

The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 1, 1852.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1852.

Number 30.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.
Saturday, May 1, 1852.

Attention, that we regard the series of acts known as the Reconstruction measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connection a system of compromise the most complete and extensive ever made for the entire country, that could be contemplated by the human mind. It is a system of compromise, consisting of conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, ought to be adhered to and carried out with faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which their embrace. (Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus December 1, 1851.)

DR. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, notified by JOHN T. DENT, Dr. J. A. WAINWORTH, ALEX. R. LANE, JAMES BUTLER, DR. LOIT EDWARDS, C. M. L. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS.

DR. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Ala., is our General Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, notified by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D. LEWIS.

DR. ISAAC L. JAMES, No. 182, South Third Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent for the Eastern States, notified by JOHN T. DENT, Dr. J. A. WAINWORTH, ALEX. R. LANE, JAMES BUTLER, DR. LOIT EDWARDS, C. M. L. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS.

THE CITY OF OAKS.

We scarce open an exchange, in which we do not find some outpourings of local pride—the expression of that manly prejudice which regards the attractions of home as superior to 'all the world beside;' and we may, therefore, be indulged in the 'amiable weakness' of attempting the portrait of our own oak-embowered City. Despite the laggard pace of that hoary old gentleman—Winter—in taking his leave, the young Spring has striven hard to throw of therewith which he imposes, and, with the sunshine and showers, has given birth to as rich a foliage upon our countless oaks and elms, and to as gay-colored and beautiful flowers, as ere cheered the sight after a long and dreary winter. The visitor to our City cannot but be struck with the profusion of these beauties which every where greets him, rustling in every breeze and pride upon their parent boughs—greeting us with their glad and earnest welcomes—greeting us with their glad and earnest welcomes—greeting us with their glad and earnest welcomes...

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer FRANKLIN arrived at New York on the 27th, with four days later intelligence. Political news unimportant. There had been a decided improvement in Cotton.

"GOLDSBORO" TELEGRAPH.

Geo. V. STROBE, Esq., Editor of the Goldsboro' Telegraph, announces, in the last issue, his retirement from the further control of that sterling Whig Journal. We are loth to part with Mr. S. He wields a vigorous and graceful pen, and, as a man, has every quality to commend him. Messrs. Whittaker and Sparr, who have purchased the Establishment and will in future control the paper, are true and tried Whigs and will, we are certain, furnish an able and efficient journal.

CANDID.

The Petersburg "South Side Democrat" says in a recent issue: "No man who surveys with an intelligent eye the present political condition of the country, can pretend to say very great confidence in the success of the Democratic party in the next Presidential election."

The Alexandria Gazette speaks strongly and justly in the following paragraph: "We are very happy to believe that public opinion is beginning to manifest itself in opposition to the continued interference by members of Congress at Washington with the approaching Presidential election. We refer to their caucuses, speeches, and wire-pulling. In their capacity as members they are to legislate for the country, and not to make Presidents. Out of the Capitol, and as citizens, they have the same right as other citizens; but their official position should not be converted into a station in which to manufacture political capital for candidates. These gentlemen seem to suppose that they are managers of the Presidential election. We recognise no such right in them, and trust that the people will, at last, rebuke their officiousness in this matter. We want no 'Congressional dictation,' one way or the other."

THE LOCO FOCO DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The New Haven District Convention was held in Wilmington on the 23rd. Fourteen Delegates were appointed to attend the National Convention—the number of delegates being the same as that of representatives in the House of Commons of this State.

HIGH PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

It is not only in this immediate latitude, that we hear loud complaints of the excessively high prices of provisions. The New York Herald quotes beef at 15 cents per pound, ham 14, butter 30c, potatoes 1.50, and 3/4 a pie, &c., and attributes the scarcity to the "obstruction from the West by a long hard winter, protracted into spring, and other causes, which always force the price of provisions to go up," as a part of the cause. The result, it says, is to drive away from New York some of the most industrious and useful of the population. The Herald calls on the Pennsylvania farmers to come to the aid of the Gothamites and save them from starvation.

