

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

After mature deliberation it has been decided that the Whig State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor, and appoint Delegates from the State at large, to the National Whig Convention, is to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday in April, that being the 15th of the month.

It is important that the Whigs of this county should, at an early period, hold a county meeting, and appoint Delegates to represent them at the Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 28th day of April next. Both parties are making great preparations for the approaching contest, and it is to be hoped that every man will do his duty. If the Whigs will but unite, and cast aside all local dissensions, they may succeed in vanquishing the enemy; otherwise, they will sustain another defeat. The approaching contest will undoubtedly be warm and interesting. A decisive blow must be struck during the approaching campaign, and the question decided, whether North Carolina shall be governed by Democratic or Whig principles.—Plymouth Villager.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

It seems now to be agreed, that the State Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor is to be held in Raleigh on the fourth Monday of April next.

It is suggested also that the Delegates to the Convention from the different Congressional Districts in the State, should appoint Delegates to the Whig National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. This has not been the usual course, but as several counties have already held their meetings for appointing Delegates to the State Convention, without making any arrangements for District Conventions, it is now, perhaps, the best mode to secure the appointment of the full complement of Delegates to the National Convention.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

It having been determined to hold the Whig State Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth Monday of April next, (the 26th day of the month,) we trust that the Whigs of this and other Counties, where delegates have not been appointed, will go to work in earnest, and hold meetings, and appoint reliable Whigs, as delegates to the Convention. The government is in the hands of the spoilers; but they can be easily driven from the Temple, if the sound Union Whigs will act, and act together.

Wadesboro' Argus.

It has been the practice, hitherto, for the Whig State Convention to appoint two delegates for the State at large to our National Convention, and for each Congressional District, at a Convention of its own, to appoint one delegate and an alternate. The several county meetings already held, however, have overlooked this latter fact, and have failed to appoint delegates to the District Conventions. Since meetings cannot be held over again, and the counties in which they have been held would therefore be unrepresented in a District Convention, if held, the Register suggests that the delegates to the State Convention from the several counties composing each district, be empowered to designate their delegate in its views upon this subject, and in its views upon this subject, and have no doubt that the plan suggested will be perfectly acceptable to the party. We hope therefore that our friends in the primary meetings which are yet to assemble, will be careful to express their sense upon this subject, and to grant the necessary power to the State delegates.—Goldboro' Tel.

It cannot fail to have been noticed by the public, that the Democratic prints, and letter writers, have lately been speaking of Mr. Clay in terms, and in spirit, such as we have not before heard from them in relation to that distinguished man. They are uttering the deepest regrets, that his mortal career is threatened to be closed before long; and they bestow upon the sick man a meed of praise and approval, not so high indeed as his noble qualities entitle him to, but such as that party has not suffered to escape them till lately.

We have no doubt, that this admiration and regret are sincere. We have as little doubt, that the admiration, even higher than they now choose to utter, has always been felt by them. What a contrast does the tone of their press, and the language of their party, now present to that which we constantly hear from them in all time past! Every body remembers the bitterness of spirit, the rancor of party malignity, the violence of denunciation, with which these sympathizers and admirers of the great patriot and statesman used to assail him; how they tacked their invention, and stinked at no misrepresentation, to blacken that name which belongs so illustriously to our national fame. How they accomplished by a temporary success the country well known, and we fear will long have cause to lament.

Their present admiration of his exalted character is a striking commentary, by themselves, on their previous course. How much of veracity, of principle, of morality, of patriotism, can belong to those, who, for the mere purposes of party, and with a shameless disregard of the highest interests of the country, have pursued almost to the death, "the foremost man of all the world?" And if Mr. Clay could be now looked to as a man practically in their way, would they suffer a word of approval to escape them? Would they not again the whole party pack be turned loose, to worry, and to bay, and if possible to pull down, the noble lion, over whose body, now apparently stricken down by disease and age, they pour forth a share at least of the homage due to his high qualities?

We devoutly trust, however, that Providence, in its mercy to our country, will yet spare to us for a while, the sagacity, the statesmanship, and the lofty patriotism of this first of our first men. There is some reason to apprehend, that efforts may be made to entangle and embarrass our country in a foreign policy, from whose ruinous consequences his high talents, practical wisdom, and weight of character may largely contribute to save us.—Richmond Whig.

