

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.  
ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 28.  
FOR THE SENATE,  
MAJ. CHARLES L. HINTON.  
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,  
SIOB H. ROGERS,  
MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES,  
MAJ. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.  
The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, to-wit:  
Monday, 24th, Plymouth;  
Wednesday, 26th, Washington, Beaufort;  
Friday, 28th, Newbern;  
Monday, 31st, Greenville;  
Wednesday, June 2d, Weldon;  
Friday, 4th, Raleigh;  
Monday, 7th, Fayetteville;  
Wednesday, 9th, Wednesday, June 9th  
Whiteville, Columbus, Friday, " 11th  
Lumberton, Robeson, Saturday, " 12th  
Rockingham, Richmond, Tuesday, " 15th  
Wadesboro, Anson, Wednesday, " 16th  
Albemarle, Stanly, Friday, " 18th  
Troy, Montgomery, Saturday, " 19th  
Asheboro, Randolph, Tuesday, " 22d

WHIG COUNTY MEETING.  
A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of this County was held in this City, on Wednesday last, at which Maj. CHARLES L. HINTON was nominated as a Candidate for the State Senate, and WILLIAM F. COLLINS, WILLIE D. JONES and SIOB H. ROGERS, Esqrs, for the House of Commons.  
Messrs. COLLINS and ROGERS appeared before the meeting, and, in a few animated remarks, like good and true Whigs, as they are, accepted the nominations. It is understood that Mr. JONES will also consent to become a Candidate. We have not heard whether Maj. HINTON accepts the nomination; but we hope that he may find it in his power to comply with the wishes of his numerous friends, so unanimously expressed and so generally entertained.  
The gentlemen put in nomination are all well and favorably known to the Public. Two of them have ably and faithfully served the State in public capacities. Mr. Rogers is a gentleman of fine talents, and growing reputation, and will no doubt make an able and effective canvass. Mr. Jones was a candidate before the people of Wake County, two years ago, and needs no backing at our hands.  
We have no doubt that the Whigs of Wake are fully determined to do their duty. They are heartily sick and tired of voting for men for office, who denounce them afterwards and only reap their support with ridicule and abuse. They now see an opportunity of supporting men of their own selection—men of their own stamp—and, though vanquished they may be, they will not, we are sure, have to reproach themselves therefor.

PERQUIMANS COUNTY.  
The Whigs of Perquimans held an enthusiastic meeting at Hertford, on the 10th of May.—The utmost harmony prevailed, and the resolutions adopted embody the sentiments of the Whig party, generally, in the State.  
The "Old North Star," speaking of the proceedings of the meeting, justly says, that the sixth resolution which we submit, should influence every Whig, not only in Perquimans, but in every County of the State. Should such a spirit prevail, North Carolina will be doubly redeemed from locofocoism in August next:  
Resolved, That we recommend to every Whig in the County, prompt and steady exertion to secure a large majority at the approaching elections, that Perquimans may be redeemed from her seeming loyalty in the cause of the party.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.  
This association met at the City Hall on Monday last, Maj. Hinton, the President, taking the chair. After the meeting was called to order, L. O. B. Branch, Esq., of this City, delivered a very able Address upon the general subject of agricultural improvement, which we have heard spoken of in highly favorable terms. We presume the proceedings will be published.

DEATH OF MRS. ADAMS.  
Mrs. Adams, the venerable relative of the late John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, died at her residence in Washington, on Saturday last.  
Her readers are referred to another column for the advertisement for proposals for timber, &c., for the United States Navy, to be furnished during the next fiscal year. There are no doubt many of the citizens of our State who will be glad to take contracts.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER.  
Mr. Rencher is a gentleman of enlarged views and sound principles, and has had much and varied experience in public life.—Standard. Yes, the gentleman from Clitham has had "varied" experience in public life; for he was in 1843 a good and true Whig, and "varied" in his course through that fine variety of a man, John Tyler—having been purchased by being sent Charge to Portugal.

