

press of contracts, and undertake to execute all the public printing at rates less than those of 1819, reduced to the extent of twenty per cent.

Now hear the following, or thunderers of "Galphin"—pay special attention to this.

Yet, the committee have asserted by calculation, that this document, at the full rates of 1819, would amount to more than two thousand eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty cents.—(2,261 50.)

Yet, sir, twelve thousand five hundred dollars were paid for this pamphlet. Mr. Ritchie, I am informed, was the surety of Mr. Bolt for the performance of his contract; he was the arbitrator, who settled the price for Bolt, and, as I learn from a member of the House, Mr. Ritchie is also the assignee of Bolt, and holds the contract for his own advantage! Now, sir, is this Galphinizing, or what is it called? Mr. Ritchie, too, is treating the Government, as some of the early settlers of our country were said to have treated the Indians. They claimed the right to take land from the Indians, for they argued—1. The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof, 2. The Lord hath given the earth to his saints; and 3. We are the saints.

The Democrats have had the spoils so long, they claim their right to have them, and think Whigs ought not even to pay debts, although Congress directs it. Why cannot Mr. Ritchie pour out some of his denunciations against Denby?

Mr. Haymond. He is one of the "elite" of the Richmond Democracy.

Mr. Stanly. Yes, sir, my friend from Virginia says, because he is one of the "elite"—one of the aristocratic Democracy of Virginia. Besides the large sums unjustly withheld by these public officers—by the Denbys, the Wetmores, and the Patrick Collings, of the last Administration, there are others still.

I hold in my hand a list—of Balancers due from collectors and surveyors of customs, who were appointed between the 4th of March, 1845, and 4th March, 1849, and are now out of office; and this balance is one hundred and thirty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixteen cents, (\$139,378 16.) And these, sir, are some of those poor calculated victims of proscriptive, removed from office by General Taylor?

And still more: Here is a list of "balances due by receivers of public moneys from sales of lands, who were appointed during the four years ending the 4th March, 1849, and were out of office on the 1st July, 1850." This balance is twenty-five thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars sixty-one cents, (25,442 61.) How cruel that such men should be removed from office!

There are some instances of abuse, to which I wish now to refer. The last administration had its favorites, besides the defaulters, and they were well taken care of. Take the case of Mr. A. J. Donelson. In 1846, in April, he was Minister to Berlin. He had an outfit of \$9,000 and his salary. In 1848 he was sent by Mr. Polk Minister to Germany, or the German Confederation. For this he received another outfit and salary. He was well paid for travelling a few hundred miles, and had nothing to do when he got there; for the German Confederation soon ceased to exist. Mr. Donelson was recalled, and the Administration denounced for recalling him. What public service Mr. Donelson ever rendered is yet to be known.—Here is a statement of the amounts paid him:

Amount of salaries received by A. J. Donelson, from 10th April, 1846, to the 1st November, 1849.	
1846, April 10. Outfit for Berlin.	\$9,000
1848, September 1st. To amount of salary as Minister to Berlin, from April 10, 1846, at \$9,000 per annum.	21,500
1849, September 1st. Expenditures made as Minister to Frankfurt, prior to the separation of the Prussian and German nations.	2,250
1849, November 1st. Outfit to Frankfurt.	9,000
1849, November 1st. Infit from Frankfurt.	2,500
1849, November 1st. Salary from 1st Sept. to date.	10,500
Total.	\$54,500

And now let us see how well Mr. Attorney General Clifford was taken care of. He was sent to Mexico, to aid in exchanging the ratification of the treaty. For this he received an outfit of \$9,000 and a salary. After his blundering with what he called a protocol, which was no protocol, and by his conduct threatening at one time the most serious dangers to the country, he was returned as Minister to Mexico. And thus the account stands with this pillar of the Democratic party?

