forth—a mouse. They denounced the Administration, which was only carrying out the principle of "Bitter-angelism," one of their fundamental principles. They expressed in favor of "Free Suffrage." There they had to follow the Whig platform in relation to the election of State officers, but were getting their resolutions so Whiggish, they struck out all but Judges.—They were in favor of adopting the Compromise now before Congress, but it smelt so strong of Whiggery, they could not get it down, and therefore took the only remaining "Southern plank," the Nashville Convention platform. It was suggested then, by way of compromise, that as they had such a strange Southern platform, they must have a *Willam Provostial* to stand on it. This was agreed to, and David S. Reid, believing the Southern Provision to be constitutional, and having voted for it on all occasions when in his power so to do, was duly nominated.—*Gold. Triph.*

Attempted Murder in a Court Room. Walborton, (alias "Bristol Bill," and Meadows, convicted of counterfeiting at Danville, Va., were returned on Friday last to ten years imprisonment each. Immediately afterwards Mr. Davis, the State Attorney, was whispering to Meadows, when "Bristol Bill" rose, and suddenly stabbed him in the neck, with a case-knife, and left it sticking there. Mr. Davis fell, and remains in a very critical condition. The villain's only regret seemed to be that he had not killed Mr. Davis on the spot.

South Carolina and the Nashville Convention.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Charleston, on the 21st instant, for the purpose of hearing the sentiments of the delegates from that State who have returned from the Nashville Convention. The utmost unanimity prevailed and the proceedings of the Convention were endorsed by the meeting.

An old lady was summoned as a witness in an important case. Having lived in the backwoods all her days, she was wholly unacquainted with the rules of a court of justice. Being told that she must "swear," the poor woman was filled with horror at the thought. After much persuasion she yielded, and being told to "hold up her right hand," she did so, exclaiming—"Well, if I must, I must—Dan!" The court immediately adjourned.

The Western Paper states that the Ministry has raised one foot. When it raises the other leg it will probably raise two.