Referring to the contents of the Democratic Journal in New York, the Express, of that city, says:  
"The Morning Star makes an earnest and correct appeal to the Democrats to nominate Mr. Buchanan. The Democrat is for General Cass, and the Evening Post for General Science."  
One of the best jokes of the season, is said to be a newspaper article, "going the rounds," headed, "The Labors of Congress."  
Mr. T. W. ATKIN has again assumed the editorial control of the "Asheville News."

# The Weekly Raleigh Register, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LIII. RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 26, 1852. Number 33.

GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN.  
The locofoco Press are already active in the effort to misrepresent the position assumed by the recent Whig Convention, with reference to Constitutional Reform. Now we maintain that not only every Whig, but every conservative Republican—no matter to what party belonging—has cause of gratulation at the position assumed by that Convention. This position, we are gratified to know, is in accordance with Mr. KERR's individual opinions; and from his well known zeal and ability in the cause of human freedom and Constitutional rights, we feel an assurance that he will meet a hearty welcome from all true Republicans, wherever he may go; and that he will proudly bear the Whig banner from one field of victory to another, till the campaign shall close in the perfect triumph of law, order, and conservatism.

We understand Mr. KERR's position to be this—the position of the Whigs, and of many law-abiding Democrats both in the East and in the West; and we call on the honest and unprejudiced of both parties, and of all sections, to note it well, reflect on it calmly, and in going to the ballot box, to rise superior to all party considerations, and strike a blow for North Carolina, her character, her honor, and her peace.—  
Mr. KERR was satisfied with the Constitution as it is—institutions, have defects, yet on the whole, it was as well adapted to the genius and character of our people, as any system of government that could be devised. So thought the Whigs, and so thought the conservative Democrats of the State. Mr. KERR thought that Free Suffrage (as it is called) although perhaps harmless of itself, and perhaps advisable in framing a Constitution de novo, was, nevertheless, restricted in our organic law by our revolutionary ancestors, from patriotic motives, as a protection to the farming or landed interest, against mere numbers; and that whilst this simple amendment of itself might do no evil, yet, it would serve as a precedent for partisan tinkering with the Constitution, which, if countenanced, would open the door for innovations without end. So thought the Whigs, and so thought the conservative Democrats. Mr. KERR thought, like a true Republican and friend of popular rights, that if the Constitution was to be amended in any of its cardinal provisions touching human rights, it should be done by the people themselves, in that mode most accordant with the usages of free and representative government—we mean by delegates chosen for this special purpose, and not by the Legislature chosen with different purposes, and with their minds rendered unfit for party warfare. So, in the main, thought the Whigs, and the law-and-order Democrats of the State. Mr. KERR thought the people of the State satisfied with their Constitution, under which they and their fathers had so long lived in peace and quiet, and he was opposed to changing it for "light and transient causes"—lest, in attempting to make it better in one particular, it might be made worse in another. So thought conservative Whigs and Democrats alike. In regard to the basis of representation, Mr. KERR thought that although there might be objections to it, yet, inasmuch as it was the result of compromise in 1835, and as there was a general acquiescence in it in all sections, he was willing to let it stand as it was, till a change should be imperiously demanded by the people of the State—lest in attempting to bring about a more perfect equality of representation, the fountains of sectional strife should be again let loose, and lasting heart burnings and disaffections be engendered between the East and the West. So thought the patriotic sons of the State of all sections and all parties, who preferred the honor and elevation of the State, to party objects and the spoils of office.