The following are the payments which were made to Mr. Nathan Clifford, late U. S. Minister to Mexico, viz:

For warrant No. 2,2662, dated 18 March, 1848, for	\$9,000 00
Do 6,192, do 28 Nov. '48, 6,000 00	
Do 6,223, do 4 Dec. do 375 31	
Do 7,361, do 2 Feb. '49, 500 00	
Do 7,965, do 9 March, do 146 00	
Do 699, do 4 Sept. do 373 00	
Total.	\$16,304 31

And for balance due him on settlement, 17,854 91

Whole amount rec'd by Mr. Clifford from 18 March, '48, to 4th Sept. '49, \$34,249 22

Is this "Galphinizing," or what is it? And now those who have tolerated all these abuses are denouncing the Whig party as the "Galphin party."

Truly, sir, do these noisy declaimers resemble a Democratic overseer I once heard of in the southern country. He had been informed that the squirrels were eating the corn, and he took six good men from their work to kill the squirrels, while he kept a pet bear who was allowed to devour corn entirely uncontrolled. I am not aware what public service Mr. Clifford has done to entitle him to such reward. He is a gentleman of respectable station, and has been Attorney General; but I think the only monument to his memory, as Attorney General, will be, that after a few of his speeches the Supreme Court were compelled to adopt a two-hour rule. Now compare his services with those of Heavenly Johnson. We have seen published the opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of *Perrin vs. Page*, involving the right to levy duties on goods imported in certain ports in Mexico during the war. This case had been decided in the court before against the United States. By Mr. Johnson's efforts the case was brought to the Supreme Court, and after his masterly argument, the Judge, who had been of a different opinion, was convinced, the judgment was reversed, and the United States saved nearly seven millions of dollars by this decision. For his services he re-

ceived an compensation, and would receive more, though some of his predecessors for services of a like character had been compensated. In the case of the Louisiana land claims, he saved to the Government two millions of dollars.

And now, sir, this is the gentleman of unsullied private character—of spotless integrity—upon whom, as his colleague in the Senate remarked, before he was Attorney General, the mantle of Wirt had fallen—his colleague, too, one of the first men in our country—this is the distinguished lawyer whose conduct and opinions certain persons are disposed to make themselves ridiculous by censuring.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Meredith, having passed through life with unstained reputations, (of which their country will be proud,) will smile at the impotent malice that attempts to wound them, knowing that all good men will not "mistake the venom of the abate for the vigor of the bow."

There is no patriotic gentleman of any party, whose heart will not cordially approve the sentiment of Cicero, who, in one of his orations, when speaking of the duty of good men to defend the fame of the illustrious dead, said, he thought himself bound to fight for their fame, glory, and memory, with as much zeal as for the altars and temples of his country; and if it were necessary to take arms in the defence of their praise, I should take them as strenuously as they themselves did for the defence of our common safety. Surely, men, it is right to guard the reputation of eminent public men, though still living.

I regretted very much, Mr. Speaker, to hear the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CARTER] depart from that propriety which ought to mark our language here, and indulge in harsh epithets towards the members of the Cabinet. The gentleman, I am satisfied, spoke under excitement, and in his calm moments will regret the violence of his language, because it was unbecoming in him, and unjust towards those whom he denounced. But when I saw smiles of approbation in the countenance of a few on the other side, while the gentleman from Ohio was speaking, I was forcibly reminded of a scene drawn by Catullus, during his travels among the Indian tribes. It was, I think, among the Sioux Indians, a custom, when they were preparing for war, to kill a dog, place his liver on a stake four or five feet high, and the barbarians and beastly warriors then formed a ring, and while they danced around, each man would bite a piece from the liver. I thought those who enjoyed so violent a speech, were men of taste congenial to that of those uncivilized barbarians.

Mr. Speaker, I will conclude. I repeat, I do not justify the conduct of the Secretary of War, in acting as a claim-agent while he was a member of the Cabinet. It was in bad taste, to say the least. It is a bad example, and apart from other considerations, a sense of public duty forbids me to approve his conduct. If this act is justified, auditors, comptrollers, and other officers will act as claim-agents, and the most enormous abuses be practiced; and in saying this, I feel, as I think Mr. Crawford felt, when he was anxious that Mr. Walker should act in this claim, before Mr. C. came into the Cabinet.

