

DISUNION AVOWED.

A meeting was held in Charleston (S. C.) on Friday night, to hear the report of the Delegates to the Nashville Convention.

Are not the friends and advocates of the Nashville Convention a little startled at finding themselves in such company?

AMAZING.

The Standard of Wednesday last has a very interesting tale, related by Maj. CLARKE, before the late democratic Convention at Raleigh.

Does the Standard suppose that the soldiers or any one else is to be duped by such humbug stuff as this?

But the soldier—we must not lose sight of the soldier, so opportunely caught by the Major, and so appropriately alluded to by him in Convention.

WIL. COM.

FOR OR AGAINST.—The Raf. Times puts a home question in Mr. Reid and his supporters. Is he, or was he in favor of the Nashville Convention?

The question is an important one. Who will answer it? We call for an answer, and hope these will be no dodging, no playing the mum cad.

The prescriptions are that Reid was for the Convention. Such, for instance, we result from the fact that a friend to the Nashville Convention, and delegate to it, was made President of the Convention which nominated him.

It is certain that he is not now. Let us hear what he and his friends say.—Fay, Obs.

To charge Col. Reid with entertaining the opinion that the Wilmot proviso is unconstitutional is simply ridiculous.

We suppose this is meant as a denial that Mr. Reid believes the Wilmot Proviso constitutional. Well, then he must believe it unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The President will answer Mr. Foote's Resolution by declaring that he has given no other orders in regard to Texas and New Mexico than those already submitted to the Senate.

Texas will extend her authority over the disputed territory, and at once. If need be, Gen. Houston will leave his place in the Senate, and command the troops of his State in this encounter.

The New York mammoth memorial creates a marked sensation here. It has been well considered by the New York members, I believe, and is now in the hands of one or both of the New York Senators.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune concludes a very interesting letter, under date 14th inst., as follows:

The resolutions of the Nashville Convention in favor of the Missouri compromise line have not produced the least emotion here in Washington.

But it is of no use whatever, save as a means of producing mischief. It may possibly defeat the compromise bill now before the Senate; but it will not secure to the South anything better instead of it.

The Greenboro Patriot has an article upon the "Basis of Representation and Right of Suffrage in the several States," to which we design some reply.

CLAY'S ADJUSTMENT.

The Whig party in North Carolina, in favoring the Adjustment of Mr. Clay, take their stand upon the side of the Union, and against every scheme proposed and urged for its destruction.

That slavery will go to the new Territories at all is very doubtful under the circumstances. This doubt was expressed by Mr. Park in his annual message in Dec. 1848.

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

Taylor, Manly, and the Union!



RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday Morning, July 5, 1850.

IF THE RALEIGH TIMES will be furnished during the gubernatorial Campaign, say till 15th of August, for 50 cents.

WAKE COUNTY.

When the Ticket of which Genl. Saunders is the head, was nominated, we expressed the belief that it could not be elected without the help of the Whigs.

But we submit, and feel it our duty to do so, to the Whigs of Wake County, after that which has occurred, that they have the opportunity of bringing out a Ticket upon which all can unite.

We can name true and gallant Whigs in Wake County who will run the Democracy close at any time.

Our design is to bring the subject up for reflection by the true Whigs of Wake County. There will be no obstacle in their own ranks to any ticket upon which they may please to unite.

We deem it a fit opportunity to reiterate what we have often said, since the adjournment of the last Legislature—that the abolition of the property qualification for voters being demanded by the people, they are entitled to it, and ought to have it.

will exclude it. It is immaterial, therefore, whether it was abolished by the Mexican law or not, but the better opinion, among Southern Statesmen, is that it was.

Oregon was a country in which slavery could not possibly exist. The Democratic party deny the power of Congress to exclude it.

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Our readers already know that the Democratic Convention of this State denounced General Taylor for not interfering with the Legislative Department of the Government in favor of the plan of Adjustment reported by Mr. Clay.

Now, this would be all very well, did the Democratic Convention not do the very thing they condemn Gen. Taylor. They blame him for adhering to some plan of his own, and for not supporting Mr. Clay's Compromise; and, in the very next breath, they set up a plan of their own.

The Greensboro Patriot says: "The Missouri line being practically useless to the South, and considered impracticable of adoption in the present condition of our councils,

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EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY.

On the 16th of January, 1847, David S. Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it.

See Cong. Globe, 2d Sess. 26th Cong. p. 187. So the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

That was the language of Mr. Ritchie twelve months ago—and he manfully supports Mr. Clay's Adjustment now.

RECOLLECT—that David S. Reid and the Locofoco Convention adopt this prohibition of slavery; while Governor Manly and the Whigs are in favor of Clay's Adjustment, which leaves all the Territories open to the introduction of slavery if the people desire it.

The Editor of the Newbernian, in giving an account of the Editorial fraternity he met in Raleigh, at the Convention, proves one thing very clearly—that he is no judge of beauty!

IF ALL our Democratic members of Congress, Ashe, Daniel and Venable, voted against the bounty land bill in the House of Representatives, on the 24th June, to give the soldiers land for their services.

PROFESSOR FIXES has been prosecuted by a Mr. Raymond, in Vicksburg, Mis., for obtaining money on false pretences, as a teacher of the new science of biology.

HE CONFESSES THE FACT.

The Standard publishes a letter from David S. Reid confessing the fact of voting for the bill to establish a Territorial Government in Oregon, with a clause prohibiting slavery.