But Mr. KERR is a practical man; and like all practical men, who unable to control events, his effort can only be to give them such a direction as will be productive of the least amount of evil. With him, as with the Whigs and many Democrats in the State, his objection to Free Suffrage was to the mode and manner and foreign origin of its introduction, and to the demand it would excite for other changes in the Constitution, and not to Free Suffrage itself. All these evil influences have however run their career, have borne their predicted fruits of mischief; and we now have to deal with this as a practical question, separate and apart from the accidents of its introduction. Although it is now pretty well understood throughout the State, that its original suggestion came from Illinois—although it was introduced in a political canvass, for the lowest party purposes—yet many honest, though credulous and unsuspecting people of both parties, have by its agitation, been made dissatisfied with their government; and it is doubtful whether a majority of the voters of the State do not desire a change. This being the case, what says Mr. KERR, what says the Whigs, what says the conservative Democrats? In the first place, ascertain what the public will—consult the people themselves. If the people desire a change, let the change be made. On this question, Mr. KERR occupies the true Republican ground. He is not willing to see our Constitution made the mere play-thing of party in the General Assembly. He is not willing that hypocrisy, under the garb of a pretended friendship for the people's rights, shall peddle the Constitution over the State, and huckster it off for party plunder.

After ascertaining the popular will, if the people desire to change their Constitution, let it be done in pursuance of their wishes, and in the manner most agreeable to the usages of all republican and representative freemen. It is not strange, that the locofoco leaders, their party mongers, and wire pullers should continue to praise and whine about the people's rights, poor men's grievances, equality, &c., when they are unwilling to trust the people themselves with the amendment of their own Constitution? They are for forcing their change on the people, regardless of their own wishes. They show their contempt for popular intelligence, and popular freedom, in assuming a sort of paternal guardianship over the people of the State. This has ever been the plea

of despotism in all ages and in all countries. In the same way, the Czar of Russia thinks he knows what is for the good of his subjects, much better than they do themselves.  
We repeat, that on this question, Mr. KERR occupies the only true Republican ground. He goes forth before the people as the advocate and defender of popular liberty and representative government. He tells the people, the Constitution is theirs—they have a right to change it if they so desire—and that although wicked men, under wicked counsel, have excited dissatisfaction in the public mind—yet as the friend of popular rights, he is for ascertaining to a certainty, what is the will of the people, and for carrying out that will, when clearly defined! We feel proud of such a standard-bearer in such a cause. The locofoco leaders have converted this grave and important question into a mere party issue. With them the Constitution of their fathers is nothing, compared with the sweets of official plunder.— They love the people as wolves love lambs—to prey upon their credulity, and devour their substance. In David S. Reid, they have a fit and proper representative of their principles—with love for the people on his lips, with contempt for their best interests in his heart. We are speaking of the leaders of the self-styled Democracy. Among the masses of that party are many conservative patriots who agree with us in opinion. To them we appeal, by all the considerations calculated to reach the patriot's heart. So far as we are concerned, so far as Mr. KERR is concerned, so far as the great body of the Whigs are concerned, we are determined to treat this great question of amending the Constitution as above all party. In its settlement, the honor and welfare of the good old North State are deeply involved. To all conservative Democrats we appeal then, to aid us in rescuing our Constitution from the unwholesome hands of party plunderers. Aid us in preserving the great fundamental principles of popular freedom, from the eager grip of hungry office seekers. Let us ask the people if they desire a change of their Constitution. If they do desire a change, then let the change be made by the people themselves, through their delegates specially chosen for this grave and important duty. Throughout the length and breadth of the State, let it be proclaimed—that John Kerr is willing to trust the people and David S. Reid is not willing to trust them!

MR. DICK'S SPEECH.  
Did that part of Mr. DICK's speech in the Convention, in which he denounced the Whigs as traitors for opposing the manner in which Mr. Polk precipitated us into the Mexican War, savor of "polite and courteous deportment" towards his political opponents? A beautiful condition of things, when any portion of the free men of this Country, are to be put down as Traitors for speaking their opinions boldly in reference to the acts of their public servants! What is it but the spirit of the Alien and Sedition Law—Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Fillmore, Graham, all guilty of treason, for daring to declare the act of James K. Polk, whereby this Country was plunged into war, "unconstitutional"? It is too late in the day to revive the charge against the Whig Party, of not having done its duty to the Country during that war. Every page of its history falsifies such a charge. The glorious deeds of Scott, Taylor, Clay, and a host of others, falsify it.