The following we copy from the National Intelligencer of Monday last: "At Centre Market on Saturday morning the people met and perambulated more than usual. They found marketing of all kinds at very high figures, in some instances almost at war prices—Beef, for good pieces, 5 to 12 1/2 cents per pound; for shoulders little less than 10c; pork 10 to 12 cents; butter 27 1/2 cents for any fat; to eat, 15 cents. We are at a loss to conceive the cause of these high prices, especially as the season of 1851 was a fruitful one, and as no extraordinary exportations have occurred that we know of. There can be no doubt that one of the safest and most profitable industries in the land, money, industry, and intelligence is to be found in raising vegetable, dairy, and farmyard produce for the Washington Market."

The same rates of prices apply to the Richmond market. Butter is sold there as high as 37c per cwt.

WHIG CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

The following is given by a Washington correspondent of the New York Herald as the vote in the Whig Congressional Caucus by which the ruling of the Chair decided that the resolution introduced by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, embodying an endorsement of the Compromise Measures as a finality was out of order, was sustained:—

Says—Senators—Clarke, Davis, Fish, Miller, Smith, Sprague, Underwood, Wade.

Members—Allison, Barzoe, Brown, Chapman, Briggs, L. D. Campbell, Chandler, Chapman, Cullom, Flower, Goodnow, Goodrich, Gray, Haswell, Hubbard, Hurd, J. W. Howe, T. M. Howe, Hunter, G. G. King, Kuhns, Meachum, H. D. Moore, Morehead, S. W. Parker, Pennell, Fox, S. S. Pettit, Scholfield, Scudder, Stanly, B. Stanton, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, Yates &—46.

Nays—Senators—Brook, Cooper, Morton.

Members—William Appleton, Brooks, Cabell, Cleggman, Dockery, P. Ewing, Geentry, Hays, Haven, Lantry, Marshall, Martin, J. Moore, Schenck, Strother, White, of Kentucky, Williams—18.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

We did not meet with a single member of the late Virginia Convention who did not warmly express his preference of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency. What was said by the convention in the resolutions which it adopted, was said by individuals in their private intercourse. Men from the mountains, the valleys, and the lowlands spoke the same voice—a voice of admiration, gratitude, and of hope that Mr. Fillmore may be our next President. We have never seen the Whigs of Virginia or of any part of the United States as unanimous as are the Virginia Whigs for Millard Fillmore—Richmond Republican.

Mr. Winchell tells a good story of a stranger meeting an Irishman on his way to a post, watching a funeral procession coming out of a brick house at his side, when the following dialogue ensued:—

Stranger. Is that a funeral?
Irishman. Yes, sir, I'm thinking it is.
Stranger. Any body of distinction?
Irishman. Who is it?
Stranger. Who is he?
Irishman. The gentleman in the coffin.

FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN KERR, OF GASWELL. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 9th.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

There never assembled in North Carolina a political body in which there was more harmony and good feeling than in the Whig State Convention if the same spirit is infused into the hearts of our friends in all sections that prevailed here, we look with confidence to the redemption of the State from Locofocoism. The Delegates did their duty nobly, and should their action in each and every particular not meet the approval of some, let them remember that it is impossible all should be exactly right, and that it is only by compromise and concession that great measures of policy can be established and perpetuated.

We have time this week only for a word or two on the Resolutions adopted by the Convention. There was but one opinion amongst the Delegates as to the choice of the Whigs of the State for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. FILLMORE and GAZHABAM were first in the hearts of all. Still, the Convention, in good faith, declare that a most cordial support will be given the nominees of the National Convention, provided they are unequivocally for maintaining the Compromise. We presume none will deny that this is the true principle—the principle upon which we are bound in honor to act, when we go into Convention, with our friends from other sections, to select Candidates. We trust Fillmore will be the nominee—that he will not be given up until the last moment—that his nomination will be urged as an act of justice to him, and to the country at large—but after the friends have done their duty, should another nomination be sound on the Compromise receive the nomination, we should sustain him, with all our humble ability, and we trust this is the spirit which actuates every Whig in the State; and that no nominee of the Convention can get the vote of the Whig Party of North Carolina without putting it down in black and white—in language that will admit of no equivocal construction.