THE AMERICAN STEAM MARINE.

In the year ending July 1, 1851, there were on the Atlantic coast 428 steamers, tonnage 154,271 tons; on the Gulf of Mexico, 170 steamers, tonnage 23,244; on the Pacific coast, 50 steamers, tonnage 24,966. This makes the aggregate of the inland marine 625 boats, tonnage 243,500. The inland steam marine goes to the North American coast, 164 steamers, 63,168 tons; to the Ohio basin, 248 steamers, 127,168 tons; to the Mississippi valley, 225 steamers, 67,597 tons. Total 758 boats, tonnage 234,723. Grand total, 1,390 boats. In Great Britain, 1,184 boats, and tonnage 141,680 tons.

"A SPAT" IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, on the 23rd ult., when the resolution relating to printing the reports of the debates was up:

Mr. HALE. I concur with the general views which have been expressed; and there is one abuse which I want to see corrected. We employ reporters to report what is said in the Senate; but we shall never have it so long as the practice of members revising their speeches is tolerated. I frequently find that there are omitted in these revised speeches things that were said, and which, put in that way, would do me the honor; but I would kindly make to me by the reporters; but I told them to take what I said just as it is, and I did not want to correct it. If it is nonsense, let it go nonsense. I object decidedly to revising speeches. I want them to go out as they are spoken. I do hope that this will be adopted, as the reports have been very faithful and accurate when not revised and corrected; and I hope members will not be permitted to send out as having said, things which were not said. I hope the resolution will pass.

Mr. GWIN. I wish to say a single word upon this point. It is highly probable that the Senator from New Hampshire can be so distinctly heard as to be reported accurately upon all occasions; but I confess that I cannot, and I have found it necessary to revise the report in order to have published what I intended to say, whether I said it or not; for I do not speak for display, and if I should be refused this opportunity, I should often be thrown into a wrong position before my constituents. And as this is an official work—one that is to go into the archives of the country—I have found it absolutely necessary to revise the report in order to appear correctly upon the record.

Mr. BADGER. I wish merely to say, sir, that I hope this resolution will pass, and expressly for the benefit of the Senator from New Hampshire. I know of no gentleman who, it seems to me, is pursuing a course more adverse to his own interests and to his public reputation, as deservedly high—as the Senator from New Hampshire in opposing his resolution—

Mr. HALE. I did not oppose it; I go for it.

Mr. BADGER. I understood the Senator from New Hampshire to oppose so much of the resolution as authorizes the revision of speeches.

Mr. HALE. But that is not a portion of the resolution at all.

Mr. BADGER. Well, sir, the Senator so commonly speaks to the subject before the Senate, and so seldom wanders from it, that I really had supposed that such a proposition was before the body. [Laughter.] But, sir, I was about to say that I have sometimes regretted that that honorable Senator has not taken pains to revise his speeches. I will not say that they need any addition; but they certainly have stood very much in need of the inverted style, and no one gentleman perhaps has suffered more for the want of this expurgating process [laughter] upon the speeches he has made in this chamber; and my regard for him is so great that, as he does not wish to do it, I should be almost willing to take the labor myself of striking out the passages which should be stricken out, though I very rarely do it in my own case.

Mr. HALE. The answer to that is, that I do not, like some other young gentlemen, come here to make a display of myself, and when I speak here it is not for myself but for the country. Let those who are ambitious of reputation over the midnight lamp, putting into their speeches propositions and other ornaments of rhetoric; but let them not find fault with a practical business man in the Senate, who comes here to do the business of the country, because he is not able to run a race with them in the rhetorical declamation. I am perfectly willing that the Senate should have a day to come into the chamber, and I speak what comes plain, blunt, and I speak what comes plain, blunt, and I speak what comes plain, blunt. If it is not in the ornate form of the eloquent productions of the Senator from North Carolina, perhaps that is my misfortune. I am not here to make speeches for school-boys to declaim at academic exhibitions, with the star affixed, and "J. P. Hale" at the end of them. Not at all. I am here to work for my constituents, and to speak the sentiments of my heart in the plainest way that I can. I am not desirous of the reputation which the honorable Senator says I have jeopardized by not looking over my speeches afterwards.