I desire the truth should be known by the country, that it may see there are many Democrats as Whigs responsible for the payment of the Galphin claim; that some of those now trying to use the payment of this claim for party purposes, have justified enormous abuses on the part of the pillars of the Democratic party; that some of them have been guilty of taking public money for unjust claims. When the truth can be known, the small orators of party may cry "Galphin!" until "Galphin" the hills, "Galphin" the woods, "Galphin" the rocks, resound. They may buy starrings, and teach them to cry Galphin, nothing but Galphin! It will be a lesson the birds will soon learn, for the starting orators have learnt it in a few weeks. But when the honest people of this country know the whole truth, when they see that the Democratic "pillars" have plundered the Treasury, and passed along unbuked by their party friends; when they hear the facts have mentioned just now, they will tell each noisy drummer of party, "Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

"I rise, fellow-citizens, not for the purpose of giving you a history of my private life. This day twenty-four years ago I was in this village, a poor little boy, working for my victuals and clothes; to-day, I occupy before you the proud position of being the unanimous nominee of a great political party for the highest office within the gift of my State."—David S. Reid's Speech at Wentworth.

There is a specimen of profound pathos for you? Wonderful to relate! the present Democratic candidate for "the highest office within the gift of his State," was twenty-four years ago "a poor little boy, working for his victuals and clothes." He forgets to tell us whether his clothes were ragged or patched; whether his nose was dirty or clean. Strange, fatal omission! Cannot some friend of the Hon. David, the "Standard man" for instance, supply this serious defect in the narrative, so that the future historian, when giving an account of the eventful career of David S. Reid, may be at no loss in laying all these "thrilling" heart-rending circumstances before an admiring world. We wonder if there was a dry eye in the assembly at Wentworth, when this statement was made? To be serious: Was there ever a more precious specimen of CLATPAP and DEMAGOGUERY than is to be found in the above extract? We never saw or heard one equal to it. We honor the man, who from humble beginnings, has elevated himself to a high position among his fellows; but the language has words scarcely strong enough to express our contempt for him, when he stoops down his position to enlist the sympathies of the people in his early struggles with poverty and adverse fortune, for the avowed purpose of elevating himself still higher.

So contemptible does this appeal appear even to the Editor of the Standard from whose columns we take it, that he apologizes for it by saying: "This reply was forced out of Col. Reid by the demagoguery of his opponent." We are not told in what the demagoguery consisted, but we defy the Editor of the Standard to select from the writings or speeches of the moderns or ancients, a purer specimen than that furnished by David S. Reid in his speech at Wentworth.—Old North State.

THE RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday Morning, July 26, 1850.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THE STATE,
Cha's. Manly of Wake.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We will be thankful to our friends if they will forward us the Returns, as early as possible from every County. If they will take some pains, in this respect, we shall be able to furnish them the result in one week from the day of election.

GO TO THE POLLS.

This is the last paper we can issue before the day of Election; and it is our desire once more to urge upon our Whig friends every where the importance of doing their duty. At their call, their talents and gallant nominees have gone to the West, bearing our unconquered Banner. To the hands of his Whig friends in the Middle and Eastern portions of the State he commits his cause and their cause. Whig fidelity demands of our hands that his generous confidence should not be misplaced. It is our's to do our duty. Upon us, individually, as well as collectively, will the responsibility rest, should any causes prevent us from carrying the State. Our strength brought out, CHARLES MANLY is elected! In our own hands the victory rests! Let's make it sure and triumphant!

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

We are pretty certain that the false charge got up by David S. Reid against Governor Manly about the Basis of Representation, (but which the Governor has successfully exposed and exploded), was a desperate attempt to another up the discussion of his vote for the Wilmot Proviso. Having effectually disposed of his Basis falsehood, we proceeded to submit a few more remarks upon the abomination of the Wilmot.

Exercising have been the efforts of Reid and his partisans to get rid of this issue. The Locofoe presses themselves had taught the people how dreadful a thing the Wilmot Proviso was—and it was reasonable to suppose that their three years labor had not been in vain. It was bad at the first—but their anathemas had made it horrible—and when it was found out that their Candidate for Governor had voted for it, their best endeavors were employed to soften its harsh, oblate features in vain. Death and destruction threatened them until their candidate came to their rescue with his ingenious accusation against Gov. Manly that he went for the White Basis. They opened upon it in full cry—the welkin rang with their vociferations. If they could have kept it up until Old Clearley got up to the Mountains beyond our reach, they would have felt easy and safe. But alas! the "Wilkesboro' letter" overtook them; and in spite of the Certificate they have paraded, signed by heated Locofoes and pretended Whigs, the game is at once up. Then comes the "Morganton letter," and finishes the lying comedy; and Locofoecism,

"Now owns in tears its punishment was just!"