A NULLIFICATION PROJECT DEFEATED.  
The House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Saturday last, rejected the bill entitled "An act to protect personal liberty," which was previously introduced and passed in the Senate by the coalition of Locofocos and Freeholders who have the control of that body. The bill, if it had become a law, would have conflicted with the fugitive slave act, as it proposed to authorize any justice of the peace to issue a writ of habeas corpus to a constable to take the person of a fugitive slave under arrest out of the custody of the United States Marshal. We are gratified to know that it received but one Whig vote in the Senate, and but four Whig votes out of 196 in the House. This is a flattering indication of a conservative and law-abiding spirit on the part of the Whigs of Massachusetts.

THE AFFAIR BETWEEN HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN AND CAPTAIN DUNCAN.—We have given an account on another page of the unfortunate affair at Covington, Indiana, between the Hon. Edward A. Hannegan, (formerly United States Senator from Indiana, and recently United States Ambassador to Austria), and his brother-in-law, Captain John Duncan. It resulted in the death of the latter after thirty-six hours of intense suffering.  
The Lafayette Journal says:  
"To all inquiries as to the cause of the difficulty, its origin, &c., Captain Duncan invariably replied 'Nothing was nothing,' and seemed determined not to reveal any thing that would afford additional evidence against Mr. Hannegan. It is said that a short time before he died he observed, that he himself was to blame. It is thought by some that he made private declarations as to the whole matter, but if so, they have not yet been made public. He died after suffering the most intense pain, calm and composed, at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, fully and freely forgiving Mr. Hannegan. Immediately after the occurrence, Captain Duncan requested the Masonic fraternity, of which both he and Mr. Hannegan were members, to take him in charge. They did so, and he was buried with the honors of that order on Sabbath afternoon. The funeral took place from Mr. Hannegan's residence, where Captain Duncan died. The latter was the only living brother of Mrs. Hannegan, who still lives the object of universal pity. The anguish of Mr. Hannegan's mind is said to be most intense and excruciating. The consequences of his rash act have driven him to a state closely bordering on insanity."  
Captain Duncan raised a troop of horse in Licking County, Ohio, during the Mexican war, and served gallantly on the field of battle.— He was brave, noble, and generous, and as a merchant in Covington for the last two years, was highly esteemed for his gentlemanly demeanor. Mr. Hannegan and himself had always been warm friends, but unfortunately they were both intemperate, and at the time of the occurrence, as well as the day previous, were intoxicated with liquor.

WHIG MEETING IN WAKE.  
At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake County, held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., on motion,  
Wm. F. SMITH was called to the Chair, and Allen Adams and Ch. C. Raboteau appointed Secretaries.  
Mr. Gales offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, namely:  
1. Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratifies and cordially approves the action of the Whig Convention, which met in this city on the 26th inst., and that we endorse the entire series of resolutions adopted thereat, as embodying, in its language, the true Whig doctrine, throughout.  
2. Resolved, That we have special cause for congratulation in the nomination of that true and sterling patriot, John Kerr, of Caswell, as the Whig candidate for Governor; and that we will call to our aid every honorable means to secure his election; because we believe that his elevation to that important station will reflect credit upon the State and redound to the best interests of our people.  
3. Resolved, That the times call for a speedy, though and effective organization of the Whig Party of the State, in every section thereof: And therefore,  
4. Be it further Resolved, That it is eminently proper and expedient that the Whigs of this County should take the necessary steps to bring suitable candidates for the Legislature promptly into the field.  
5. Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the other Counties, composing this Electoral District, do meet such Delegates as may be by it appointed, in Convention, in the town of Franklin, on the 16th day of June, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District.  
6. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to attend said Convention.  
7. Resolved, That, in compliance with the recommendation of the recent Whig Convention, this meeting will appoint four assistants or subordinate Electors for the County of Wake, and that they be earnestly requested to canvass the County during the coming campaign, as thoroughly as circumstances may permit.