Mr. BADGER. What the Senator has just said is conclusive proof of the propriety of his revising his speeches. Why, sir, what would the honorable Senator himself, or what would any other man, think of what has just now said about "licking a fertile imagination into shape?" [Laughter.] I hope he will correct that, anyhow. [Renewed laughter.] But the honorable Senator compels me now—which I did not desire before—to assign an additional and a much stronger reason than that which I did assign why I wished that he would look over and expurgate his speeches. I mentioned a reason which affected him personally; but there is another and more serious reason. I wished it for the sake of the country. I wished to avoid in many instances such infelicities as the gentleman has imposed upon them, and which no doubt, in his cooler and more dispassionate moments, if he ever has such, he would think proper to strike out of the reports of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE. The reason of this desire of the Senator is, I suppose, that he knows that the country reads my speeches, [laughter.] and therefore he thinks they ought to be expurgated; and he would seem to imply that other speeches which are sometimes delivered here are not read, and therefore do not need expurgation. I therefore take the compliment, but not the censure, implied in his remarks.

Mr. CASS. Mr. President—

Mr. BADGER. I hope the senator will yield the floor for a moment.

Mr. CASS. I yield; you may keep up your wit as long as you like

Mr. BADGER. I only wish to say that the contest of the senator from New Hampshire seems to be for the last word, for his wit is running low. The wine is exhausted, and nothing is left but the lees. [Laughter.] I have nothing more to say.

VIRGINIA ENTERPRISE.

A petition has been presented to the Legislature of Virginia for the establishment of a line of steamers between the waters of the James River and Europe.

And the people of Norfolk are agitating the project of a rail road from that place to Petersburg, with a view to the shortest and most speedy route to Lynchburg, and the western part of the State, as well as Tennessee.

It is manifest that Virginia is stretching her arms in all directions, North, South, East and West, for territory to which her large territory and population, and extensive resources, entitle her. The State itself is a liberal patron of all public enterprises, having already invested twelve millions of dollars in public works; and it is remarkable that in the aggregate these works already pay nearly the interest on the entire cost, with of course a prospect of being largely profitable hereafter. If to this return of interest we add the increased value of property, the increased product to which the farmers and manufacturers have been stimulated by the increased facilities of getting to market, the increased population and the better means of sustaining that increase—these investments may be regarded worth more than fifty millions to Virginia. We say nothing of the character of the State, so immeasurably elevated by its public spirit, for that cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

We rejoice in the reflection that our own State is not altogether inactive in this struggle for the trade of the world, and for the development of the capabilities of the great West. The renovation of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, now going on with great spirit, it will wipe out one reproach. The speedy construction of the Wilmington and Manchester Road will add a new laurel to the brow of Wilmington. The opening of the Deep River navigation will bring North Carolina into successful competition with the seven millions of tons of that necessary article now annually sent to market by Pennsylvania, alone, and the various Plank Roads, already finished or in process of construction, will furnish the true farmers' highways, on which he can himself convey his own produce to market. But all these are eclipsed by the great work, by far the most gigantic ever undertaken in this State, of the Central Rail Road. We confess our surprise at the rapidity with which this work is pressed forward. It exceeds all calculations. And yet we might have looked for such things from the well known go-ahead character of him who was so fortunately induced to take charge of it, and in whose hands no work, public or private, ever was suffered to lag or fail. Nor will this, the greatest of all his and the State's enterprises.—Fog. Obs.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY.—The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.—Our readers are aware of how much interest the matter of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence has created in the minds of the students of our revolutionary history.

The late Presbyterian contains a letter from Mr. Samuel J. Baird, enclosing "a scrap of history" from Mr. McCree, who is represented as a citizen of Summerville, Tennessee, and "his lady is a daughter of Adam Brevard, to whom he attributes the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. Mr. Baird states that Mr. McCree gave him the following statement, at his request:

Mr. McCree's Statement.—The Mecklenburg Convention, (N. C.) was composed of delegates from each captain's company of militia, in the county of Mecklenburg, perhaps two delegates from each company. Dr. Ephraim Brevard was a delegate, and one of the committee that was appointed to draw up a Declaration of Independence, to be acted on by the convention. Adam Brevard was then a student of law, living with his brother, the doctor, who got him to write out the declaration. After it was adopted, Gen. Thomas Polk read it, at the court house door, to the multitude that was standing outside, when, after hearing it, they raised a shout and threw their hats into the air. Some of their hats fell on the court house, and they did not get some of them off till the next day.