JOHN KERR, ESQ.

The nomination of this gentleman for Governor, made by the Convention without a dissenting voice, will, we believe, meet the unanimous approval of the Whigs of the State. A man of unquestioned ability, of tried firmness, of lofty integrity, of unspotted fidelity to his friends and his country, his claims to their support as a Whig can only be equalled by his claims as a citizen and a man. In him, the party will find a leader, who will shrink from no duty—who will bring wisdom to the Council and valor to the field,—who will lead to success, where success may be obtained, and where it cannot, will, at least, leave his friends the proud conviction that he deserved it; and in him, the State will find a Chief Magistrate who will, (what, unfortunately, cannot be said of the present incumbent,) elevate her pride at home and her reputation abroad. But it is no purpose of ours, in this announcement, to lavish any extravagant praise on the nominee of the Whig Convention. No eulogium of ours is necessary; and that party is, indeed, to be envied, the names of whose candidates carry with them their own best eulogy.

With feelings of pride and pleasure, then, we place the name of JOHN KERR at our mast head to-day. It is our good fortune, as the conductor of a Press, sustaining to the best of its ability the interests of the Whig party, to know that our duties as such are rendered by the nominations of Fillmore, Graham and Kerr, not only agreeable, but exceedingly easy.

The Whigs of the Old North State have thus boldly taken their stand.

"And come what will, they mean to bear it out,
And either live with glorious victory,
Or die with fame."

THE STATE CONVENTION OF THE UNION PARTY OF GEORGIA.

The State Convention of the Union party of Georgia was held at Millidgeville on the 22nd and 23rd. The Hon. A. H. Chappell presided. The principal business brought before the Convention consisted of a series of resolutions reported by a Committee of Twenty-four Delegates, of which Mr. Charles J. Jenkins was chairman. These resolutions endorse and maintain the finality of the compromise measures; declare it expedient for the Union party at this time to take any action on the Presidential question; and recommend that another Convention be assembled for that purpose after the Whig and Democratic nominations and platforms shall have been made. The report and resolutions were adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

It will thus be seen that the Constitutional Union party of Georgia has resolved to maintain an independent organization, and keep itself separated from either of the great parties of the country, until the proceedings of their respective National Conventions shall disclose the platform upon which they intend to conduct the Presidential campaign.

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Says—Senators—Clarke, Davis, Fish, Miller, Smith, Sprague, Underwood, Wade.

Members—Allison, Barzoe, Brown, Chapman, Briggs, L. D. Campbell, Chandler, Chapman, Cullom, Flower, Goodnow, Goodrich, Gray, Haswell, Hubbard, Hurd, J. W. Howe, T. M. Howe, Hunter, G. G. King, Kuhns, Meachum, H. D. Moore, Morehead, S. W. Parker, Pennell, Fox, S. S. Pettit, Scholfield, Scudder, Stanly, B. Stanton, Taylor, Walbridge, Ward, Washburn, Wells, Yates &—46.

Nays—Senators—Brook, Cooper, Morton.

Members—William Appleton, Brooks, Cabell, Cleggman, Dockery, P. Ewing, Geentry, Hays, Haven, Lantry, Marshall, Martin, J. Moore, Schenck, Strother, White, of Kentucky, Williams—18.

REMOVAL.

OWING TO THE LATE FIRE TO WILMINGTON ST.
In the Rear of his old Stand for a short time.

T. R. FENTRESS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY announces to his Friends and the public generally that he has returned from New York with a rich and extensive assortment of—

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
comprising the latest patterns and fashions, presenting everything beautiful and elegant in his line of business, consisting of the very best French and English imported goods.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
of every color and variety; also a general assortment of fancy articles—in a word, a large and complete stock of goods not surpassed by any in the State.

He solicits the attention of his friends and customers to call and examine them. Great bargains will be given to the purchaser as an inducement to call on him. He can assure them, that although he is on the backstreet, they shall find nothing by walking over, as he is determined to sell out his present stock of new and fashionable goods by the 10th day of August next. He will put his goods down at such prices that it may induce persons to purchase, though they may not want the articles for present use.