But the Wilmot!—aye the Wilmot! Mr. Reid voted for it TWICE. Not by way of compromise—not because, thirty years ago, the line of 36 deg. 30 min. was applied to the Louisiana Territory, as he pretends—but he voted for it when it was put in the bill *arrogantly and solely* to assert the unlimited power of Congress over the whole subject of slavery. What did Mr. Van Buren say of it, when Polk approved this same bill? Hear him!

"The present President, also a slave holder, elected from a slave-holding State, with a large portion of his cabinet also in the same situation, has given the highest sanction to the doctrine which contented for that is known to our institutions; and although he felt himself called upon to make an extra message, setting forth his reasons for believing the restriction ought not to be applied to our Mexican Territories, he does not take the slightest notice of the constitutional objection on which so many Southern States had based their opposition. This branch of the subject has been thus, and we hope forever disposed of."—Van Buren's Letter of Acceptance to the Buffalo Convention.

How plain it is, that this vote of Reid's—this approval by Polk—passed the Wilmot Proviso in its most offensive form, unnecessarily, and as an insult to the South. Mr. Van Buren clutches at it, and exalts over it. He sees the surrender of the principle; and determined, as the Northern people were, at that time, to apply this principle to California and New Mexico, what a powerful argument did Reid and Polk furnish to their hands!

The rights of the South betrayed by Southern men, and one of these very men the Locofoe Candidate for Governor of North Carolina! And oh, shame to honor and to principle, the Democrats of the State are expected to vote for him! Shall the Governor's Chair of North Carolina be filled by a Wilmot Provisioist! Up, Whigs of the Old North! Her honor calls you! Prevent this vile contamination. Preserve her honor! Vindicate your own rights and the rights of the South; and teach the North, that your opposition to the Wilmot Proviso, extends to all who ever voted for it. Reid is unpurged and unforgotten—Brand him to the bone!

The Richmond Times says of the new President, "He is not a man who sets his conscience above the constitution; but one who acknowledges the binding force of that great compact between the States. He believes that slavery is a subject with which the National Government has nothing to do," and he has pledged himself that "Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of his." He has never committed himself, like almost every other public man of the North, to the doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso.

Stupendous Fraud exposed.....Gov. Manly on the Basis.

READ, Freeman of the State—READ Freeman of the East!

GOV. MANLY'S TRUE POSITION.

"Our Constitution is not perfect. No one pretends that it is or ever can be. But it is the glory of our free institutions that the people have a right to alter their organic law whenever time and experience prove that amendments are wanting and the public feeling and the popular voice demand a change. In our Constitution this right is expressly provided for, and in my judgment it is no part of a Governor's duties or rights, to make or propose new Constitutions for the people."

"The people may be trusted I am sure to decide for themselves in North Carolina, and at all events they have reserved that right in the existing Constitution; and if such a law [altering the Constitution] 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 compromises of our present Constitution, as will enable the people to decide these questions [of State Reform] for themselves. And I owe it no 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 Assembly."—Gov. Manly's Address, read before the Whig State Convention, 11th June, 1850.

POSITION OF THE WHIG PARTY.

"WEENAR. A large number of the people of the State, without distinction of political party, have indicated a wish to have the State Constitution amended, so as to give to voters for the House of Commons the right to vote also for Senators: AND WHEREAS, it is a fundamental principle of popular government, declared in our Bill of Rights, that all political power is vested in, and derived from, the People only:— Resolved, in the opinion of this Convention, that the Legislature should adopt some mode, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, by which the sense of a majority of the People may be clearly ascertained, and their wishes carried out, in reference to said proposed amendment of the Constitution."

