A meeting was held in Charleston (S. C.) on A mosting was held in Charleston (S. C.) on equition that the Wilmet previous is constitu-ant Friday night, to hear the report of the Dele-gates to the Na-hyllie Convention. The Hon. R. contemptible to be answered, and totally unworgates to the Nashville Convention. The Hon. R. harnwell Rhett, having been called on for a speech, thy the notice of men of sense. - North Car. entered into a furious tirade against the Union by the course of his remarks be made use of the t-dlowing language, (we quote from the report of a

writer in the Courier, who signs himself "Curtius,") "He proceeded to denounce the compromise, now before the Seaste, and declared the only fear to be Fliat it would pass. He was of opinion, however. that it would not pass, or at all events, if it did, it would only be by Northern votes, and from Northern men a wakening to the conviction that it involve ed the surrender and disboner of the South. But, whether it was adopted or rejected, the position of the South would be unchanged. There was no remed, but the severance of our connection with the North. The rights of the South could only be secured by good faith in our Northern brethren, or by the only resort. He respected the Northern people -a people, who pursued their own aggrandizeperseverance of purpose that never quilted or flag-god - he respected them much more than he did those who submit to the aggression. He faltered not, because he migia be called "traiter"—"he was born a tuitor"-his family had been all born traitons-and he was surrounded, he hoped, by a host of traitors, traitors to tyrangy and oppression, and ready to strike for equality or independence. likened the crisis to our colonial era, when Christopher Gudsden unfurled the banner of independence in South Carolina; and declared that, in what was then going on-in the sentiments he was avowing, and the enthusiastic response they awak-ened, on all sides—the recolution and begun." These sentiments are precisely such as we have

seen charged, very often, to the ultra party of South Carolina of which Mr. R. is a distinguished member. We have ever believed that par y in favor of dissolving the Union, for we have not upon any other hypothesis, been able to account for this very extraordinary course, and the arguments which they habitually use, leading inevitably to that one point. We have never known any one member of the party, lowever, standing so high as Mr. R. produced the least emotion here in Washington .willing to make so bold an avowal. He has torn the mesk away with a vengeance!

Are not the friends and advocates of the Nashwille Concention a little startled at finding them- produce such a result. The Nashville Convention selves in such company? Do they not see how just was the alarm of the Southern people for the convention of ultras, from which, as a matter of wafety of the Union-an alarm which led them to course. Southern ultraism must emanate in the reject the Nashville Convention with berror-when shape of resolutions. The Missouri compromise, they see a man of such distinction openly avowing a year ago, might perhaps have answered; but it and glorying in such sentiments?

AMAZING.

The Standard of Wodnesday last has a very interesting tale, related by Maj. CLARKE, before the Lite democratic Convention at Ruleigh. It was the fate of the Major to meet, on landing on his native shore, a North Carolina soldier, who had suffered privations and hardships for months in his now that the country is hoping for peace, and for country's service, and the first question he asked alm Major was, "is Reid elected !"

This is a stupendous development. Just to think of it. Is REID elected ? This is proof positive to the mind of our friend Holdes, the "Soldiers are for Reid."

Then follows a rigmarole about how the soldier had heard, that the Whigs refused to give the woldiers blankets, and various other "creature comforts;" how he knew that Gov. MARLY sympathised with those Whigs, and that Col. RIID was the soldier's friend

Does the Standard suppose that the soldiers or any one else is to be duped by such humber stuff au this? The supplies pressary for the comfort of the Mexican Soldiers, were as readily voted for by the Whigs as by the Democrats. The former expressed an opinion as to the necessity for the war. but had no disposition to do otherwise than appreciate the merits of our gallant army.

The whigs disliked the war, and considered it we acquired could have been perchased at one tenth the cost of that war. The bitter fruits of the policy of the hast administration are now served threatening future disaster.

But the soldier-we must not lose eight of the soldier, so opportunely caught by the Major, and so appropriately alfuded to by him in Convention. "The Standard says he "was covered with dust and blackened by the smoke of battle." Well, he must have made a very interesting appearance. We suppose the Standard will next say that the reason he was so black and dirty, was because the rascally Whigs refused to vote to supply bim with soap and water. The soldier suffered privations and hardships for months; it is very singular that & soldier should suffer "privations and hardships" and for so long a time too-months! Like emongh tire mention. Poor tellow. The Standard says, also, that the Whige would not give him comforts when he was "sick and convulsed with pain," Did you ever! Sick, too, poor thing .-Surely his case was far worse than that of Paddy from Cork, with his coat buttoned behind himfor Paddy was only "shipwrecked, and murdered, and sold for a slave," as he himself asserted.

