

THE CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Our citizens have been gratified and we have no hesitation in saying highly gratified by the addresses delivered in this Town on the 4th inst. by the opposing Candidates for the office of Governor of the State.

The business of the Court, together with the intelligence that Mr. Morehead and Judge Saunders would address the people on that day had called together a large number of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties. The discussion was begun by Mr. Morehead, who, from a hoarseness contracted through exposure in travelling and by constant speaking, was, as he told us, unable to do more than to give his fellow citizens a plain and sober talk upon the great questions now agitating the country.

He drew the attention of his audience to the present distressed state of the country, and laid the foundation of the famous policy and obstinate hostility of the present administration to the currency of the country and in the enormous and profligate expenditures of the public treasure. He did not ask his fellow citizens to believe what he said merely because he told them so, he knew very well he said that they had never seen him before and he could not therefore call upon them to give that credence to his word, which those who knew him well would give to it.

His manner throughout the address was calm, pleasant and imposing; and never before did we witness an audience so completely captivated. Their faces were as mirrors in which was reflected every change in the countenance of the speaker. We have heard of many, who have heretofore voted against the Whigs; but who now hesitate not to declare that they are for reform and will give a hearty support to the Whig cause.

We have never been doubtful of the result of the elections in this State; we have felt assured that the old North State was true to the union and that she would no more confide her interests and those of the republic to the hands of the spoils party.

Our cause, the welfare of our common country is daily gaining ground, and the enthusiasm with which the people of the Eastern, Northern, Western, middle and a portion of the Southern States are animated, is fast spreading here. The people are convinced that in supporting those, who have drained the country of her resources, who have reduced her from a state of the greatest prosperity, to the extreme of want, who have destroyed public confidence at home and abroad, who have paralyzed the energies of her citizens and now seek openly to rob the laboring man of his hard earnings, they have upheld men, having not the good of their country at heart; but seeking to retain and augment their power over the people.

They have been led astray by a name, the name of Democracy, to which this administration has no better title than has the King of France.

The film is fast dropping from the eyes of our citizens and instead of beholding in this administration, men zealous for their country's good, they see that they have the rights of man and the love of freedom on their tongues; but the lust of dominion in their hearts. When Mr. Morehead had finished, his audience sent forth a shout of applause, and all appeared to regret that he had not continued longer.

Judge Saunders rose to address the assembly and we regret to say that not more than fifty and ninety tenths of them citizens of the town remained, to hear him. The afternoon being somewhat advanced, and our Farmers wishing to reach home before night nearly all left the Court house.

We thought the Judge spoke of his being deserted with rather too much asperity; he should have made allowance for the fact, that most of those present when Mr. Morehead concluded were citizens from the Country, some living at a distance, who were desirous of getting home, and it may be that many more expecting to hear nothing farther but those fallacious professions of regard for the peoples good, which have been so often reiterated by Mr. Van Buren and his candidates; but which they have never yet seen put in practice, were satisfied that nothing could be gained by remaining longer.

Of this however let every man Judge for himself we are not disposed to be uncharitable.

Knowing that Judge Saunders had once been a member of the Bar and well versed too in political chicanery we expected to have heard from him a most powerful defence of the Administration and its policy; but we were sadly disappointed. The great high chief of his party Mr. Van Buren was as usual thrust behind the scenes, and lo! and behold! out comes General Jackson clad in all his military fame to sustain his recreant favourite. The Judge when speaking of the promises of Mr. Van Buren to the American people, made the welkin ring; but when he would tell us of things which had been done, Mr. Van Buren all at once became invisible and in his place up rose again the good old General.

Martin Van Buren did once receive the suffrages of the American people; but he was then enveloped in Gen. Jackson's suit of glory. That suit however by ill usage from the wearer is since worn out and

through its tattered fragments the people now behold the man. They see him as he is and what he is, seeking his own re-election at the imminent risk and peril of his country.