We have heretofore warned the Whigs of the State of the attempt made to misrepresent Gov. Manly's position in regard to the Basis of Representation in the Legislature. The Raleigh Standard, deriving its authority from David S. Reid himself, in the first place, puts it forth on what it calls the "best authority." The Goldsboro' Patriot confesses that his informant got it from Reid. And the Wilmington Journal states the charge in such a way as to convey the same inference. We regard that matter as settled; and the Democratic candidate for Governor stands before the people in the attitude of author of the charge, that Gov. Manly has taken ground against the present Basis of Representation, and in favor of the White Basis.

Desperate as have been the attempts of the Democratic party to obtain the control of affairs in North Carolina, we confess that in the present canvass they have gone beyond their former zealous efforts, and used the most humiliating and unworthy means. Had they a man of talents, standing and character at the head of their Central Organ, the Raleigh Standard, their success might be greater. But what better can be expected from a pettifogger, than the disreputable issues which he makes? the unscrupulous means he employs? the use which he permits his party to make of him? He has promulgated this charge at the instance of Reid—and must suffer, with him, the odium attached to its falsity and turpitude. For Reid there can be no excuse—he has given the information—he has heard Gov. Manly's speeches so often that no pretence of misunderstanding will avail him—and we are forced to the conclusion, however much we may wish it were otherwise, that David S. Reid has deliberately misrepresented Gov. Manly's position on the subject of the Basis of Representation.

The truth of the charge having been denied by us, and the other Whig presses of the State, the Standard, of July 20, comes out with a certificate dated at Wentworth, July 16, signed by T. B. Wheeler, J. S. Robinson, jr., E. W. Hancock, J. W. Ellington, and T. Ruffin, jr., who state that at Wentworth, on the 29th June, Gov. Manly declared, most distinctly and unequivocally, that he was in favor of "abolishing the black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead;" they say that Reid opposed any change whatever in the mode of appointing representatives, and especially at this juncture; and that Gov. Manly then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and proclaimed that he was a better friend to Equal Suffrage than his opponent. They say further that some of them are Whigs, and have no wish to injure Gov. Manly or his election; that they heard him with their own ears, and are willing to testify to it; and that they are not ambitious of appearing in print, but consent that their certificate may be published, if necessary to establish the truth. Who, and how many, are Whigs, we are not told; and the majority we infer, are Democrats.

We deal plainly with this matter, and brand it AGAIN, as we have twice done in our paper, as a FALSEHOOD, from beginning to end.

If it be said, that these are respectable men who testify that Gov. Manly did advocate this change in the Basis of Representation, our answer is very easy. The question to be decided, and the only point which it is material for the people to know, is, not what these few prejudiced hearers understood from the Governor's speech; but what are, in fact, the Governor's opinions? What will, in truth, be the policy of his Administration?

And fortunately, we are enabled to answer, UPON HIS OWN AUTHORITY, and in his own words, from a letter dated "WILKESBORO', July 21," which contained the following message to the Editor of the Raleigh Times:

"The story about my having come out for white population is FALSE. The Whig papers in Raleigh ought to warn their readers not to be deceived or humbugged by such contemptible arts and practices. MY VIEWS ARE SET FORTH IN MY PRINTED SPEECH, AND I TAKE NO COURSE INCONSISTENT WITH THE POSITIONS & DECLARATIONS THEREIN MADE. It is true, I do not speak the same words, day after day, BUT

THE PRINCIPLES AVOWED ARE THE SAME."

And what is there to entitle the Certificate to any great reliance, when it is contrary to the express denial of an honest and honorable man as ever served the State? Is it probable that Gov. Manly would solemnly declare, in his speech before the Convention, that he thought it was in no sense becoming in the Governor, or the Candidate for Governor, to undertake the office of tinkering the people's Constitution, and at his first appearance, in Mr. Reid's own County, plainly contradict himself?

Is it probable, that Gov. Manly would accept the nomination of the Whig Convention, which, at the time of his nomination, declared, by a formal Resolution, that it belonged to a majority of the people, and to them only, to alter the organic law, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, and forthwith set himself up against the pride and the principle of his friends, by turning a constitution-mender for the people in his canvass?