All the delegates in that convention, and nearly all the citizens of that section of country, were Presbyterians, mostly emigrants from the north of Ireland.

Adam Brevard, whom I got my information from, told me that he took the Westminster Confession of Faith for his guide, and capacity, and it is confirmed by others. Respectfully yours, James P. McCree. Rev. Samuel J. Baird, New Castle, Tenn. July 14th 1851.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECHES.

An edition of Mr. Webster's speeches and orations, comprised in six octavo volumes, is now in course of publication. The work is to be preceded by a sketch of the author's life from the pen of Edward Everett, from whom there is not a more competent person for the task in the country. Mr. Webster's speeches are, beyond all question, better calculated for preservation than those of any other American statesman. No man has appeared in our Government who is, in all the qualities of the mind, the equal of Mr. Webster. Others have had more genius. But no one has equalled him in general habits and capacity, scholarship and acquirements, and power of grasping with the grip of a giant all the relations of a great subject, and of uttering vast thoughts in a style both massive and manly. He is the best speaker of genuine Saxon-English in the world. Doctor Johnson advised students who desired to write English with clearness and elegance to give their days and nights to Addison; but if a student wishes to become acquainted with all the resources of the English tongue, let him study Webster instead of Addison. We regard the speeches of Mr. Webster as superior to those of Burke or any other statesman that England or America has produced. They are well worth publishing, and they are destined to live and to enjoy imperishable renown, while they illustrate and enrich what will hereafter be considered the early history of American statesmanship. The reply to Hayne is the best speech ever delivered. There is nothing in the speeches of Demosthenes, Cicero, Burke, or any other great orator, of ancient or modern times, that will compare with that celebrated effort. It is "Beyond all Greek, beyond all Roman fame." [Louisville Journal.]

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE U. S. NAVY.—The British "United Service Journal" thus speaks of our Navy:

"From its infancy to its present state, most bravely, most gallantly have the officers and men in the naval profession of America held up the honor of their flag. There is scarcely one action in which the slightest imputation can be cast on any individual. They have never avoided their enemies, excepting when it would have been the height of impudence to have faced them. They have, in many cases, been successful over a nation which held undeposited the command of the ocean; and this very circumstance of combating an enemy furnished with almost universal victory adds a great laurel to the Navy of the United States."

A BILL to construct a railroad from the terminus of the North Carolina railroad, at or near the State line, to intersect the South Carolina Railroad at Anderson Court House, has passed the Senate of Georgia.

THE REGISTER.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, February 4th, 1852.

REMARKS. That we recognize the acts known as the "Adjustment measures" for their mutual dependence and connection, as a basis of compromise, the most constitutional and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions. "So that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."—(Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.)

FOREWARNED. FOREWARNED!

The hopes of the Loco Foco Party in this State, for success in the Fall elections, rest entirely on the belief that they will be able to divide the Whigs, and engage them in a sectional conflict, which, in view of the momentous importance to the whole Country of those elections, would be as disgraceful to us as it would be gratifying to our opponents! If the Whigs have not already been apprised of the cunning device upon which their adversaries rely for success, it is high time they should upon their eyes, and provide against it. It is folly to suppose that they will suffer any question, of local or state policy, to drive them from the support of the regular nominees of their Party, whatever may be the office for which the struggle is carried on. Private friendships, personal considerations, sectional interests, state policy, whether it be connected with matters of legislative or Constitutional reform, must and will, all, be made to yield, to the imperative demands which may be necessary to preserve the unity and organization of the Loco Foco Party. We speak now of the Party in this State, as at present organized. There are signs of discord and disaffection amongst them elsewhere, which may prove ruinous to their prospects in the Presidential Election. But here they are well drilled, and adherence to the *policy of the party, and unconditional submission to its edicts, is the principle by which they will be governed.* The Whigs need not expect, therefore, to gain anything from Loco Foco disaffection in this quarter of the Union, whatever issues, of local or State policy, may be forced into the canvass.—They will rise over all such, to vote for the nominee of their Party, whatever may be his opinions on such subjects. The blind devotion, with which the violent denouncers of Free Suffrage in the Loco Foco ranks sustained Kep during the campaign of 1850, proves conclusively what we say. Let us learn a lesson from our enemy! If we hope to succeed, we must rely upon our own strength, we must compromise our differences, bear and forbear, stand together and fight our adversaries with our whole energies!