Having secured the services of Mr. Bourbon Smith for the ensuing year as a foreman, he can safely say that his clothes shall be carried on at all times in the most approved style of cutting and manufacturing. Call and leave your orders if you wish a good fit and a cheap suit, without responsibility to the purchaser.

He has also on hand an assortment of Ready-made Clothing which will be disposed of at prime cost—Black and Fancy Frock Coats, Vests and Pants made in his own house.

Who ever returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement bestowed on him during his business, and hopes his old friends and customers will not forsake him, but will continue their patronage so long as they desire him.

The subscriber finds it very necessary to close up his old business. He earnestly desires all those indebted to him would call a settle up with him, as no further indulgence can be given. Owing to his present situation he is compelled to make this announcement.

Paris and American fashions for the Spring and Summer of 1852, just received.

Raleigh, April 30th, 1852. 35

Stags & Tobacco.

WHOSE WANTING something Superior in the way of Havana Segars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, will not be disappointed by calling on the

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

MARRIED.

In Sampson County on Thursday 15th, by C. A. Harrison Esq. Mr. James A. Warrick to Miss Betsey S. House.

The North Carolina Executor.

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c. by Benjamin Swain. For sale by

H. N. C. BOOK STORE,
Raleigh, April 30th, 1852. 35

New Publications.

BEAR OFF, by the Author of Peep of Day, &c.
Barnes' Notes on Revelations.

Legislative Directory by Burleigh, with Biographies of the Kirk & Co. Messrs. Menthath, Louz Powers or the Regulators, by Jas. Weir, Esq.

Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, Edited by James Mackintosh.

The Millionaire and the Millionaire, by Mrs. Dr. Micks of Virginia.

Received this day at the N. C. Book Store, Raleigh, April 30th, 1852. 35

made to the Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention called on the federal basis of representation. This is the principle for which we have always contended. This takes the Constitution out of the hands of legislative demagogues. It shuts the door to that system of tinkering with the fundamental law, which, if kept up, will bring incessant strife to our councils, and ruin upon the State; and above all, it declares what is the true Republican doctrine, that, in this important business of amending the Constitution, the PEOPLE should be heard directly; that their voice should be obtained, their wishes consulted, before the Constitution is touched. This leaves every voter to exercise his own private judgment on this important question, and what is most to be rejoiced at, it rescues the Constitution from the arena of partisan politics, from the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, and places it where it should ever be, in the hands of the great body of the PEOPLE!

Is there a man who does not believe that, under the lead of David S. Reid, it is the purpose of the Loco Foco party of the State to keep these questions of Constitutional amendments open for years to come, as hobbies for their leaders and aspirants to ride? We care not what the opinions of Mr. KERR are. We believe the Whigs of the State will stand by the nomination of this gallant champion of their principles, and give him their cordial and generous support. He will do his duty, and being a true Whig, sound on all the great national issues, none of them, we trust and believe, will withhold their support from him, because his individual views on State policy may not exactly coincide with theirs. Let us do our duty, rally to the support of him we have selected to bear our banner, and our honest belief and firm convictions are, that victory, glorious victory, will crown our efforts!

LABOR AND THE LABORER.

The laborer is God's noblesman. He is the mainstay of society. He feeds and clothes communities. He is the civilization as well as the producer. But for his well-directed industry, human subsistence could only be obtained by the application of brute force, by the use of brute strength, by the inhuman barbarism of cannibals. Labor makes our country great; and its work, but just commenced. The field is almost limitless. Comparatively few laborers are employed. Conceding the worth of labor, and according to it the honor or justly its due, it occupies a position of dignity which must respect and honor itself. Production to acknowledge laborer's produce. Production supplies necessities and affords luxuries. Every penny in the hands of the rich man is in some way produced by labor. As money is the representative of value, so value, in our realization of it, is represented by the laborer. Labor has had some hand in working out our present situation.

In this country labor is more honored and better paid than in any other. This is owing to the extensive field for operation here presented, to our free institutions, and to the comparative paucity of our population. In England, for example, it cannot be concentrated, as in this old world, so as to extract its own terms from labor. Hence the thriffling crowds and bleasid industry limited only by the degree of enterprise which directs it, and by the skill with which it is wielded.