In enforcing the adoption of the resolutions, the Hon. John H. Bryan expressed his regret that he could not have been present at the State Convention. He had read somewhere, that a subsequent ratification was equivalent to a prior assent. He most cheerfully, as a member of the great Whig party, ratified the action of that enlightened body.— Their principles were clearly and firmly stated—they were genuine Republican principles, and when fairly presented, must command the assent of the people of North Carolina.  
We were fortunate, too, he thought, in the candidates whom we had approved and selected, both National and State. In all that the resolutions of these gentlemen, he was happy to concur. We have not a patriotic and enlightened great Father of his Country, had a President in his humble judgment, was more devoted to the true principles and spirit of the Constitution, or who was more disposed by his conduct, both official and private, to protect and defend the rights of the people, than Mr. Fillmore. Any sectional views or prejudices he did not seek for his popularity, and he did not seek for his popularity, by declaring his honest conviction, that the best of all governments, is that which is administered with the most wisdom and magnanimity, that he would take care that his rights were accorded to us, and that, to the utmost of his ability, he would see that the Republic sustained no detriment by the unjust oppression of any of its members.  
Mr. Fillmore was a man, he thought, who most commended himself, if well known, to many of our most enlightened Democratic brethren, and he was happy to believe that such was the case, and the more they reflected upon his character and his merits, the more would they esteem and approve them.

Of the gentleman whom the Convention proposed as Vice President, he had before had occasion to speak. His character here required no eulogy. He had been long and intimately acquainted with him, and he (Mr. B.) had as large a stake as most any person he knew in the prosperity of the country, (he did not mean in property) and he was quite willing to trust his interests to Mr. Graham's well known and sterling character, for his own and his family's benefit.  
But Mr. B. was too much in the habit of neglecting our State affairs, in the more excited questions of Federal politics. If we wish that our own North Carolina should take her proper place in the constellation of stars, and shine with a bright and useful light—she must collect that action is more powerful and effective than language, however eloquent. We have now, in the principles which we advocate, every thing to inspire us and excite us to action; and we have in the person of our candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our State, a gentleman, whom we may be justly proud—a frank, manly, honorable and patriotic man—a man able and enlightened, who is at all times prepared to give just and powerful reasons for the political faith which he professes.  
If we sustain him as well as he sustains our principles, there need be no fear of the result.— He hoped that Whig candidates for the County would be nominated. Let each party be fairly represented before the people. The Democratic candidates should be exercised and agitated. It would promote their political health, and prevent the party from being lulled into a state of torpor, which, he feared, they had misunderstood.— At all events, he was for a fair and open discussion, and whether our County candidates were successful or not, much good would result to our cause from such a discussion. He is a poor soldier who will not fight except he is sure of success, and the patriot, tho' defeated, may earn laurels more glorious and unfading, than those which unjustly obtained, fail to add to success any permanent renown.

On motion of G. W. Haywood, the above resolutions were referred to a committee of six, for revision, namely—K. R. Weathers, Dr. James H. Cook, Harrison Reed, Junius Fort, Seaton Gales and David Gill, who subsequently reported their amendments, and they were finally passed.  
Mr. H. Rogers, Esq. then responded to repeat calls made upon him, and delivered a speech full of animation and true Whig spirit.  
The following gentlemen were appointed in accordance with the 6th resolution: J. G. B. Roulhac, James Penny, Ch. C. Raboteau, T. J. Lemay, Addison Blye, Seaton Gales, William H. Harrison, Junius Fort, Dr. Crenshaw, T. R. Debrun, Stephen Stephenson, Jackson Moss, John W. Harris, W. H. Putney, David Hinton, Jr., Nathan Ivey, C. H. Rogers, Wm. White, Jr., E. S. Harris and Samuel Norris, Jr.  
The following nominations were then made by acclamation of candidates for the Legislature: For the Senate—Sioh C. L. Hinton. For the Commons—Maj. H. Rogers, W. D. Jones, W. F. Collins.