We heard a good Whig and true patriot declare, a few days since, with much earnestness: "It will be a damning shame if the Whigs of North Carolina suffer another defeat, by their own divisions." It would degrade them in the estimation of the whole nation." True, and there is no intelligent member of the Whig Party who does not feel the force and truth of the declaration. If there be those who are not willing to let the past be forgotten, but who, for selfish and ambitious motives, are resolved to do all in their power to defeat or shatter the ranks of that Party in which they have been so long fighting, let them speak out, and let the just indignation of honest men follow them. But, as the Whig Party has ever acted on the high and noble principle of overlooking minor differences of opinion—or such differences may be created by local questions of State policy, there is no excuse for any Whig holding back from the conflict or not coming up, with a generous and patriotic spirit, to a consultation and conference for the good of all, by which, union, harmony, good feeling, energy and a bold resolution to conquer, will be again infused into our ranks. There is patriotism enough in the Whig Party to accomplish this. They will not permit their own enemies to divide that they may defeat them! It would be a burning shame! It would call forth the contempt of the whole Union! The Loco Focos themselves would laugh to scorn the madness and folly, by which, such a result would be accomplished. They are indeed cunning, well drilled, and, no doubt, count confidently upon our divisions, to lift them once more into power, to carry them forward to victory!—"FOREWARNED!"—let us be "FOREWARNED!"

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

The suggestion made in this Paper, a few lines back, as to the mode of appointing District Delegates to the approaching National Whig Convention, although it seems to have met with pretty general acceptance, has nevertheless encountered opposition in some quarters. Our friend in the "North State Whig," especially, we think, is rather harsh towards us in his hostility to the proposition. For ourselves, therefore, we have but a single word more to say, in connection with the matter.

The suggestion was thrown out simply, for the consideration of our Whig friends in their approaching county meetings, in view of the following circumstances.—That meetings had already been held in a number of Counties, without any measures, looking to the holding of a District Convention, having been adopted; that it was more than probable, therefore, that in some Districts there could, or would, not be such a Convention; and that it was, perhaps, important to secure uniformity in the manner of appointing District Delegates. Our preference, however, as we have herebefore clearly stated, is for Conventions, when they can be got together without difficulty. We leave the matter with our friends, and hope that they, as they alone have the right to do, will pronounce upon it.

"[ON]" the correspondents of the "Baltimore Sun," says that "Geo. N. Saunders Esq., has bought the Democratic Review, and the leading article with which he introduces his opinions to the world is the reddest of all the red republican articles that has ever yet appeared from any source, here or abroad. He goes, too, for straight forward, honest, direct and immediate intervention. These doctrines will produce a sensation, and find followers enough."

Will the "Standard" follow suit? Will the Organ stand by this doctrine? Let it speak out.

On the 26th inst., the Legislature of Louisiana elected J. P. Benjamin, Whig, United States Senator from that State. We presume that he takes the place of Mr. Downs. Mr. Benjamin is the first lawyer in New Orleans, and a gentleman of the first abilities. If we are not mistaken, he is a native of North Carolina.

"ALL DISCORD IS HARMONY NOT UN-DERSTOOD"

This need to be considered the "extravagance of poetry," but it has recently become one of the "fixed facts" of real life. If any one doubts this, let him look out, just about this juncture, upon the heated squabbles which are going on in the Loco Foco Party in various sections of the Union. The "Southern Press," (that valiant co-laborer of the "Standard" in the cause of Secession,) and the "Washington Union," which professes to be the real "main pure" and unadulterated organ, of the genuine Jackson stripe, are at this time engaged in a bitter and vindictive controversy.—Faintly quibbles are generally the most violent and irreconcilable. Hard names and uncharitable epithets are most unsparingly bandied back and forth, between these gallant Knights of Loco Focism!