At the close of the addresses the people were invited to attend a dinner to be given the next day to Mr. Morehead. On Tuesday the 5th a large number of our citizens consisting principally of the yeomanry of our county, sat down to a handsome dinner provided by Mr. Wright in front of the Edenton Hotel. The hard cider passed freely round and the utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed throughout the assembly. We regret very much that Judge Saunders thought it best to decline the invitation to be present, as nothing was said at the table that could have marred the good feelings of any man. After dinner the candidates left for the Town of Hertford where we understand they addressed the people on the 6th, a friend has promised us an account of the meeting, which when received we will lay before our readers.

From the Georgia Messenger. MORE FROM GEORGIA.

Opposition to the Administration in Georgia. The people are moving onward in this matter in a resistless phalanx that could no more be checked or controlled than the torrent of Niagara, by the few presses who would oppose their views, or a few individuals who assume the character of being their leaders. The mass of the People have made the movement, and the opposition will find themselves too frail to be regarded as a check to their cause.

From the same Paper.

The subjoined letter from our able Representative, WM. C. DAWSON, will, no doubt, afford much gratification to his numerous friends in the State. Mr. Dawson comes out like a man, and speaks his sentiments without any reservation. He goes upon the principle that we should all act upon, beat Van Buren with any candidate less exceptional. Such a candidate is Gen. HARRISON and Mr. DAWSON will find that his old constituents are of his way of thinking.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 14, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: The question has been frequently asked, what will Georgia do in the approaching Presidential contest? My reply has been, "go for Van Buren, I presume, as the State Rights party in December last resolved to support neither Van Buren nor Gen. Harrison." This will be the result, if that "stand aloof" course be persevered in. When Gen. Harrison was first nominated, I confess I thought that the proper course for the State Rights party. But, from a full and fair examination of the political opinions of the General, I am now willing to support him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. To give you the reasons, I deem unnecessary—for the last three months have been chiefly employed in developing his merits and demerits. My prejudices were against him, and I so expressed myself; but justice to myself forbids me to remain silent when an old and gallant man has suffered under an improper prejudice.

If I should be asked my opinion as to the course the State Rights party or the State should adopt in the Presidential contest, unhesitatingly I would say, go for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler. I do not design to abuse Mr. Van Buren—I never have, nor shall I now do it. But his policy and his administration generally, as JOHN P. KING said, are "whitening the head of this young Republic most prematurely."—Look at the country, who does not feel for the People and who does not perceive the ruin, desolation, and distress which is now overwhelming the People? Who can tell the wretchedness which the debtor class of the People are doomed to suffer? Who does not know that the policy of the Administration has been prostrating the credit of the country? That it has closed the doors of the banks to prevent credit being extended to honest and industrious men, whose property is or will be under the sheriff's hammer? But, Sir, I will stop. I am prepared to defend my choice—and I am ready to give my constituents and the people of the State my views from the stump—any way—any where—and if my preference for General Harrison over Mr. Van Buren is an objection to me I will say to my constituents choose one whose opinions more fitly accord.

It is not at all surprising that there should have been a difference of opinion among us in making the choice; time will bring us together again,—at least the mass of the party. I will be pleased to hear how far you accord with me. Amidst my extensive correspondence, I have expressed my preference ever since I have satisfied myself. At first, I was for standing aloof; that is going for neither—but my opinions are now different. The State will go for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler when their claims are fully known.—Let the Convention in June survey the ground, and do their duty. Tell your friends, Mr. Van Buren has Waterloo defeat ahead. But he is a magician, in the opinion of many—perhaps he may avoid it. Personally I esteem him.

Your friend, WM. C. DAWSON.

ALL HAIL TO VIRGINIA.

Letters received from a friend in Norfolk under date of May 1st., leave us no room to doubt the success of the Whig cause in our sister state; and although we shall probably receive through the medium of the press full election returns from the entire State before our paper goes to press, we publish the letter of our friend for the good example it recommends to the citizens of the Old North State.