It was not the Wilmot proviso. By turning to the Cong. Globe, 2d Sess. 26th Cong. p. 166, we find that, by the 12th sec. of the Oregon bill, for which Mr. Reid confessed he voted, "the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions" of the ordinance of 1787 are imposed upon the people of said Territory.

There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

2. That he had voted for the bill with that provision, or against voting for the people of that Territory a Government. Will such a reason satisfy the Southern people? Here was the establishment of the naked principle that Congress could do as it pleases on the subject of slavery in that Territory.

It was necessary to betray the South in order to give a Government to Oregon. Mr. Reid should have refused such government to his dying day.

But 3d. That Oregon lies north of the Missouri compromise line. Then there was no need of the prohibition, and Mr. Reid voted for it as a liberate and gratuitous insult to the South.

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vote clearly and understandingly. He said—p. 196:

"But, sir, I did not at once and forever set my seal about a compromise on any parallel of latitude which can be named by man. To any proposition for taking Territory now free, and sending them the shackles and manacles of slavery, I never consented."

Again—this same man, Mr. Hamlin, page 198: "Sir, whatever may be the course and action of Northern Representatives here, the great mass of the Northern people have but one single impulse bearing in their bosoms—to stand by this Union through good and evil report—to rally around the blessed stars and stripes of our glorious confederacy wherever they float,—to peril their lives and pour out their blood and treasure, if need be, in defence—but to the institution of slavery they are thus far fast than gone—no farther ahie than gone."

There could be no mistake, therefore, about the character of the bill—and this Oregon bill, thus under discussion, and of the provisions of which the reader sees what Northern and Southern men say, I S. Reid voted for! in company with this same Mr. Hamlin! Cited for! Preston King! Root! &c.

CANDIDATES.—Allen Grist, Esq. is the Whig candidate for Sheriff in the District of Beaufort & Hyde. For the Commons—Beaufort, W. J. Tripp and J. R. Stubbs, Esqs. Hyde, Richard I. Wynne, Esq.

Col. J. G. McDougald is a candidate for the Commons in Bladen County.

Ham. C. Jones, Esq. has withdrawn from the canvass in Rowan. A. H. Caldwell, Esq. is in the field. Our friend, Col. J. A. Lillington, the Senatorial candidate in that District (Successor to him, and to the Whig cause.

Granville has a very gallant ticket—Col. S. S. Roper for the Senate; W. R. Wiggins, Col. Lewis Parham, and James S. Amis for the Commons. Good boys, every one of them.

Old Guildford—John A. Gilmer for the Senate; D. F. Caldwell, C. Johnson, W. E. Edwards, Peter Adams for the Commons—one too many.

A LAME STORY.

The Locofoco party, in the desperate attempt to hunt up political capital for their nominee for Governor, (so entirely destitute is he of personal merit), have trumped up a cock and bull story about some Mexican soldier, who seems to have been his friend, and whose dying breath, we believe, (if the soldier is really defunct,) was spent in asking the doleful and despairing question—Is Reid elected?

Well, let us inquire into his friendship for soldiers. General Taylor was a soldier during the war with Mexico, until the people promoted him to the Presidency, and perhaps fought nearly as hard as any other that was there. It seems to be the impression that, with the hardihood, he gathered about as much glory in that war, as ever glided the American arms.

It is pretty clear that David S. Reid was a friend to him—for he was one of the Mexican Locofocos who voted in the House of Representatives to censure General Taylor, when a vote of thanks was proposed for his splendid victories. Ay, indeed—at the wish of an ungrateful and corrupt administration, and to subserve their purposes of selfish ambition—that Locofoco party, jealous of the rising fame of him whom the American people had even then called to "push them from their stools," voted a censure upon the glorious hero Monterey, who had so faithfully served his country.

All in vain, gallant old chief, were the whelps of party loosed upon you!—they could not tarnish on of your honors—they could not wither one of your laurels—they could not shake your firm hold upon the hearts of the American people. The very attempt confounded the conspirators against the old Hero's fame, and the people of North Carolina scored one of them, David S. Reid at the ballot-box two years ago.

Those censurers of General Taylor were David S. Reid, J. R. J. Daniel, Asa Biggs, and J. M. Kay, then members of the House from North Carolina. These are the men, people of North Carolina, and one of them is now before you for censure, who attempted to pilfer General Taylor's well-earned glory, and when called on to tender him thanks for his patriotic and gallant services sought to degrade him by censure.

All you who love and admire brave men and faithful soldiers, keep your eye upon them and mark them. David S. Reid is before you—and him to the earth!

D. S. REID'S LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE.

KEEP IT TRAVELING, that David S. Reid, when in Congress, voted to tax the poor man's tea an coffee so high as to deprive him of a necessary life to which he had been accustomed;

That David S. Reid, when in the Legislature voted to imprison and whip poor men, and have them hired out for costs, when they were unable to procure work;

That David S. Reid voted against allowing the poor men of Macon and Cherokee county to pay their debts to the State in South Carolina and Georgia money, the only currency they had, and notes of specie paying banks;

That David S. Reid voted for a slavery restriction in Oregon to keep Southern people from carrying their slaves there—and for the Wilmot Proviso;

That David S. Reid is the Nashville Convention candidate for Governor of North Carolina; a therefore a friend to the Union, the pride and glory of the American people;

That David S. Reid never did a day's work in life, but is a wealthy aristocrat, and never keeps company with the hard-labored people of the State.

A hoghead of tobacco was sold at auction \$40 per hundred in Lynchburg last week.