Again: In Missouri, the two factions—Benton and Anti-Benton—have begun a most furious warfare. An attempt was made a few days since in one of their meetings to nominate Gen. Butler for the Presidency, but it met with violent opposition. It was openly declared that the "Governor" should be nominated, because he was the favorite of Mr. Benton and his friends. This only made the opposition more uncompromising. It is very evident that Gen. B. is the choice of the Van Buren and Benton faction, and that they will insist on his nomination, by the great Sanhedrin of the Party which is to assemble in Baltimore!—It should be elected under such circumstances, these men, the evil geniuses of this Republic, will have the whole control of the Government!—Heaven avert such a curse from the Country!

Again: In Mississippi, the war waxes hot! Between the Foote and Quitman factions, and nothing can bring them together but the attractive power of the spoils—from which, the leaders have been (as they think and feel,) kept already entirely too long. They can never unite on principle. What! the advocates of practical secession, of an unlimited right to break up this Government by the action of a single State, and those who are resolved to stand by the Union and Constitution as they now are, unite, act together, in the approaching campaign? It cannot be, unless there is an abandonment of all principle, or the part of one faction or the other. Which will yield, the Secessionists or the Unionists? The conflict is a warm one in Mississippi, although in Georgia the M-Donald secessionists appear to have been completely overwhelmed.

There are evidences also of "harmony not understood" in the Loco Foco ranks, in many other sections of the Union. Douglas, Buchanan, Cass, Houston and Butler, are all active and bold in pressing, each his respective and special claims and peculiar qualifications for the Presidency, on the rank and file of the Party. The candour has begun to bill with much intensity. Of course these men have no love for each other, and their understrappers in different sections of the Country will keep by the rear until the Baltimore Caucus shall have dictated the law, and sent out its edicts. That this event will secure "harmony" in this but little prospect! The "wise men" of Loco Focism admit this, and do not hesitate to declare that the disease is too deep to be eradicated!

Let the Whigs stand firm. They have often saved the Country when in peril. They, more than all others, brought it safely through the recent dangers to which it was exposed. A WING ADMINISTRATION DID IT! If we do our duty we can give another such administration to the Union, by which it will be blessed, and advanced in all the arts of peace!

"THE D—I TAKE THE HINDMOST!"

The Loco Foco aspirants to the Presidency, numbering some eight or ten, are striving for the lead in every conceivable proposition, by which our Country may ultimately be committed to the doctrine of interference in the affairs of foreign nations. So far, WALKER—the nominee of Kosciusko in England—Cass and DOUGLASS have the track for their competitors. The ultram of Cass and Douglas is indeed execrable, and the demagogical devices to which they have resorted, for an exhibition of it, are contemptible. A few days since, the former made a speech on the Resolution, which has been introduced in the Senate, respecting the liberation of O'Brien, Mitchell, and other Irish, now in exile from their Country, for political offences. The Washington Republic says, "The General took the ground that mere political offences—offences against one's Government, are looked upon as light offences now-a-days; and that their perpetration is more generally regarded as meriting honor than punishment."—What a safe depositary he would be of the Executive power of this great Country! What a glorious time violators of the Fugitive Slave Law, and Traitors against the Constitution and the Chief Magistrate of the Union—the language of rebuke and condemnation, they would be saluted by words of commendation and praise!

But to show how perfectly crazy Cass is, upon this subject of intervention—or, rather, President-making—it is only necessary to state one fact. In the very Resolutions which asked the mercy of the British Government for the Irish exiles, there were very severe and condemnatory strictures on the policy of that Government! After Cass and Hale, (the latter evidently seeing that all this policy is advancing abolitionism and biding up his Party,) had made their speeches, filled brimful of "universal philanthropy," Mr. Butler, of S. C., suggested that the Resolutions, as they then stood, would only tend to rivet tighter the fetters of the Exiles—that the language employed was well calculated to arouse the ire and indignation of JOHN BULL, and induce him to demand why we interfere in his affairs. Gen. Shields, himself an Irishman, expressed the same opinion, and the bottle, which contained the philanthropic gas of the Hero of the "broken sword," was accordingly stored away, for a few days, to mellow!