FOR OR AGAINST .- The Ral. Times puts a home question to Mr. Rold and his supporters. Is he, or was he in favor of the Nashville Convention ! If he is, or was, the people should know it, as no Nashville Convention man can be elected to office by the people of North Carolina. If he is not, and was not, the democracy should know it, as the leading organs of that party, in this State and elsewhere, have been wont to denounce all who were opposed to the Convention as traitors and torics .- laws for the government of the country. Many casted (ounsistently) support a man whom they have so demonacod.

The question is an important one. Who will answer it? We call for an answer, and hope shose will be no dodying, no playing the mum can-

The preamptions are that Reid was for the Convention. Such, for anstance se result from graves, and not that of the glory of their country. the fact that a friend to the Nashville Convention, and Delegate to it, was made President of the cence, are not likely to shake themaskes to sloces Convention within minimated lilin, and that all the | as with a fit of fever and ages. There is no dis-Law from papers in the littere, which new advocate bress anywhere, and an euch agitation as dreamt this caree, were in favor of it, But yet, in defi- of, except in the diseased brains and morbid hearts ance of all inferences, we draw think that he of those who would encapie against the hest interas a Sashville Convention man pand are perfect- ests of their country.

'y certain that he is not now. Let us hear what THE RALEIGH TIMES. be and his friends my .- Fuy. Obs.

To charge Col. Reid with entertaining the

We suppose this is meaut as a denial that Mr. Reid believes the Wilmot Proviso constitutions Well, then he must believe it unconstitutional. Yet twice, whilst in Congress, he voted for a bill with the Wilmot Proviso in it. Did he commitperjury? He had sworn to support the Constitution, and if he voted for an not that he considered unconstitutional, he violated that outh .- 16.

WASHINGTON, June 29.

The President will answer Mr. Poote's Resoluion by declaring that he has given no other orders in regard to Texas and New Mexico than those already submitted to the Senate. This is in conformity with what I wrote you on Wednesday. The military orders remain in statu quo, and it is stated that bloodshed is inevitable bement, at the expense of others, with a boldness and | tween the two people,-particularly if New Mexico should have defined her boundaries.

It is certain that the President did not give the special order to the Civil and Military Governor new State Government.

Texas will extend her authority over the disputed territory, and at once. If need be, Gen. command the troops of his State in this encoun-

The New York mammoth memorial creates a marked sensation here. It has been well consid-

leans Picayune concludes a very interesting letter, under date 11th inst . na follows:

The resolutions of the Nashville Convention in favor of the Missouri compromise line have not Such resolutions were expected by all who watched the current of events, and the extraordinary pains which had been taken by the Southern ultras to was, from the very mode of its organization, a was then denounced by Mr. Calhoun as unconstitutional, and abandoned. Mr. Calhonn was altogether for the right of the people to select their own form of government, and several Southern Legislatures went even so far as to pass resolutions against it. The moderate men of the North have since rallied on the non-interference platform ; and the final adjustment of the long controversy, up pops the Nashville Convention and throws a new element of discord into our National Legislature. But it is of no use whatever, save as a means of producing mischief. It may possibly defeat the compromise till now before the Senate; but it will not secure to the South anything better instead of it. If the bill of adjustment, submitted by the Committee of Thirteen, does not pass, the California bill, by itself, is sure to become a law, and then the South may try and fight the battle about the territories. It will have to fight that battle "solitary and alone;" for the men of the North who have once thrown themselves into the breach, like Webster, Cass, Dickinson, Bright, Sturgeon, &c., will not again risk their own standing and popuobligation, no party ties, so duties to the Union, and no attachment to our common country. If the of South Carolina, the Meades and Bococks and Legislature:-that the abolition of the property Seddons, of Virginia, the Venables and Clingmans, qualification for voters being demanded by the the Clemenses, of Alabama, are not put down by and our exertions shall be devoted to procure an their own Southern constituencies, the North will amendment of the Constitution in this respect.up to the public, productive of present distress and stand by the Union, irrespective of all parties, and We do not regard it as a party matter, Whig and will be done for the territories till they shall apply This is, perhaps, the very thing the Southern ultras

> though the patient may die afterwards. Such is the extent of their madness and want of patriotism. In the meanwhile be pleased to put it down as an incontrovertible fact, that the bill of adjustment now before the Senate, if defeated at all, is deern men; that it is defeated by a base and unprin-

the extreme measures which themselves are ready

they may be justified in amoutating the limb.

