

It will, we hope, be recollected by our friends, that the "SIGNAL" is but ONE DOLLAR a year; and that Post Masters are authorized by law to remit all subscriptions, free of postage.

Democratic Ticket.
FOR GOVERNOR,
COL. MICHAEL HOKE,
Of Lincoln County.

The Federal papers in this State have taken up the complaints of the Register about the Democratic Convention, and affect to be in great pain, because, as they "understand," their party was "abused" by the gentlemen who made speeches in that body.—Furthermore, to set forth the contrast between the behaviour of the two Conventions, and to entitle themselves to as large a share of public sympathy as possible, for their wounded sensibilities, they accompany this complaint with the declaration that, "in the Whig Convention, not one word fell from the Convention or from the gentlemen who spoke, in the slightest degree derogatory to the character of their opponents; and they 'regret'—'are not angered'—'are sorry, &c. &c.'"

If by the term 'abuse,' the impression is intended to be conveyed that the censure cast upon the course of the Federal party was unwarranted and without foundation, we beg leave to give the charge a respectful but positive contradiction. But if it be meant that their course of conduct for the last four years was freely animadverted upon, and that their misdeeds, their treachery, their foul practices and unholy aims, were exposed and condemned, then we admit they were abused, and maintain that they deserved it. Does the Federal party expect to go through this canvass without being held to account for their errors and crimes in the year 1840, and for the ruinous and wretched legislation which marked their brief ascendancy? Do they, now on the eve of another contest, in which they declare their intention to throw even the exciting scenes of their former struggles 'into the back ground,' expect the Democratic party to enter into an agreement with them for mutually forgetting and forgiving former offences, and saying nothing about the past? We cannot agree: Such a treaty would be altogether one-sided in its benefits; and the apparent desire for it by the Federal party, is far from exhibiting any proof of magnanimity. They not abuse the Democratic party! How kind! generous! forbearing! They may prefer just what complaints and charges they list—and God knows they are no novices in this branch of political fiction—we stand ready to meet them before a fair minded and discriminating people. We ask no favors—we desire none, and expect none. Our past course is open to scrutiny—let it be scrutinized. Our principles and our practices are known: let them be attacked, and we are at all times ready for the defence. But while we challenge rigid examination, we shall ourselves extend no forbearance. It would be injustice to the cause we espouse, and to the people, who have been once deceived by these humane, amiable opposers of 'violence and abuse.' The mummeries, aye, the "MUMMERIES" [if they like the term] of 1840, must and shall be held up to an enlightened public censure, and their authors and movers to a rightful accountability. We desire to know with what sort of party we are dealing—what weapons they use, and to what habits they are addicted; their past history can alone furnish the instruction. We heed not their complaints, then, and shall treat them, as we hope the entire Democratic party will treat them, as pitiful petitions for a sympathy which they do not deserve.

Col. Hoke.

The nomination of this distinguished son of our State by the Democratic Convention, is responded to by the Democratic party, far and near, with the liveliest enthusiasm.—With high intellectual endowments, Colonel Hoke unites that decision of character, plain, practical good sense, and devotion to the State, which strongly recommend him to the people, and eminently qualify him for the office of Governor.

Rumours at Washington City.

The size of our paper precludes us from telling our readers all the rumours sent afloat to various sections through the numerous letters from the great Metropolis, disclosing the out-of-door sayings and doings which are going on in that great city. Among those we have gathered, however, we mention that J. Q. ADAMS is thought to be hatching all the mischief that his old head contains; and is determined if possible, before he dies, still to wreak a portion of his accumulated vengeance on the South for her opposition to him and his administration.

HENRY A. WISE, it is said, will be re-nominated to the Senate as Minister to France.

A vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench having occurred by the death of Judge Thompson, it is rumoured that J. C. SPENCER, present Secretary of the Treasury, expects to fill the place.

MR. HENSHAW, present Secretary of the Navy, will, it is supposed, in that case be transferred to the Treasury Department in place of Mr. Spencer.

The Hon. R. M. SAUNDERS, our Representative in Congress, it is reported, will be nominated to the office of Secretary of the Navy in place of Mr. Henshaw, transferred to the Treasury Department.

The Hon. ISAAC HILL, of New Hampshire, it is understood, has been already nominated in place of Mr. Goldsborough, dec'd, who was at the head of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing in the Navy Department.