Messrs. Rogers and Collins being present, were called on, and in brief speeches responded to, and accepted the nominations.  
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WASHINGTON, May 17, 1852.  
MR. FITZ HENRY WARREN, Assistant Post Master General, has tendered his resignation.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday last, while on his way to Washington, Esq., was on his way to Goldsboro' to attend the Wayne County Court, which is in session this week, he got thrown from his carriage, and sustained some injuries, which, we are pleased to learn, are not regarded as serious.—Wilmington Journal.

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5. Resolved, That this meeting recommend that the other Counties, composing this Electoral District, do meet such Delegates as may be by it appointed, in Convention, in the town of Franklin, on the 16th day of June, for the purpose of nominating an Elector for the District.  
6. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to attend said Convention.  
7. Resolved, That, in compliance with the recommendation of the recent Whig Convention, this meeting will appoint four assistants or subordinate Electors for the County of Wake, and that they be earnestly requested to canvass the County during the coming campaign, as thoroughly as circumstances may permit.

In enforcing the adoption of the resolutions, the Hon. John H. Bryan expressed his regret that he could not have been present at the State Convention. He had read somewhere, that a subsequent ratification was equivalent to a prior assent. He most cheerfully, as a member of the great Whig party, ratified the action of that enlightened body.— Their principles were clearly and firmly stated—they were genuine Republican principles, and when fairly presented, must command the assent of the people of North Carolina.  
We were fortunate, too, he thought, in the candidates whom we had approved and selected, both National and State. In all that the resolutions of these gentlemen, he was happy to concur. We have not a patriotic and enlightened great Father of his Country, had a President in his humble judgment, was more devoted to the true principles and spirit of the Constitution, or who was more disposed by his conduct, both official and private, to protect and defend the rights of the people, than Mr. Fillmore. Any sectional views or prejudices he did not seek for his popularity, and he did not seek for his popularity, by declaring his honest conviction, that the best of all governments, is that which is administered with the most wisdom and magnanimity, that he would take care that his rights were accorded to us, and that, to the utmost of his ability, he would see that the Republic sustained no detriment by the unjust oppression of any of its members.  
Mr. Fillmore was a man, he thought, who most commended himself, if well known, to many of our most enlightened Democratic brethren, and he was happy to believe that such was the case, and the more they reflected upon his character and his merits, the more would they esteem and approve them.

Of the gentleman whom the Convention proposed as Vice President, he had before had occasion to speak. His character here required no eulogy. He had been long and intimately acquainted with him, and he (Mr. B.) had as large a stake as most any person he knew in the prosperity of the country, (he did not mean in property) and he was quite willing to trust his interests to Mr. Graham's well known and sterling character, for his own and his family's benefit.  
But Mr. B. was too much in the habit of neglecting our State affairs, in the more excited questions of Federal politics. If we wish that our own North Carolina should take her proper place in the constellation of stars, and shine with a bright and useful light—she must collect that action is more powerful and effective than language, however eloquent. We have now, in the principles which we advocate, every thing to inspire us and excite us to action; and we have in the person of our candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our State, a gentleman, whom we may be justly proud—a frank, manly, honorable and patriotic man—a man able and enlightened, who is at all times prepared to give just and powerful reasons for the political faith which he professes.  
If we sustain him as well as he sustains our principles, there need be no fear of the result.— He hoped that Whig candidates for the County would be nominated. Let each party be fairly represented before the people. The Democratic candidates should be exercised and agitated. It would promote their political health, and prevent the party from being lulled into a state of torpor, which, he feared, they had misunderstood.— At all events, he was for a fair and open discussion, and whether our County candidates were successful or not, much good would result to our cause from such a discussion. He is a poor soldier who will not fight except he is sure of success, and the patriot, tho' defeated, may earn laurels more glorious and unfading, than those which unjustly obtained, fail to add to success any permanent renown.