It is a serious anomaly in the economy of man and of society, as connected with the industry, that the product of labor is, in our country, the worst enemy of labor itself. Though capital affords employment, it not unfrequently oppresses the employed, even in this free country.

The laborer is worthy of his hire; and if any class of our population is degraded, it is the class which will secure comfort and contribute to happiness, it is the laboring class. But capital, monopolizing the facilities for employment, exacts its own terms of labor.

There is a hard, plodding life at best; he should be encouraged in the line of remuneration and cheered on by popular respect and approval. This stimulus to exertion will be afforded—an incentive to good conduct presented, which will be more than repaid by augmented production, and the honor of the communities, so well being, and the most of our communities.

The capitalist is his own worst enemy who attempts to add to his benefits by withholding from labor his honest dues. Thus oppressed, labor is gradually bestowed, and business for which it is employed is often neglected for no other reason, but that it moves with a will, and accomplishes its work with a thoroughness that leaves no room for dissatisfaction. The laborer then lifts his head and walks like a man; he works, too, as the man of free spirit and unchained limbs can only work. It is, therefore, clearly the interest of every employer to give remunerative wages to the employed.

There are too many laborers in our large towns and cities. The supply is greater than the demand. Hence often wretched wretched poverty among those who, if opportunity were afforded, would cheerfully work and earn a comfortable living. It is surprising to us that day laborers especially will cling to cities with such tenacity, and endure the horrors of want—often, too, reduced to the necessity of beggary—when they might go into the country and always make such a return for a living. Here they cannot even get their own share of the year, but have been much favored in the business season. It is this concentration of surplus labor in our large towns and cities that places it at the mercy of capital and degrades it to servitude.

In this country the working man holds in a great degree a destiny in his own hands. If he will but use his own strength and industry, he will be his own master. He can be his own master. With unshackled shoulders, free spirit, and ready hand, he may, indeed, be the architect of his own fortune.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be seen that the Hon. AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD, of Stokes, DR. FRED J. HILL, of Brunswick, HENRY K. NASH, of Orange, and HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake, were elected, by ballot of the Convention, to the National Whig Convention which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 16th of June, prox. Excellent selections, all Mr. MILLER received, we believe, the unanimous vote of the Convention—a handsome but well-deserved tribute to his long, faithful and efficient services in the Whig cause.

It will also be perceived, by reference to the proceedings of the District Convention, that Gen. N. T. GREEN, of Warren, Geo. W. HAYWOOD, of Wake, J. W. EVANS, of Johnston, and J. D. HYMAN, of Edgecombe, have been selected as Delegates from this (the Sixth) Congressional District.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—The States Rights Convention met here yesterday and organized by electing Gov. Means President. The convention then adjourned till to-day. The proceedings excited great interest, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to-day to prepare business for the Convention.

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

I do not pretend to say that this glorious Union has no faults. I have never denied that a series of blunders have been committed in the administration of this Government; but I have said of the Union what I would say of my own wife—for I have a wife, and a very fine-looking one, too. If I could admit that my wife had a fault—which I do not admit—I make no such admission; if she had one, or two, or many faults, I would say to her, "With all thy faults I love thee still." So I say now with regard to the Government founded by my fathers. I do not believe it is a perfect Government, or one without faults and blemishes; but I do claim that we have better secured the ends of justice, peace, prosperity and happiness, under our own form of government, than they have been secured under any other form of Government beneath the sun. And, although I am thousands of miles from my family, I feel to-day that they are just as secure, although this was distant intercourse between us, as if we were to protect them. Why? Because the ample folds of the flag of this government wave over them. It is because the combined power of twenty-three millions of freemen are pledged to protect that which is dear to my heart; and the saddest day, in my judgment, that has ever dawned on this country, will be that on which our present form of government shall be destroyed.—Extract from a speech of Mr. Nabers, Representative from Mississippi.