If there be any who, finding in their own bosoms no sentiment of honor to rebuke all double-dealing, are too ready to lend their ears to the charge of it against another, we ask even such men to answer, whether Gov. Manly, had he set out to play a double game, would have been quite so silly and short-sighted as to proclaim it by his first speech, and at Wentworth, in David S. Reid's own County? and before a crowd where the Federal population basis is as much in favor as in any other county in North Carolina?

The story is not credible of itself. Any fair man would doubt his own impressions. It is an impeachment of the Governor's political honor, and personal veracity, at the solicitation of unprincipled partisans, when it must have been known and foreseen, that the statement would be used—nay, it was intended to be used—in the Eastern Counties, whilst Gov. Manly was daily travelling West according to his published appointments, away from his accusers, and without a knowledge of the use to be put to it.

We put it to every honorable mind, whether those who understood Gov. Manly to have taken a position, in the teeth of his own Address before the Convention, and in the face of a Resolution by the Convention which nominated him, did not owe it to an honorable man like Gov. Manly to arraign his inconsistency upon the spot? Did they do that? Whether they did not owe it to themselves to furnish Gov. Manly with a statement of their interpretation of his speech at Wentworth, before they submitted to become certifiers for heated partisans, in a region remote from the place whether the Governor had already appointed to go? Was that done? No—no. The story is set afloat by the Locofoe press at Raleigh, at the instigation, and upon the authority of Reid himself,—the "best authority"—and sent to every Eastern county for effect. And in the heat of the contest, BUT NOT TILL the 16th JULY—mark it!—only one fortnight before the election, a certificate is asked for, and sent out to deceive and defraud the Eastern Whigs, without Gov. Manly's knowledge; although his very honorable competitor is along with him in the West, and knew that he had hung this poisoned arrow to the East. God save the State from the triumph of such trickery in the election of a Chief Magistrate!

We shall not further embitter this contest by violent, though well-deserved strictures upon the conduct of the persons who have, so late as the 16th of July, furnished for publication a certificate of what Gov. Manly said. They cannot intend to say more than that they so understood the Governor; and the unqualified confidence of their language only shows their excitement, and consequently their liability to mistake the Governor's meaning.

But—blessings on the mark!—some of them are Whigs—and have therefore no wish to injure Gov. Manly or his election! From such Whigs, Good Lord deliver us!

We refer again to Gov. Manly's authorized contradiction above:—"The story about my having come out for white population is false!"

MORE PROOF! ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. MANLY.

In addition to the above, and since it was put in type, the following Letter has been received from Governor MANLY, and is now laid before the People of the State:

Morganton, July 17, '50.

Mr. Gales—Your kind letter addressed to me at Lenoir, and forwarded to me here, is this moment received.

The charge that I have come out in favor of changing the present Basis of Representation under our Constitution, to the White Basis, either in the Federal or State Government, is utterly and unqualifiedly FALSE, from whatever source it may have originated or been promulgated. Such position may be popular in the Mountain regions; but I do not entertain it, and do not advance it. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this hasty note, CHAS. MANLY.

TO THE WHIGS OF THE EAST.

We commit the proper correction of the accounts sent among them, in vast numbers, of these false positions imputed to Gov. Manly. They will do him justice—they will rebuke the unworthy means employed to ruin him in the East—they will rebuke the wicked spirit which prompted them, and reject the Democratic nominee David S. Reid who has stooped so low from the dignity of manhood, and the moral obligations of fair and honest dealing.

This is the most stupendous fraud which ever was attempted in the Old North State; and shameful as is the fact, its perpetration rests on David S. Reid, the Democratic Candidate for Governor. Should it succeed, no honest man will ever aspire to the Chair of State which has been filled by one who gained it by such disreputable means.—The office itself will be so polluted and defiled,

that none but demagogues and unprincipled politicians like Reid will ever seek it.

FREEMEN OF THE EAST! It belongs to you to save the State from the degradation of having such a man for Governor. CHARLES MANLY is a pure, honest, patriotic statesman, who would scorn all office, if not obtained by noble and honorable means—who would scorn to creep into a station by fraud and trickery, to which his own merits did not entitle him.

Very bitterly he has been abused on the promulgation of this base slander against him. It rests with the Whigs of the State to defend and sustain him; to vindicate his honor; to maintain the purity of their Goverastorial Chair; to give him a triumphant victory over all his enemies.