The present Congress does not represent the peoconsider the federal compact already as dissolved. and are making propositions for a new one. They are simply madmen, and their constituents will prove it. The Unionic abonger than all the madcaps in Congress. Twenty such conventions as the Nashville Convention could not shake it; and the disunionists per se will only dig their own A great people like ours, in the full vigor of adules-



Friday Morning, July 5, 1850.

BY THE RALEIGH TIMES will be furnished during the Gubernatorial Campaign, say till 15th of August, for 50 cents. Will our friends make up lubs for us at that price ?

WAKE COUNTY

When the Ticket of which Genl. Saunders is the head, was nominated, we expressed the be-Houston will leave his place in the Senate, and as would prevent the Rolesville people, and those of concord and harmony." who think with them, from supporting it. But if he has given away to them, then we do not see how the true friends of State Improvements can demnin Gen. Taylor. They blame him for adherconsistently vote for him-and our helief is un- ing to some plan of his own, and for not supportered by the New York members, I believe, and is changed, though his position has altered. We ing Mr. Clay's Compremise; and, in the very next now in the hands of one or both of the New York anticipated no such change on his part; and it is breath, they set up a plan of their own; the Nashexceedingly likely, had it not occurred, that no ville Convention plan of the Missouri Compromise The Washington correspondent of the New-Or. efforts would have been made by the Whigs to get up an organized opposition.

But we submit, and feel it our duty to do so, to the Whigs of Wake County, after all that has occorred, that they have the opportunity of bringing out a Ticket upon which all can unite, with very strong prospects of success. The course they should pursue in this matter we may not at this moment take upon ourselves to indicate-but our own opinion is that it is bad policy at any time to preserve our organization and keep togather, whatever vicisitudes may occur we shall be ready for action-and we are wholly inexcusable if we suffer an election to go by default, in which, by proper efforts, the Whig party may be successful.

We can name true and gallant Whigs in Wake County who will run the Democracy close at any time ! and we have one in our mind now, the vanquisher of Gen. Saunders upon the stump, who, we believe, by proper exertions, may become also his vaponisher at the ballot box.

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-and for one we are utterly opposed to leaving the field as it stands at present-for our deliberate judgment is, in party matters, that if the Whigs ever trust a Democrat, under any circumstances, they never fail to repent it-no instance has ever occurred in which such trust can be safely confided. From John Tyler to Judge Saunders, the cases are all

I The Greensbord Patriot has an article upon the "Basis of Representation and Right of Suffrage in the several States," to which we design some reply, at a more fitting season; and we have laid away the paper for future reference, agreeing larity for the sake of men who acknowledge no with our friends that a discussion of this subject appears to be unnecessary at the present time.

We deem it a fit opportunity to reiterate what we Davises, of Mississippi, the Burts and Wallaces, have aften said, since the adjournment of the last ple, they are entitled to it, and ought to have itaproped to all exclusively Southern issues to a Democrat has nothing to do with it-we desire to man. California will come in as a State, nothing see the wishes of the people fairly expressed, and faithfully carried out. This cannot be done in the for admission as States, and we may possibly have | Governor's election ; and therefore the discussion a civil war between the New-Mexicans and Texas. of the principle may well be omitted, since all parties are united in the only proper mode of attaining are driving at. They want the condition of the the desired end-namely, the submission of the South to be rendered intolerable, in order to justify question to the people. When this election is over, we shall break a lance, in a triendly way, with the to propose-they want morification to ensue, that | Editors of the Patriot, upon the subject of their

CLAY'S ADJUSTMENT.