WHEREAAS, James Vaughan, of the County of Granville, deceased, by his will gave the residue of his estate to each of his brothers and sisters, named in the residuary clause of said will, as should be living at the death of his wife, and such of the children as should be living at the death of his wife, of any of said brothers and sisters that should die in his lifetime, leaving children (except one of said testator's sister Catherine's children, by name Thomas)—such children of each deceased brother and sister to take the share to which their parent, living at the death of said testator's wife should be entitled, and each of said brothers and sisters of said testator named in said residuary clause of said will are the following, to wit: Mary Rawls who afterwards intermarried with Christopher, Ellis both Havis, Mildred Collier, Catherine Rawls, who since intermarried with Benjamin F. F. B. S. G., and her brothers and sisters; and whereas the undersigned as administrator, de bono non, of said James Vaughan with said will annexed has in his hands a fund of some eight hundred dollars which is distributable as a part of the said residuary clause of said will to all persons interested in said fund under said will to come forward in person, or by attorney with letters properly authenticated, to receive their respective shares of the same. Address the undersigned at—Charlotte, Va. JOHN WIMBISH, Adm'r. April 27th, 1852. w6 34 New Books. BANCROFT'S History of the U. S. Vol. IV. Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.—A. H. Esprit, in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir Jos. Richardson, B. F. B. G. &c. Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh April 12, 1852. 30

IMPORTANT TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON the second Thursday in May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crabtree Creek, near Manteo Paper Mill, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said creek. The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the undersigned.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
Commissioners. td 33

Saddlery and Harness ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers have entered into co-partnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers. One of the firm being the patentee of FIFEMA'S ORIMATED PATENT ADJUSTABLE SPRING-SADDLE, this saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit still further orders and patronage. We expect to keep on hand a large stock of Saddles, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams Haywood & Co. GEORGE FISHER.
JEFFERSON FISHER.

February 2nd, 1852. 10

As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.
February 2nd, 1852. w2m 10

THE EASTERN PART, ABOUT THREE FOURTHS OF AN ACRE of the lot on which I reside, is for sale. It will make a handsome building lot. For Terms, apply at my office, or in my absence to Dr. Scott.

H. W. MILLER,
April 23, 1851. 33

RUFUS K. TURNAGE
Attorney at Law
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

W. L. attend promptly to all business to his care in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. Terms, &c. Refer to DR. WM. RUFFIN, Esq., Memphis. DR. W. W. TAYLOR, Memphis. DAVID MELVILLE, New-York. Memphis, Feb. 24, 1852. 17 1y

Old English Cheese, and Macaroni—At TRUCKER'S.
Another supply just to hand.

Important Arrival.
30 dozen Marlboro Plaid and Stripes, 36 dozen Coats Spool Cotton, 40 dozen cold do do

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852. 96

made to the Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention called on the federal basis of representation. This is the principle for which we have always contended. This takes the Constitution out of the hands of legislative demagogues. It shuts the door to that system of tinkering with the fundamental law, which, if kept up, will bring incessant strife to our councils, and ruin upon the State; and above all, it declares what is the true Republican doctrine, that, in this important business of amending the Constitution, the PEOPLE should be heard directly; that their voice should be obtained, their wishes consulted, before the Constitution is touched. This leaves every voter to exercise his own private judgment on this important question, and what is most to be rejoiced at, it rescues the Constitution from the arena of partisan politics, from the hands of unscrupulous demagogues, and places it where it should ever be, in the hands of the great body of the PEOPLE!

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LABOR AND THE LABORER.

The laborer is God's noblesman. He is the mainstay of society. He feeds and clothes communities. He is the civilization as well as the producer. But for his well-directed industry, human subsistence could only be obtained by the application of brute force, by the use of brute strength, by the inhuman barbarism of cannibals. Labor makes our country great; and its work, but just commenced. The field is almost limitless. Comparatively few laborers are employed. Conceding the worth of labor, and according to it the honor or justly its due, it occupies a position of dignity which must respect and honor itself. Production to acknowledge laborer's produce. Production supplies necessities and affords luxuries. Every penny in the hands of the rich man is in some way produced by labor. As money is the representative of value, so value, in our realization of it, is represented by the laborer. Labor has had some hand in working out our present situation.