Norfolk, 1st May, 1846.

DEAR SIR: In reply to a letter received from you to day, I gave you an account of our election as far as heard from. Since then, the Richmond Boat has arrived with the most cheering intelligence. Preston is elected to the Senate, in the district of Montgomery, Giles, Floyd, Mercer, &c., by a majority of 146 votes, one of the strongest Jackson districts in the State, having given Van Buren, I think about 1500 majority. This gives us a tie in the Senate 16 to each party. In the House of delegates, we have elected 71 certainly out of 184, and the county of Kenawha to hear from, where there is no opposition to the Whig candidate, thus giving us 72; and, a majority, on joint ballot, of five, if we lose every other county in the State, ensuring us two Whig senators next winter. And as encouraging as this is, we have reason to believe, that the state of the polls, when

generally known, will exhibit a still more encouraging prospect, from the large increase we have received. With so good an example to cheer you on, we confidently anticipate success, in your state, to the glorious cause in which we are all engaged here, heart and soul, from the oldest to the youngest. I have never, in my life, seen the same interest taken in an election; and why? because I have never known so much at stake. In the midst of profound peace and unexampled abundance of the productions of the soil, we find universal distress through the whole land, and fraud, speculation, and usurpation pervading every department of the Federal Government. The people seem, at length, to be wide awake to the alarming truth, that labor is defrauded of its due reward, and our liberty itself in the most imminent peril. Let us then not cease to sound the tocsin of alarm, until the battle is fought and the victory won, which won it must be, in November next, if the most criminal apathy and supineness do not cause our defeat.

Yours truly, Norfolk, May 1st. 1846.

DEAR SIR: For the information of your subscribers and my friends in and about Edenton, I will give the state of our market founded upon actual sales: Corn from 48 to 48 1-2 for white and mixed, no yellow in market, but would bring a little more, prices will probably decline after the middle of this month. Cotton of the very best description, of which there is but little in our market, 8 1-4 ordinary and inferior not inquired for, and difficult to sell at any price. Flour sells readily at whole sale for \$5, a gross Herring at \$2 81 to \$3, the market getting well supplied and a decline probable. Accounts to day say they are catching quantities of Shad and Herring in the Susquehanna, and of the latter on the Potomac, so that the prices for fish will probably not be sustained.

Our quotations from Baltimore are, \$9 for Shad and large sales at that; and \$2 58 to \$2 34 for Gross Herring on 4 months; and some confidence expressed in the stability of these rates, though I fear myself without sufficient reason I submit the minute state of our markets, which I have no doubt will be acceptable to most of your subscribers as I know it will be to my friends in your vicinity.

From the Baltimore Patriot. SIGNS IN OHIO.

The Clinton County Republican contains a couple of communications from two working men of that county, declaring that although heretofore friends to Mr. Van Buren and his administration, they can no longer support either. Mr. Collins, one of these men says that, in his attempt to establish the Sub-Treasury system, Mr. Van Buren has acted in direct opposition to the doctrines and views of Gen. Jackson. And he not only says this, but he proves it, by the following extract from the last annual message of President Jackson to Congress:

"To retain the public money in the Treasury unemployed is impracticable. It is besides, against the genius of our FREE INSTITUTIONS to lock up in vaults the treasury of the nation."

This was the opinion of President Jackson, as officially expressed to Congress on the 6th Dec., 1836. And yet, in the face of this opinion of his predecessor, the "follower in footsteps" is for establishing rapinities of individual safes and vaults, and therein locking up the treasures of the nation." Mr. Collins cannot longer support the Administration of such a "follower," but will give his vote to Gen. Harrison.

Mr. Maybury the other honest work-man who hears his public testimony against the destructive course of the Van Buren Administration says: "I confess the ruinous condition of the country has set me to thinking. Call it a "pocket argument," if you will; but it is too hard for the poor man to labor for years, to accumulate a little property, and then to be worse than robbed of it by the mal-administration of Government. It is too much, I say, for me to bear merely for the sake of a party. Give us a change; we cannot be worse."