There is hardly a man in this nation who does not heartily sympathize with these Irish Exiles, but there is a man so blind as not to see to what all this legislation about the affairs of a foreign nation is to lead! Converting it with the Kosciusko movement, it is but part of a great system of reckless policy, which ambitious men are ready to fix upon the Country, provided, by doing so, they can elevate themselves to place and power! BUT THE EVIL WILL BE LASTING; and it behooves the conservative men of the nation—especially those of the South, to speak out on this vitally important subject of intervention in the affairs of foreign Peoples!

At a meeting of the Directors of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, held at Gaston, on the 29th ult., JOSEPH B. G. ROULHAU, of Raleigh, was unanimously appointed a Director, in place of W. W. Vass, resigned.

MORE "HARMONY!"

The House of Representatives aided into a political discussion, very easily and very naturally, on Monday the last week, when Mr. Gorman introduced his resolution to give Donelson and Armstrong (of the Union,) the printing of the Census returns. Mr. Venable was particularly rich and racy upon the occasion. He took in the first place, a retrospective glance of public printers, and spoke ungraciously, by way of illustration, of Simbad the sailor's history—"The old man," he said, "rides gently at first—but there is no getting rid of him at last." Mr. Venable cut right and left at the Presidential aspirants of his own party. He said he would not object to the man who might be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, if the nominee should suit him; but if the nominee should not come up to the standard which in his judgment he should, he (Mr. V.) would consent to be deprived of his right of suffrage for life before he would support him. If the Baltimore Convention should nominate a man who dodges votes, (Douglas and Cass, on the Fugitive Slave Law,) and whose recorded words require a Daniel himself to interpret and fix their meaning, he could no support him. In these days, when there are no prophets, he required that the man shall be plain as to the meaning of his terms and the purposes of his heart; and all the conventions on the earth never could make him take the man who does not plainly and honestly declare what his views are. If such a candidate did not answer questions intelligibly, it would be because he feared the truth. He would take the republican creed, as laid down by Jefferson, State sovereignty, and a determination to maintain the Compromise measures, &c. But however, we prefer to let Mr. V. speak for himself. Hear him!

Mr. VENABLE remarked that the resolution designating the individuals from whom the committee was to make a contract, thus preventing them from making a contract with any body else.

Mr. GORMAN said that the resolution authorized the committee to make the contract upon such terms as they should deem reasonable.

Mr. VENABLE desired to know why the committee had designated Donelson and Armstrong? What claims would they have upon the House and the country? They had no claims upon the country, and certainly had no claim upon him or those whom he represented. He felt the influence of their paper last summer, and he would never pay a man to whip him when he could get it done cheaper. The paper advocated the highest Federal policy, and he was opposed to the principle and the arrangement by which the committee could contract with but a single firm. If there were one hundred men in the country, and they should say that they should trade with but one man who sold bread, he would get his own price for what he sold, and he would be free to trade with any other man. He did not see the committee come out and propose to make them the public printers, and fix the rates of printing? Why did they not come out and say that the present system was a bad one, and they must return to the old system? If they had done this, he would have understood the proposition, and they would have acted according to their duty for the public printer. But why had the committee restricted the contract to these two men? If they had claimed upon the House, less than he marked out, so that they could all know how much they were entitled to and be able to fix the amount, and thus know where to stop.

In his opinion, they should open the printing to competition, and give the committee discretion to make the contract with individuals who would execute the contract in the best manner for the least sum. The Government should furnish the paper and the mechanical work should be left to the printer, and they should pay him what it was worth. He could never consent that the funds of the treasury, paid by the tax-paying people, should be expended for the printing and publishing of a paper. While he was willing to pension the soldier, to take care of the widow, and feed the orphan, he was not willing to select any individual to whom to give the means of becoming wealthy out of the public purse, and place him in a position in which he could form public opinion, and make the contract with individuals who would execute the contract in the best manner for the least sum. He desired no man to form public opinion for him, and he hoped never to see the day when he should have to sacrifice principles for the purpose of promoting the aspirations of any man for the Presidency. He was bound by no ties of old, but he would stand by his principles, and he would not consent that he should be taken for the public printer, and he had taken occasion to say that he abhorred the doctrines spread over every sheet of the Union newspaper; but whilst he said this, if the editors of that paper would do the printing cheaper than any body else, they were welcome to it.