In this country labor is more honored and better paid than in any other. This is owing to the extensive field for operation here presented, to our free institutions, and to the comparative paucity of our population. In England, for example, it cannot be concentrated, as in this old world, so as to extract its own terms from labor. Hence the thriffling crowds and bleasid industry limited only by the degree of enterprise which directs it, and by the skill with which it is wielded.

It is a serious anomaly in the economy of man and of society, as connected with the industry, that the product of labor is, in our country, the worst enemy of labor itself. Though capital affords employment, it not unfrequently oppresses the employed, even in this free country.

The laborer is worthy of his hire; and if any class of our population is degraded, it is the class which will secure comfort and contribute to happiness, it is the laboring class. But capital, monopolizing the facilities for employment, exacts its own terms of labor.

There is a hard, plodding life at best; he should be encouraged in the line of remuneration and cheered on by popular respect and approval. This stimulus to exertion will be afforded—an incentive to good conduct presented, which will be more than repaid by augmented production, and the honor of the communities, so well being, and the most of our communities.

The capitalist is his own worst enemy who attempts to add to his benefits by withholding from labor his honest dues. Thus oppressed, labor is gradually bestowed, and business for which it is employed is often neglected for no other reason, but that it moves with a will, and accomplishes its work with a thoroughness that leaves no room for dissatisfaction. The laborer then lifts his head and walks like a man; he works, too, as the man of free spirit and unchained limbs can only work. It is, therefore, clearly the interest of every employer to give remunerative wages to the employed.

There are too many laborers in our large towns and cities. The supply is greater than the demand. Hence often wretched wretched poverty among those who, if opportunity were afforded, would cheerfully work and earn a comfortable living. It is surprising to us that day laborers especially will cling to cities with such tenacity, and endure the horrors of want—often, too, reduced to the necessity of beggary—when they might go into the country and always make such a return for a living. Here they cannot even get their own share of the year, but have been much favored in the business season. It is this concentration of surplus labor in our large towns and cities that places it at the mercy of capital and degrades it to servitude.

In this country the working man holds in a great degree a destiny in his own hands. If he will but use his own strength and industry, he will be his own master. He can be his own master. With unshackled shoulders, free spirit, and ready hand, he may, indeed, be the architect of his own fortune.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It will be seen that the Hon. AUGUSTINE H. SHEPHERD, of Stokes, DR. FRED J. HILL, of Brunswick, HENRY K. NASH, of Orange, and HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake, were elected, by ballot of the Convention, to the National Whig Convention which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 16th of June, prox. Excellent selections, all Mr. MILLER received, we believe, the unanimous vote of the Convention—a handsome but well-deserved tribute to his long, faithful and efficient services in the Whig cause.

It will also be perceived, by reference to the proceedings of the District Convention, that Gen. N. T. GREEN, of Warren, Geo. W. HAYWOOD, of Wake, J. W. EVANS, of Johnston, and J. D. HYMAN, of Edgecombe, have been selected as Delegates from this (the Sixth) Congressional District.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, April 27.—The States Rights Convention met here yesterday and organized by electing Gov. Means President. The convention then adjourned till to-day. The proceedings excited great interest, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to-day to prepare business for the Convention.

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

I do not pretend to say that this glorious Union has no faults. I have never denied that a series of blunders have been committed in the administration of this Government; but I have said of the Union what I would say of my own wife—for I have a wife, and a very fine-looking one, too. If I could admit that my wife had a fault—which I do not admit—I make no such admission; if she had one, or two, or many faults, I would say to her, "With all thy faults I love thee still." So I say now with regard to the Government founded by my fathers. I do not believe it is a perfect Government, or one without faults and blemishes; but I do claim that we have better secured the ends of justice, peace, prosperity and happiness, under our own form of government, than they have been secured under any other form of Government beneath the sun. And, although I am thousands of miles from my family, I feel to-day that they are just as secure, although this was distant intercourse between us, as if we were to protect them. Why? Because the ample folds of the flag of this government wave over them. It is because the combined power of twenty-three millions of freemen are pledged to protect that which is dear to my heart; and the saddest day, in my judgment, that has ever dawned on this country, will be that on which our present form of government shall be destroyed.—Extract from a speech of Mr. Nabers, Representative from Mississippi.