The Whig party in North Carolina, in favoring the Adjostment of Mr. Clay, take their stand upon the side of the Union, and against every scheme proposed and urged for its destruction. Lake Mr. feated by the Southern ultras, and not by North- Webster, they are against aghators North and South-against local ideas North and South, and cipled alliance between the Southern ultras and against all narrow and local conteste. They know the Abolitionists and Preesollers of the North .- no locality in America that is not their country, Indeed some of the Freesoflers are actually becom- Their hearts, their sentiments, their judgments, deng ashamad of this alliance, or afraid of being mand of them that they shall pursue such a course charged with a conspiracy, and are backing out as shall promote the good, and the harmony, and of the dangerous entanglement. It is left for the the Union of the whole country. Had they desir-Giddings, the Roots, the Durkees and Wilmots to ed agitation to prevail, as do their Locofoco oppon shake hands with the Santhern ultras and frater- ents, like them, they would have "cavilled on the nize with them; while shrewd men who can ninth part of a bain," and advocated the Missouri read the future, though they may applied their compromise, or some other 30 years' old abstraction course, have a care not to exhibit their appropriation equally as inapplicable to the present condition of the country. But not so-they go for a living, tangible, present Adjustment, which the great men of ple of these United States; it usurps the powers of the country are now devoting their patriotic enera constituent assembly, capable of framing new gies to perfect and establish, that it may restore peace to the Union, and protect the rights of every stitution as it is-and no Southern man can desire more than that its integrity shall be maintained, without proving himself reckless of the perpetuity of our free system of government,

That slavery will go to the new Territories at all is very doubtful under the circumstances. This doubt was expressed by Mr. Polk in his annual message in Dec. 1848. And while we have always contended against its exclusion by Act of Congress, from any Territory, as well Oregon ple of those Territories have the right to exclude on false protences, as a teacher of the new soil it when they form State Governments, and they of biology,

will exclude it. It is imma torial, therefore, whatherit was abolished by the Mexican law or not, tho the better opinion, among Southern Statesmen, is that it was, Mr. Soule, in his recent speech, confessed an much: "I expressly admitted that slavery was abolished by the Mexican law. I never raised a doubt upon that question. Slavery has been abolished within the limits of Mexice by the constitutional power of Mexico. So far as that Government. 3d, that Oregon lies North of the goes, therefore, there cannot be the shadow of a doubt in the mind of any one that, if the Mexican law prevails, slavery is already abolished and utter-

Oregon was a country in which slavery could not possibly exist. The Democratic party denies the power of Congress to exclude it-yet did Mr. Reid vote for a bill which did exchale it -for a bill which established, for the first time, the naked principle, according to Messrs. Benton and Calhoun, that Congress had the right to do as it pleases on the subject of slavery! in Oregon and everywhere

DEMOCRATIC INCONSISTENCY.

Our readers already know that the Democratic Convention of this State denounced General TAY-Lon for not interfering with the Legislative Department of the Government in favor of the plan of of New Mexico, now quoted as authority for the hef that it could not be elected without the help of Adjustment reported by Mr. Clay ;-- and they the Whigs. This belief was founded upon Gen. charge that he "has contributed and is now con-Saunder's position with regard to internal improve- tributing, as Mr. Clay himself has shown, to proments, which was such, (had he maintained it,) duce discord and agitation in the country, instead

Now, this would be all very well, did the Democratic Convention not do the very thing they conand thus oppose Mr. Clay's Adjustment, in "a direct and unwarrantable interference with and an attempt to forestall the action of Congress"-a dictotion, in fact, to Congress, to drop the measure now under consideration, and obey the dicta of the Nashville Convention and the North Carolina Locofoco Convention !

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, we cannot imagine why the Democratic Convention should refuse its countenance to the only plan of hourable settlement which appears likely to succeed; unless, indeed, it was from the force of sympathy with the Nashville Convention, which closed its labors about that time.

The Standard-the great organ of the party in this State-called lustily and repeatedly upon Gov. Manly, last winter, to convene the Legislature, or at least to issue a Proclamation in favor of the Nashville Convention. The Governor did not see fit to pay any attention to the cart. Perhaps the party have adopted this as y delicate mode of taking vengeance upon Gov. Manly for his dogged adherence to the Union in the hour of clamor and trial."

THE MISSOURILINE.