Certainly, that is sound doctrine, and is likely to be practiced on by thousands of the former supporters of Mr. Van Buren. In season of trouble and pecuniary difficulty, such as the present, a change is undoubtedly expedient; when no change can be for the worse!

In addition to these signs of the progress of opinion in the Buckeye State, we may mention that the Republican Newspaper published in Hocking county, and heretofore a Van Buren paper, has unfurled the banner of Harrison and Reform.

GOLDEN OPINIONS.

The Pennsylvania Inquirer, of Philadelphia, one of the most respectable and best journals of the day, thus descants upon the political discussions of the period, as they are, and as they ought to be conducted.—Baltimore Patriot.

"Already the strife of politics in this country has been carried to a fearful extent, and in some instances, we regret to say, personalities have been introduced with great wantonness, and matters in which the community at large have no concern whatever, have been ruthlessly dragged before the public, with the object either of administering to prejudice, or of adding to excitement. Thus the good, the wise and the sensitive, have, in many instances, been driven from all participation in political proceedings, the "lead" has fallen into the hands of the base and profligate, and men have been selected for high and responsible station, not because of their integrity and ability, but because of their party zeal and incessant clamour. These are truths which are not denied by the reputable of either side. They are errors which have been conceded time and again, and which call loudly for correction. If politics become disreputable, if those who are careful of reputation, abstain from all participation in town and county meetings, and from all lot or part in the primary movements on which the nominations depend, the result cannot but be immediately injurious, and if carried on for a series of years, ultimately fatal to all which freemen and republicans hold dear, of political rights and national institutions. In Philadelphia, we rejoice to be able to state that a salutary reform has taken place within the last few years, in the manner of conducting political campaigns, so far at least as the press is con-

cerned. The violence and bitterness which formerly characterized political conflicts, are now deemed discreditable weapons, while personal assaults and allusions, are held still more odious and objectionable.—The brotherhood at large are on the best possible terms of personal intercourse, respect each other's feelings and characters, and in the social courtesies of life, are eager, no matter what their politics or how wide the difference of opinion between them as to the merits or demerits of presidential aspirants, to obtain an opportunity of doing each other a kindness. This is the proper spirit, and appears to us every way worthy of emulation throughout the country. It is true, that the political system, even here, is still susceptible of important reforms—that many evils still exist, and require a remedy, and that much is still needed, as well to secure the nomination of intelligent and reputable citizens for responsible stations, as to preserve the right of suffrage, pure and independent, and to induce the whole people, the quiet and peace-loving, as well as the noisy and obstreperous, to mingle in political matters. But these points we shall endeavor to refer to more particularly on some other occasion.

"With regard to the journals of our interior, there is still much cause of serious complaint. Violence and abuse are too frequently resorted to, and the passions and prejudices appealed to, instead of the patriotism and the reason. We, a few days since, were called upon by an active and influential member of the editorial corps in the interior, and in the course of conversation, ventured to ask him the motive for the heated and denunciatory tone of his journal. He said that such a course was in violation of his own views of the subject; that he much preferred moderation and decorum; but that politics had become so inflammatory, that, were he to pursue the decorous and dignified tone which characterized most of the Philadelphia newspapers, he should soon win the reputation of being tame and spiritless, and not sufficiently alive to the true interests of the cause. We fear that this is the case in most instances, but feel satisfied that, in carrying out this view, our friend only consults the disposition of the noisy and clamorous, who are but a handful when compared with the great mass of the community. Moderate politicians and moderate newspapers we have always found the most successful.—Violence and personality are despicable weapons, and at once indicate a bad cause, and an injudicious advocate of that cause. The people of the present day are too enlightened to be influenced by such licentious appeals to the passions, and we believe that a change in the tone of the press generally in this matter, would be attended with results of the most beneficial character to society."