Mr. V. then referred to the discussion which took place in the Senate, on the 11th ult., of Massachusetts, a few days ago, and said that it disclosed facts which he would be glad to show to his people. It would teach them what he had told them, that neither party was friendly to them.

In reference to the next election, he would say that he would be by any party discipline or ties, would be sustained for the Presidency any man who did not acknowledge State sovereignty upon the principles of Jefferson. He would make no compromise upon this subject. While he opposed every measure of the compromise, with the exception of such measures as would be necessary to carry out a single vote he ever gave, the people of that venerable old State, which had the honor in part to represent, had said that these measures were the law of the land, and as they were a law-abiding people, they would abide by them. He bowed to the commands of his people, and was acquiescent in those measures, for he was law-abiding; and in doing this, he did not regard them as equal to the Constitution of the United States. He was for the repose of the public mind, for preserving the Government, for sustaining the principles of the Constitution, and for obedience to the laws.

In regard to the resolution, he would vote for no measure which was to make an immense pouring out of the treasury into the pockets of these editors, to aid them in forming public opinion in the next Presidential contest. He desired the people to have the means of a fair selection as to individuals; and while he did not object to men being nominated in this manner, he did not think that the Convention might make fifty nominations of men who might not come up to his mark, and he would not vote for them. If they should nominate a man who dodged votes, and whose letters and communications required a second interpretation, or a Daniel himself to fix their meaning, he would not vote for him. Give him the spokesman who would face the truth, and who would say, come woe, come woe, these are my opinions, my principles, whether victory or overthrow attend me. He desired to go back to the old republican principles, as laid down by Jefferson.

Mr. POLK called the gentleman to order. He did not see what connexion the gentleman's remarks had with the subject under consideration. The speaker decided that the gentleman's remarks were irrelevant.

Mr. JOHNSON HOWE desired to ask the gentleman from North Carolina whether he would vote for Gen. Cass?

Mr. VENABLE replied that he would not.

No wonder that, after all this, Mr. Polk called his eloquent and communicative friend to order, for travelling out of the record!

For ourselves, with our views as to "intervention," we have no disposition to interfere, in the slightest, with this family jarring. We cannot refrain, nevertheless, from drawing an inference or two from these remarkable declarations of Mr. Venable, for the benefit, first, of his constituents, generally, and secondly, for the benefit of his Democratic constituents:

1st.—That Mr. Venable will not sustain for the Presidency any man who does not believe in the right of Secession. Mark that, freemen of the Fifth District!

2nd.—That he admits, virtually, that neither Cass nor Douglas, in case one or the other of them shall receive the nomination of the National Democratic Convention, are to be trusted by the South: Mark that, Mr. "Standard!"

SUPREME COURT.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1852.

Griffin & Haywood, Ex'rs, v. Roberts and others, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by Messrs. J. W. Bryan and Donnell.

McDaniel v. Thomas, in Equity, from Jones. Argued by J. W. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for Defendant.

Simson v. Justice, in Equity, from Craven, J. W. Bryan, for Plaintiff, and W. H. Haywood, for Defendant.

Burges v. Clerk, from Hyde. Submitted by Donnell, for Defendant.

Wooten and Betton, Ex'rs, v. Deaton, in Equity, from Lenoir. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan and Donnell, for Defendant.

Health v. Health, in Equity, from Craven. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and J. W. Bryan, for Defendant.

Richardson v. Strong, from Granville. Argued by Saunders, for Plaintiff.

Foy v. Foy, from Carteret. Argued by W. H. Haywood, for Plaintiff, and J. H. Bryan, for Defendant.

Page v. Goodman, in Equity, from Chowan. Argued by Bragg and W. N. H. Smith, for Defendant, and Health, for Plaintiff.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN COAL.