It appears to be the aim of the Democratic papers in this State to produce the impression, that by running the Missouri line through to the Pacific ocean, the South will obtain some of California. That might be true, if the Missouri Compromise, which prohibits slavery North of 36 deg. 30 min. established it south of that parallel. But that is not so,-the people of California have themselves prohibited slavery in every part of it, by the constitution which they have sent up, and no line adopted by Congress can force slavery on a people against their consent. If the application of California is rejected at the present session ; or if two States are formed instead of the one,-the people will still exclude slavery, and the South will be no better off. The Missouri Compromise; if adopted would prohibit slavery in three-fourths of the new Territories -- in the other fourth, it would be left the Territories-and Mr. Cass contends that the power alone belongs to them : and so has the Democratic party contended. "We propose (said Father Ritchie, in 1849.) the ground of non-intervention; by which we mean that Congress shall abstain from all legislation in relation to the subject of slavery in the Territories ; leaving it to the people of the Territories themselves to make the necessary provision for their eventual admission into the Union, and to regulate their internal concerns in their own way." And this he regards as "a common ground on which all can stand. It does not attack the rights, nor injure the pride, nor condemn the opinions and prejudices of any portion of the Union upon the subject of slavery. It respects the guaranties of the constitution, without which the Union cannot be preserved, whilst it admits the great principle at the basis of all popular liberty,-the right of the people to prescribe their own institutions." That was the language of Mr. Ritchie twelve

miles ago-and he manfully supports Mr. Clay's Adjustment now. But his disciples in North Carolina have deserted him upon this subject-they demand intervention and prohibition of slavery north of 36 deg. 30 mm. and non-intervention south of it-and thus sell three-fourths of the new Territories to the North for just nothing at all !

RECOLLECT-that Basid S. Reid and the Locofoco Convention adopt this prohibition of slavery ; while Governor Manly and the Whige 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 Rafeigh at the Convention, proves one thing very dearlythat he is no indge of beauty? To say fluxt Gales part of it. Mr. Clay's adjustment upholds the con- is the handsomest, we look upon as a downright insult to Sherwood! But then, to make the matter worse, he says that Holden is'nt wgly! Its time Mr. Maybow were spectacles!

> In 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. Of course, like Bavid S. Reid, they are the soldiers' friends?

as the rest, it has not been with the digitest Phorasson Pisks has been presecuted by a Mr. expectation that it could be established. The peo- Raymond, in Vicksburg, Mis., for obtaining money

HE CONFESSES THE FACT. The Standard publishes a letter from David S. Rold confessing the fact of voting for the bill to esrablish a Territorial Government in Gregon, with a clause prohibiting slavery-but he offers as an excuse, 1st. that it was not the Wilmot proviso; 2d. that he had to vote for the bill with that provision, or against giving the people of that Territory a Missouri Compromise line. Such reasons say but a poor compliment to the ingenuity of the Democratic Candidate for Governor. It was useless to deny the charge-the record was against himand now let us examine his "lame and impotent"

1st, It was not the Wilmot proviso. By turning to the Cong. Globe, 2d Seas, 29th Cong. p.166, we find that, by the 12th sec. of the Oregon bill, for which Mr. Reid convenues he voted, "the conditions, restrictions and prohibitions" of the ordinance of 1787 are imposed upon the people of said Territory: and the sixth article of that ordinance provides, "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." And these are the very words of the Wilmot program. How idle, then, for Mr. Reid to pretend there is any difference! He voted for a prohibition of slaverythat's the charge, call that prohibition by what name you please. And the proof is clear.

3. That he had to vote for the bill with that provision, or against giving 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, and in all territory, (as we have often quoted Messrs, Calhoun, Benton, and others to prove,) and yet a southern man gives us such a reason as that. He should have seen Oregon perish, he should have perished himself, before he gave such a vote, abandoning the rights of the South, and exposing us to the mercy of free-soilers and abolitionists. But here are the Southern men who voted against it. Are there any of these that could be moved by such a reason? For stame, Mr. Reid! Did anybody ever blame these men for the vote they gave ?

Nars-Messrs, Bayly, Bedinger, Bowdon, Broc-tenbrough, Burt, William W. Campbell, John G. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Cotterell, Crozier, Garrett Davis, Dockery, Graham, Harman-son, Hilliard, Isaac E. Holmes, Edmund W. Hubard, Thomas Buttler King, Leake, La Sere, Long, James Mc Dowell, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Rhett, Seaman, Seddon, Simpson, Stephens, Thibodaux, Toombs, Towns, Tredway, and Woodward—35.