On motion of G. W. Haywood, the above resolutions were referred to a committee of six, for revision, namely—K. R. Weathers, Dr. James H. Cook, Harrison Reed, Junius Fort, Seaton Gales and David Gill, who subsequently reported their amendments, and they were finally passed.  
Mr. H. Rogers, Esq. then responded to repeat calls made upon him, and delivered a speech full of animation and true Whig spirit.  
The following gentlemen were appointed in accordance with the 6th resolution: J. G. B. Roulhac, James Penny, Ch. C. Raboteau, T. J. Lemay, Addison Blye, Seaton Gales, William H. Harrison, Junius Fort, Dr. Crenshaw, T. R. Debrun, Stephen Stephenson, Jackson Moss, John W. Harris, W. H. Putney, David Hinton, Jr., Nathan Ivey, C. H. Rogers, Wm. White, Jr., E. S. Harris and Samuel Norris, Jr.  
The following nominations were then made by acclamation of candidates for the Legislature: For the Senate—Sioh C. L. Hinton. For the Commons—Maj. H. Rogers, W. D. Jones, W. F. Collins.

Messrs. Rogers and Collins being present, were called on, and in brief speeches responded to, and accepted the nominations.  
On motion, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Roulhac, Gales and Raboteau, was appointed to inform Messrs. Hinton and Jones of their nomination by this meeting, and request their acceptance of the same.

WASHINGTON, May 17, 1852.  
MR. FITZ HENRY WARREN, Assistant Post Master General, has tendered his resignation.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Saturday last, while on his way to Washington, Esq., was on his way to Goldsboro' to attend the Wayne County Court, which is in session this week, he got thrown from his carriage, and sustained some injuries, which, we are pleased to learn, are not regarded as serious.—Wilmington Journal.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn, that the Hon. Jas. J. McClary, was on his way to Raleigh to attend a meeting of the Executive Council, when he was thrown from his carriage and severely though not dangerously hurt about the forehead.  
Fayetteville Observer.

WHIG MEETING IN WAKE.  
At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake County, held at the Court House in Raleigh, on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., on motion,  
Wm. F. SMITH was called to the Chair, and Allen Adams and Ch. C. Raboteau appointed Secretaries.  
Mr. Gales offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, namely:  
1. Resolved, That this meeting hereby ratifies and cordially approves the action of the Whig Convention, which met in this city on the 26th inst., and that we endorse the entire series of resolutions adopted thereat, as embodying, in its language, the true Whig doctrine, throughout.  
2. Resolved, That we have special cause for congratulation in the nomination of that true and sterling patriot, John Kerr, of Caswell, as the Whig candidate for Governor; and that we will call to our aid every honorable means to secure his election; because we believe that his elevation to that important station will reflect credit upon the State and redound to the best interests of our people.  
3. Resolved, That the times call for a speedy, though and effective organization of the Whig Party of the State, in every section thereof: And therefore,  
4. Be it further Resolved, That it is eminently proper and expedient that the Whigs of this County should take the necessary steps to bring suitable candidates for the Legislature promptly into the field.  
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But Mr. B. was too much in the habit of neglecting our State affairs, in the more excited questions of Federal politics. If we wish that our own North Carolina should take her proper place in the constellation of stars, and shine with a bright and useful light—she must collect that action is more powerful and effective than language, however eloquent. We have now, in the principles which we advocate, every thing to inspire us and excite us to action; and we have in the person of our candidate for the Chief Magistracy of our State, a gentleman, whom we may be justly proud—a frank, manly, honorable and patriotic man—a man able and enlightened, who is at all times prepared to give just and powerful reasons for the political faith which he professes.  
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