We advise the editor of the Louisville Journal to keep his temper.—Southern Democrat.

We advise you to get rid of yours.—Louisville Journal.

JANE'S HAIR TONIC.

From Mr. Graham, Editor of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

HAIR TONIC.—We call the attention of those afflicted with premature baldness, to the excellent "Hair Tonic" prepared by Dr. Jayne of this city. Having used it ourselves we can speak of its virtues by experience, and we unhesitatingly pronounce it an invaluable remedy to prevent the falling off of the hair, and to restore it from a dead, to a fine, healthy appearance. We can also speak from personal knowledge of the cases of two or three friends who were predisposed to baldness, who by the use of Jane's Hair Tonic, have now luxuriant hair. We have no disposition to puff indiscriminately all kinds of remedies for all diseases which flesh is heir to, but when we have tested the virtue of an article, we are free to say it is good.—Saturday Evening Post of September 7th, 1839.

JANE'S HAIR TONIC.—The efficacy of this elegant preparation in restoring the growth of the hair in bald places, is truly wonderful. Where the hair has been worn off from the top of the head, by the careless practice of carrying things in the crown of the hat, it is generally considered difficult if not impossible to restore it, but it is found by numerous examples that the Hair Tonic reaches these cases very promptly and effects a complete cure. Every gentleman (we say nothing to the ladies, it being a fair presumption that their hair is always in full luxuriance; at least it always seems so.) every gentleman who finds his hair growing too thin, or becoming loose, should place a bottle of Jane's Hair Tonic in his dressing case and apply it with a free use of the hair brush every morning. The result will be a full, strong and healthy head of hair. The cases that have fallen under our own observation warrant us fully in asserting this. There is no mistake in Dr. Jayne.—Weekly Messenger.

Attention is called to Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic, for the preservation, growth, and restoration of the Hair. We are assured that several most remarkable cures have lately been effected by this remedy. It is certainly worthy a trial.—Philadelphia Saturday Chronicle.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—We have, heretofore, numbered ourselves among those who believed that the "Hair Tonic," prepared by Dr. Jayne, was one of the many quack nostrums whose virtues are never seen beyond the fumes puff of their authors. We are willing, at length, to make public acknowledgement of the error of our belief. An intimate friend, some two or three months since, all the top of whose cranium was as bald as a piece of polished marble, maugre all our jesting and ridicule of the idea of attempting to cultivate so barren a spot purchased a bottle or two of the Hair Tonic from Dr. Jayne, and according to his directions applied it. During the present week the same friend ushered himself into our presence, and uncovering his hitherto naked head, astonished us with a thin, though luxuriant growth of hair, from one to two inches in length—upon the very premises we had believed as unyielded to cultivation as the trackless sand that skirts the Atlantic. This is no puff, but is religiously true, and to those who doubt the gentleman can be pointed out. What is more in favor of this "Tonic," the case here cited was not one of temporary baldness—no sudden loss of the hair—but was one of years' standing, though the gentleman is but forty-five years of age.—Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, October 21st, 1839.

DANIEL McDOWELL, Agent. Edenton, April 25, 1846.

Spun Cotton.

THE Subscriber being compelled to reduce his prices to suit the times offer for sale 2000 lbs. of Warp at 18 cents per lb. No. 4, advancing one cent upon each finer number, for Cash. ALEXANDER CHESHIRE. Edenton, May 2—3t

GOOD! GOOD!!

Just received an assortment of domestic Dry Goods; also an assortment of family Groceries, Hats, Ladies, Gentlemen's and Children's Pumps and Shoes.—Winter and Summer Strain Lamp Oil—Linsseed and Fish Oils.—Paints, Medicines, Tin Ware, Hardware and Cutlery; and daily expecting an assortment of Crockery and other articles for Sale at reduced low prices. By HENRY A. BOND. Edenton, May 2nd...3t.