If it was necessary to betray the South in order to give a Government to Oregon, Mr. Reid should ave refused such government to his dying day .-What a miserable excuse ! Why, Mr. Foote tells us in his speech the other day, that Mr. Calhoun doleful and despairing question-Is Reid elected refused to vote for the Oregon hill with the Missouri compromise in it-yet Mr. Reid justifies his voting for it with a flat footed slavery probibition in it, by such pitiful excuses as these !

But 3d. That Oregon Les north of the Missouri compromise line. Then there was no need of to the Presidency, and perhaps fought nearly a the prohibition, and Mr. Reid voted for it as a deliberate and gratuitous insult to the South; and the impression that, with the hardship, he gathere thus admitted the principle by which it is sought about as much given in that war, as ever gilde to exclude the South from all the Patritories below that line. By this excuse, he but adds insult to injury, and voted for a prohibition practically useless to the territory itself, and only inserted in the bill as the assertion of the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject. But the insertion of such reason, "in as much as said territory lies north of 36, 30," was offered by Mr. Burt, and rejected before Reid voted for the bill. The Free Soilers would admit of no compromise, and Reid voted for the bill notwithstanding.

We observe in closing (for we can devote no more time to it now,) that Mr. Reid's letter says to the people to decide. Mr. Clay's Adjustment not one word about the constitutionality of the proleaves the question for the people to decide in all hibition of slavery for which he voted. He concedes itthen; and this concession places him in a of your honors—they could not wither one of you new and interesting attitude before the people, to which we shall call their attention in our next.

EXCLUSION OF SLAVERY.

On the 16th of January, 1847, David S. Reid voted for the Oregon bill with the Wilmot Provise in it, (or the ordinance of 1787-the name is indifferent.) To show its character, we extract from the Debates in Congress upon it, the opinions of Southern men in their own language, and refer to the Records of Congress, book and page. Mr. Reid did not vote with his eyes shut-he knew all about the matter, as the Debates will show.

See Cong. Globe, 2d Sens. 29th Cong. p. 187. So the House again resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Cobb. of Georgia, in the Chair,) and preceded to the consideration of the special order, wiz: the hill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.-Page 188-"Mr. Leake then went on to state what he considered as the ultimatem of the South, which amounted to this, that if the present attempt to impose limitations with respect to the extension of slavery should be persisted in, and should prewail, the South must stand in self defence, for they could not and would not submit to it."

The attempt was persisted in, and did precail-Mr. Leake voting against the bill-David S. Reid

Same page-"Mr. Rhett followed in a close constitutional argument, intended to prove that neither Congress nor the entire Pederal Government, had the sovereignty over the Territories; but that it lay in the States as joint tenants, and that they had not given to Congress, as their agent, any autherity to make regulations in the Territories which could touch the subject of slavery in any way." "The Southern States were as sovereign in th Territories as they were in their own limits, and Congress had no more right to exclude slavery in the one than to the other." Mr. Rhett voted against the bill-David B. Reid for it!

The following Whig members from North Carolina veted against the bill, Mesers. Dockery and Graham-Mr. Barringer the remaining whig mounber being absent.

The Democrats had six members from North Carolina that Congress, under the gerrymander .-Of these Mesers. Daniel, McKay, and DAVID S. REID, voted for the bill-Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, life, but is a wealthy aristacrat, and never ke and Bobbin being absent.

But Mr. Hamlin, free soil Democrat of Maine, left no room for Mr. Reid to plead that he did not appear hundred in Lynchburg last week.