Hon. Mr. CUSHING is of course likewise nominated to be Commissioner to China.—

The Hon. Mr. PROFFIT as Minister to — The Hon. Mr. RENCHER as Charge to Portugal. Judge PORTER as Secretary of War; and Judge UPSHER as Secretary of State.

These important official nominations have not yet been acted on by the Senate; and it is not improbable that there may be some mistake by *Madame Rumour*, as to some of the persons named. Another week may probably enable us to relieve the public curiosity, by informing our readers of results.

QUIRE.—How do the Whigs relish Mr. Graham as candidate for Governor, when they remember that he opposed the election of that officer being given to the people?—The people will no doubt express themselves through the ballot box in due time.

(Lincoln Courier.)

We inform our friend of the "Courier," that Mr. Graham is not a 'candidate for Governor' yet. We presume that he is debating with himself the very querie above propounded. We should like to see the documents in the case.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. for a copy of the Report of the Treasurer of the U. States. We learn from this important document that any further increase of duties on importations will result in a diminution of revenue. The turnip has been squeezed dry. The Whig policy of borrowing money to give away to a favoured class, and collecting taxes in order to make distributions among the States, will break down any Government and ruin any people, on earth.

We see by the 'Tarboro' Free Press' that that paper has passed into the hands of George Howard, Jr., Esq., son of the former editor. The politics of the paper will remain unchanged. Success to it.

"Mechanics cry out for protection,
Protection, tection, and bless the day
That set the ball a rolling on
To clear the way for Henry Clay,
To clear the way for Henry Clay,
For with him, &c."

We clip the above stanza from a new Clay Song, published in the Federal organ of this City.

The Federal party have, to some extent lately, tried argument upon their measures, and failed most signally; they have tried the Ballot box also, and failed there still worse. In the midst of an almost universal discomfiture, they are now, it seems, beginning to turn their labors to the cultivation of music and song. This we predicted. The expedient is naturally suggested to them by their very situation, but still more, by recollections of the powerful stimulus which was given to their cause by the Hard Cider Muse, some four years ago, when they sung

"Our log cabin candidate, he shall come forth
To live in the White House from a State in
the North.

He'll make us all happy, for he's honest and true,
And take in his council the best of our crew:
For good hard cider will make us all new!"

But the ballads of 1840, it will be remembered, were adapted to the particular circumstances of a political combination of men without principles or opinions. They celebrated the battles of a Hero, and their choruses sounded a Hard Cider renovation of men and things in general—

Good hard cider will make us all new!

This was all natural and consistent enough in the conduct of a party sworn to strict secrecy as to their creed, and interested in substituting something animating and agreeable, in place of an exposition of their policy.— But now, they are rather differently situated. They have now, no military hero to praise.— there is no cider in all the land; and, in addition to these drawbacks, their true principles have been found out. Foremost of these principles, and foremost in their Song, stands a PROTECTIVE TARIFF. We must confess that to us, the adaptation of this theme to popular ballad-manufacture, does not appear altogether as easy and appropriate as might be desired; and, but for harmonious and spirited composition of the text, we should have been at no little loss to imagine into what possible service of poetry, the Taxation Laws of Congress could be impressed. Our opponents however think and feel differently. Deeply impressed, as they are, with the conviction that the higher the taxes, the more prosperous the tax payers; and the more bounties one section of the country pays to enrich another, the more beneficent the government which imposes them—the system is to them, no doubt, not only the essence of perfection, but the very Helicon of inspiration; and no wonder, if they naturally give expression to their emotions in contemplating its benefits, in such measure and verse as head this article. To a party thus sensibly impressed with the glories of high taxes, argument and reason must, of course, be idle words—lost time—impertinent clogs upon inspiration.— They feel, as felt their great "first, last and only" Infallible, when in Baltimore a few years ago, he declared

"The day for reason had gone by!"—

And the time is come for Song:—not the tedious and plodding deductions of the mind, but the impatient and eloquent language of the heart:—

"Mechanics cry out for protection
Tecton, tection, and bless the day
That set the ball a rolling, &c."