The First day of August is at hand. Let us all go to the polls, and carry our neighbors with us to vote for CHARLES MANLY, our present and honorable Chief Magistrate.

WHIGS OF THE CENTRE!

The hottest of the battle comes on you! Have you no pride? Have you no feelings of resentment for the unmeasured abuse which has been poured forth against you during this campaign? Are you quiet and composed, when the effort is made by the Locofoe press to raise an outcry all over the State against you for the manly and open expression of your free voices in the management of public affairs and the choice of Nominees for State offices? Has it come to this, that because a man lives in the Centre of the State, he is to be proscribed and branded as unworthy of confidence, and the place of his residence be held up to public scorn as the chiefest objection against him? Whigs of the Centre, now is the time to avenge the wrongs your patriotic public officers have suffered from this unmerited and unjust odium cast upon them by the Locofoes all over the State on account of their locality! The chief of that dishonorable faction, David S. Reid comes before you for your judgment. Mark him!—reject him!—brand the calumniators of your Candidate CHARLES MANLY—and prove to the world that you will maintain your rights and privileges as freemen of the Old North State.

THE AMENDE.

We owe an apology to John Smith, of obnoxious memory, for bringing him before the public as the Standard's informant about Gov. Manly's Federalism, during the war with England, when he was but fourteen years old. The humbug has now exploded, and we have learned that it was not John but Benjamin B. Smith, of this City: The matter, therefore, is perfectly harmless.

THE NEW CABINET.

The President sent into the Senate on Saturday the following nominations, which were immediately acted upon, and all the gentlemen confirmed for the offices attached to their names:

- DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State.
- THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.
- WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
- DAVID BATES, of Missouri, Secretary of War.
- NATHAN K. HALL, of New York, Postmaster General.
- JAMES A. PEARCE, of Maryland, Secretary of the Interior.
- JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Attorney General.

IF We have drawn pretty freely on our exchanges this week, our Extras taking up much of our time. But they take every view of the Canvass which can be presented—and we trust they will all find the proper credits given.

A SHORT MEMORY.

On page second of last Saturday's Standard, speaking of the election in Wake County, we find these words:—"The only opposition Candidates in the field at present are Maj. W. D. Jones and Kendrick Johnson."

On page third of same Standard, it is printed:—"Temple Robertson is a Democratic Anti-Railroad candidate to represent said County in the House of Commons."

Which version is true, we leave our readers to judge. We suppose the reason why the Editor thus turns the cold shoulder to his former Democratic friend, is because the aforesaid Temple spares not his other and more distinguished Democratic friend, Gen. Saunders, to whom he comes out in "opposition." We learn that these two Killeney cats are belaboring each other upon the stump with might and main, so that it is difficult for the standers-by to tell which exceeds in the decent art of vituperation. Saunders being more practised, however, is thought to have the best of it. The faithful are somewhat puzzled, while the honest Whigs, who look on with amazement at the fraternal strife, empathizing wish them the same fate which befel their world-renowned prototypes in the "old country." If Saunders should succeed in killing off Temple Robertson, he will have leisure to pursue his other scheme of killing the Central Rail Road. It won't take him long now; as the breath appears to be nearly out of it.

Mr. Nathan K. Hall, the New Postmaster General, was a member of the last Congress, from New York. He is the law partner of Mr. Fillmore, and is said to be, by those who know him well, a man of fine talents. At all events, he is said to be a gentleman in his manners—accessible and courteous—traits of some importance in officials, who have intercourse with the Sovereign of this great Republic. It does not answer, to know the people only at election times, and then the moment you are clothed in a "little brief authority," to put on official airs, and keep close doors.

MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS!

Of all the miraculous, prodigious, wondrous, able, ridiculous, hidden, unsearchable, unsatisfactory and monstrous humbugs of the day, the "mysterious knockings" cap the climax. They are out of sight above all the inconsistencies combined, which we have ever heard; and yet they are nothing in print of incomprehensibility to the strange and transcendental possibility of a Western Whig casting his vote for DAVID S. REID!! From such a glaring Clodius Morbus stemmat, "Good Lord deliver us!!"—Ash. Mass.