"But, air. I discard at once and forever all tall about a compromise on any parallel of latited which can be named by man. To any proposition for taking Territory now free, and sending the consent: never. No: cause the declaration to I
placed on record on your journals, that it may I
seen by those who come after us, and who sha be better, abler, but not more willing to carry the doctrines we lay down and promulgate, all means desire not to be misunderstood in matter." "I will go for no compromise line

Again-this same man, Mr. Hamilia rage 19 Sir, whatever may be the course and action. Northern Representatives here, the great mans the Northern people have but one single impulbeating in their bosoms-to stand by this Unio through good and evil report-to rally around the blessed stars and stripes of our glorious confede acy wherever they float,-to peril their lives ar pour out their blood and treasure, if need be, in defence but to the institution of slavery they say Then far hast thou gone-no farther abult thou go

There could be no mistake, therefore about ti character of the bill-and this Oregon bill, thus unde discussion, and of the provisions of which the reder sees what Northern and Southern men say, I S. Reid voted for! in company with this same Me Hamlin! Giddings! Preston King! Root! &c. CANDIDATES .- Allen Grist, Esq. is the Whi

candidate for Sheriff in the District of Beaufort & Hyde. For the Commons-Beaufort, W. 1 Tripp and J. R. Stubbs, Esqs. Hyde, Richar Wynne, Esq. Col. J. G. Mc Dongald is a candidate for th

Commons in Bladen County. Ham. C. Jones, Esq. has withdrawn from th

canvass in Rowan. A. H. Caldwell, Esq. is ye in the field. Our friend, Col. J. A. Lillington i the Senatorial candidate in that District Success to him, and to the Whig cause.

Granville has a very gallant ticket-Col. S. 8 Royster for the Senate ; W. R. Wiggins, Co Lewis Parham, and James S. Amis for the Com mons. Good boys, every one of them. Old Guilford-John A. Gilmer for the Senate

D. F. Caldwell, C. Johnson, W. E. Edwards Peter Adams for the Commons-one too many. Cabarrus and Stanly-Rufus Barringer for th

A LAME STORY.

The Locofoco party, in the desperate attempt t hunt up political capital for their nominee for Gov ernor, (so entirely destitute is he of personal mer it,) have trumped up a cock and bull story about some Mexican soldier, who seems to have been hi friend, and whose dying breath, we believe, (if th soldier is really defunct,) was spent in asking th -and they draw hence the delightful and soul-in spiring conclusion that Reid is the soldier's friend

Well, let us inquire into his friendship for so diers. General Taylor was a soldier during th war with Mexico, until the people promoted his hard as any other that was there. It seems to b the American arms.

It is pretty clear that David S. Reid was n friend to him-for he was one of the Mexican La cofocos who voted in the House of Representative to censure General Taylor, when a vote of thank was proposed for his splendid victories. Ay, ir deed-at the wish of an ungrateful and corrup administration, and to subserve their purposes of selfish ambition-that Locofoco party, jealous o the rising fame of him whom the American people had even then called to " push them from the 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 party loosed upon you !-- they could not tarnish or laurels-they could not shake your firm hold upo the hearts of the American people. The very a tempt confounded the conspirators against the o Hero's fame, and the people of North Carolin scored one of them. David S. Reid at the ballot-bo two years ago.

Those censurers of General Taylor were Davi S. Reid, J. R. J. Daniel, Asa Biggs, and J. Me Kay, then members of the House from North Ca olina. These are the men, people of North Care lina, and one of them is now before you for you consure, who attempted to pilfer General Taylor well-earned glory, and when called on to tende him thanks for his patriotic and gallant service sought to degrade him by rensure.

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

D. S. REID'S LOVE FOR THE PEOPLE KEEP IT TRAVELLING, that David S. Reid, who n Congress, voted to tax the poor man's ten ar coffee so high as to deprive him of a secretary life to which he had been accontomed;

That David S. Reid, when in the Legislatur voted to imprison and whip poor men, and have the hired out for costs, when they were unable to pr

That David S. Reid voted against allowing to poor men of Macon and Cherokee county to pe their debts to the State in South Carolina and Geo

gia money, the only currency they had, only notes of specie paying Banks; That David S. Reid voted for a slavery restr

tion in Oregon to keep Southern people from carring their slaves there—and for the Wilmot Provi That David 3. Roid voted to censure Gener

Taylor when he was fighting the battles of country in Mexico, and winning great glory for t American arms, while the said David S. Reid w sitting in a cushioned chair at Washington Ci getting 8 dollars a day and "roast beet," and do nothing for his country;

That David S. Reid is the Nashville Convent Candidate for Governor of North Carolina; therefore go friend to the Union, the prade and glory of the American people; That David S. Reid sever did a days work in

ompany with the hard-flitted prophe of the St