WHEREAAS, James Vaughan, of the County of Granville, deceased, by his will gave the residue of his estate to each of his brothers and sisters, named in the residuary clause of said will, as should be living at the death of his wife, and such of the children as should be living at the death of his wife, of any of said brothers and sisters that should die in his lifetime, leaving children (except one of said testator's sister Catherine's children, by name Thomas)—such children of each deceased brother and sister to take the share to which their parent, living at the death of said testator's wife should be entitled, and each of said brothers and sisters of said testator named in said residuary clause of said will are the following, to wit: Mary Rawls who afterwards intermarried with Christopher, Ellis both Havis, Mildred Collier, Catherine Rawls, who since intermarried with Benjamin F. F. B. S. G., and her brothers and sisters; and whereas the undersigned as administrator, de bono non, of said James Vaughan with said will annexed has in his hands a fund of some eight hundred dollars which is distributable as a part of the said residuary clause of said will to all persons interested in said fund under said will to come forward in person, or by attorney with letters properly authenticated, to receive their respective shares of the same. Address the undersigned at—Charlotte, Va. JOHN WIMBISH, Adm'r. April 27th, 1852. w6 34 New Books. BANCROFT'S History of the U. S. Vol. IV. Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1852.—A. H. Esprit, in Search of Sir John Franklin, by Sir Jos. Richardson, B. F. B. G. &c. Received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY, Raleigh April 12, 1852. 30

IMPORTANT TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON the second Thursday in May next, at 12 o'clock, at the Bridge across Crabtree Creek, near Manteo Paper Mill, will be let to the lowest bidder the building of a new Bridge (of stone piers and wooden superstructure) across said creek. The plan of said Bridge can be seen on application to the undersigned.

WILSON W. WHITAKER,
KIMBROUGH JONES,
ISAAC H. ROGERS,
JAMES G. JEFFREYS,
Commissioners. td 33

Saddlery and Harness ESTABLISHMENT.

The Subscribers have entered into co-partnership in the Saddlery and Harness Business, and are prepared to serve the public promptly and in the best manner. They have on hand

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, together with every other article usually kept in such establishments; and all work left with them will be executed with despatch and to the satisfaction of customers. One of the firm being the patentee of FIFEMA'S ORIMATED PATENT ADJUSTABLE SPRING-SADDLE, this saddle will be made to order, and warranted to be pleasant and agreeable.

George Fisher returns his sincere thanks for the patronage heretofore so liberally extended to him; and G. & J. Fisher hope, by strict attention to business, to merit still further orders and patronage. We expect to keep on hand a large stock of Saddles, and will give bargains to such as may wish to purchase.

Our establishment is on the corner of the lot fronting Fayetteville Street occupied by J. T. Marriott, Esq., and opposite Williams Haywood & Co. GEORGE FISHER.
JEFFERSON FISHER.

February 2nd, 1852. 10

As I am anxious to close my old business, all persons indebted are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up. GEORGE FISHER.
February 2nd, 1852. w2m 10

THE EASTERN PART, ABOUT THREE FOURTHS OF AN ACRE of the lot on which I reside, is for sale. It will make a handsome building lot. For Terms, apply at my office, or in my absence to Dr. Scott.

H. W. MILLER,
April 23, 1851. 33

RUFUS K. TURNAGE
Attorney at Law
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

W. L. attend promptly to all business to his care in West Tennessee, North Mississippi and Eastern Arkansas. Terms, &c. Refer to DR. WM. RUFFIN, Esq., Memphis. DR. W. W. TAYLOR, Memphis. DAVID MELVILLE, New-York. Memphis, Feb. 24, 1852. 17 1y

Old English Cheese, and Macaroni—At TRUCKER'S.
Another supply just to hand.

Important Arrival.
30 dozen Marlboro Plaid and Stripes, 36 dozen Coats Spool Cotton, 40 dozen cold do do

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, March 30, 1852. 96

W. A. Patterson