Here are "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn." Observe too, the verses look two ways; ahead, as well as behind.— While they beautifully set forth sincere gratitude for past and present "protection," they disclose also, a modest desire for a still further 'protection' in future. This is quite natural, and reasonable. People like to be protected more and more. As the stanza, however, does not inform us *what mechanics seek*

'Protection, tection, tect'on,'
from the Federal Government, or in whose

behalf it is advocated, we take the liberty of interpreting, for the benefit of our prose readers, that they are the *Northern manufacturers*—this being the only fraction of that large and respectable class of the American people, whose merits the song is designed to celebrate. For be it remembered, the

Protection, tection, tection,

of any *other* mechanics, or any other employment whatsoever, no law has ever been enacted or proposed, or thought of—much less, a ballad composed. But this is the Clay Song now, and we are to hear it sung in North Carolina. If it have merits, they speak for themselves.— Time was, it is true, and but a few years since, when North Carolina declared that, "The power to lay imposts was given to Congress for the purpose of Revenue, and Revenue alone; and that every other use of the power was an usurpation in Congress." The sound of 'PROTECTION' then, was the sound of injustice and oppression; but time, it is said, reveals wonderful changes in both men and things, and what was once odious in prose, may now be charming in poetry. It may possibly make some difference to have the public taxes increased according to the rudiments of the gamut, and the requirements of rhyme; and Poetry may possibly, so far dilute the poison of Protective Tariffs, as to make the draught palatable even to the Southern taste! What say you, reader?

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of Congress up to this date consist of but little more than the appointment of Committees and the reference to them of the various subjects introduced in both Houses. The reports of Committees will soon be coming in, and the attention of the public awakened to the great questions which are to be discussed and determined by the 28th Congress. We shall endeavor to keep our readers informed on these topics, and to transfer to the Signal in a *nut shell*, the pith of their proceedings. There seems to have been, so far, little or no abatement in the zeal for speech making in the House of Representatives. We would respectfully suggest to the junior members to prepare themselves well before they rush into the arena; and either with or without preparation, to rush there but seldom.

We subjoin the Committees upon which the Members of Congress from this State are appointed to serve, as follows: In the Senate—

On Naval affairs—Messrs. Bayard, Choate, Huger, Haywood and Henderson.

Private Land claims—Messrs. Henderson, Haywood, Sprague Tappan and Colquhoun. Claims—Messrs. Foster, Wright, Woodbury, Phelps and Haywood.

In the House of Representatives— Com. of Ways and Means—Messrs. McKay, Lewis, J. R. Ingersoll, Dromgoole, Barnard, Seymour, Weller, Chappell and Norris.

Of Claims—Messrs. Vance, Thos. Smith, Cobb, A. Johnson, Bowlin, Strong, Clingman and Ramsey.

Mr. C. has been excused on his own motion.

On public Lands—Messrs. J. W. Davis, Boyd, Collamer, Hubard, Houston, Rayner, Jameson, McClernand and Patterson.

On the P Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Grinnell, Stiles, Hardin, Dana, D. S. Reid, Relfo and Jenks.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Wilkins, Saunders, French, Dillingham, Burt, Vinton, Pettit, Dickey and Catlin.

On Revolutionary Claims—R. D. Davis, Arrington, D. P. King, Lscas, Stone, Stetson, Brodhead, R. Smith and Senter.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Anderson, Farlee, St. John, J. Brown, B Green, Hays, Healy and Florence.

On Naval Affairs—Wise, Parmenter, Baringer, Murphy, Simpson, Peyton, T. H. Seymour, Atkinson and Marsh.

On Expenditures in the War Department—McIlvaine, Kennedy, Arrington, Grider, and A. Johnson.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Harper, D. S. Reid, T. Smith, J. Brown and Nes.

N.P.W.
"What is
flakes, co
ever seen,
and new
willing."
We sta

The L
many spe
(S. C.) B
the Pres
but the b
fact that
dated "18
of that de
vignette

This
nominat
tion, as t
or; he is
think it
been cir
fect that
H., and
cus at R
tern par
We de
the nom
to last h
nee; and
subject
he did
by any
declare
a decid
candid
from the
withd
nent m
Does t
Does
stand
sacrifi
this ce
Is it b
Clay.
servile
wrong
at Ral
pinion
willing
hazard
net de
ter, fo
more
and so
appea
popul
people
the st
we un
will b
tween
our e
prow
the v
advoc
hear
they
that
in tr

T
to ne
fifty
occur
to ab
comm
mong
very
prin

So
Irish
clare
from
ism.

T
the
befo
swe
tion

W