Alaletas Begister.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION."

Under this heading, the National Intelli gencer is publishing a series of letters, writ-ten by N. S. Dodge, Secretary of the United States Commission. We extract from the second of these letters, which appeared in the Intelligencer of the 9th, the following. several very sensible and well known comwhich is not without interest :

The indifference with which the American department was regarded by visiters, and the contemptuous remarks of the English press for the first six weeks of the Exhibition, is well known. Day after day the Times langehed at us its poisoned satire. The Post, the News, and the Chronicle followed the stlacks, Even Punch could not let up the stracks. Even Funch could not set us alone, but, with what humor it might, gave ill tempered significance to our display of Catlin's Indians and Powers's Greek Slave. The great difficulty was not to hear these abuses with equanimity, but to keep our friends from answering them. "Have the statement of this feat created, in the ea- officers in place of the retired functionaries you seen the Times this morning ?" was for ger assertion and denial, crimination and remany weeks the first question of the day criminatron, taunt and challenge, Mr. Hobbs when Americans met. "That ought to be determined upon a bolder act. At the winanswered, 'was the almost invariable re-joinder; and it was next to impossible to make our people see that in the midst of a make our people see that in the midst of a fereign community, through a hostile press, foreign community, through a hostile press, any explanation or reply would be held up to ridicule. All sorts of plans were devised to pay back the accumulating account of grievances. One person proposed the issu-Indeed, one article, in the height of our indignation, was sent to the Chronicle, pronosing a series of busts of American gentuses for the benefit of Englishmen ; which article, probably purposely misunderstood, ap-peared the next day as an announcement that a shipment of a series of busts of the great men of the United States had been made from New York for the Exhibition .--In the main, however, we behaved pretty well, and, with the exception of reminding our visiters of Uncle Toby's remark, 'Our army swore terribly in Flanders,' we gained much credit for our imperturbable good na-

About this time, not far from the middle of June, eleven young officers were ordered off to the Cape. The first intelligence of been received, and new detachments were being sent out. Application was made to procure a number of Colt's revolvers at pri- lions of the Exhibition. There was no lon- feet on a level.

ell, of New York, to which he had been in vain endesvoring to call public attention since the Exhibition opened. Finding that merit, however rare, was not sure of success, Mr. Hobbs undertook the rather doubtful course of picking flaws in his neighbor's wares, or, in other words, of denying that

English mechanics knew how to manufacture a secure lock. The bait, at first flouted at as mere braggadocio, at length took, and mercial men assembled one morning to see President of the United States making his

Mr. Hobbs pick a lock of Chubb, the famous lock manufacturer of England, which lock had heretofore been used to secure important State papers. In fa few minutes, with a simple instrument taken from his vest pock-et, to the surprise of all present, the springs of the lock yielded and the boit flew back. He was then requested to put it in the same condition is which he found it. With the same instrument this was done almost in a moment. The key was then applied and of the United States from the members of the lock was found to be uninjured.

and, by the unanimous decision of the arbiters that he picked it fairly, did receive the £200.

The Bramahs endeavored to evade the forfeit on the technical point that their chal- den lenge spoke of an instrument while Mr. Hobbs had used more than one, but it was and sheep were buried in the snow. not allowed by the arbiters Indeed, upon the fact that the lock had been fairly picked

and at the technical objection of the Bramahs | was frozen over, and thousands went over the reverse there to the English arms had the Times launched a thuuderbolt which de. it. And the lakes in England froze. molished it forever.

vate sale. The answer was, that they could ger any difficulty in collecting a crowd In 1754 and 1755 the winters were very not be sold in England, all manufactured around his glass case. From her Majesty fire-arms being prohibited from import into down to the last created baronet there was the kingdom. Convinced of the superiority a perfect furor to see Mr. Hobbs' lock. The ered with ice one-eighth of an inch thick. of the revolvers in a border warfare above principles of lock-making became an aris- In 1771 the Elbe was frozen to the botany similar weapons, three of the officers, tocratic science. Tumblers, springs, guards tom. and changes grew into w

star of the first magnitude in the Exhibition. Utah as set forth in the statement first refer-Mr. Hobbs was a quiet, unobtrueive, little ted to by Mr. Berchisel, and by him contro-man, agent for a bank lock of Day and New-verted.

Next is a letter from Secretary Harris to Mr Webster, enclosing documents relative to his refusal to recognize the Legislative Council and House of Representatives, as legally elected and constituted bodies. Next is a letter of Mr. Bernhiasel to the

"prompt, unqualified, peremptory negative of the truth" of the charges brought against the Governor and Council of Utab, by the retired officers.

And lastly, a memorial to the President

the Legislature, substan sally the same as the In the midst of the newspaper war which preceding, and praying the appointment of

OLD TIME WINTERS.

In 1564 the cold was so intense, that the

ing of mammoth handbills, another the start- Challenge. "Are you Mr. Hobbs, the Amer- ed by distinction the cold winter. All the ing of a new paper, a third the production of scan pick lock?" "I am Mr. Hobbs, and rivers and lakes were frozen, and even the a large symbolical painting, which, from Washington to General Taylor, should in-clude all the likenesses of our great men.you give me, if you will allow me to try." and men perished by thousands in their hou-The preliminaries were unmediately agreed ses. In the south of France the wine plan-upon, the arrangements made, the time fixed, tations were almost destroyed, nor have and the arbiters appointed. The result is too they yet recovered that fatal disaster. The well known to be dwelt upon here. Des- Adriatic sen was frozen, and even the Medpite of carping, denying, prevaricating, and iterranean about Genoa ; and the citron and misstating facts, Mr. Hobbs did pick the lock. orange groves suffered extremely in the finest parts of Italy.

In 1716 the winter was so intense that people travelled across the straits from Copenhagen to the province of Senia, in Swe-

In 1726, in Scotland, multitudes of cattle In 1740 the winter was scarcely inferior to that of 1709. The snow lay ten feet deep

there was but one opinion in all England, in Spain and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee In 1744 the winter was very cold. Snow

Thenceforward Mr. Hobbs was one of the fell in Portugal to the depth of twenty three

rds of refinement

GENERAL FILLIBUSTER. Mr. Sensior Douglass bids high for Presidency, and if it is not knocked off to him, it wont be for want of load bidding .-In the recent "Eighth of January Jackson Dinner, given in Washington," Senator Douglass bids very high, and after this fash-

"Louisians, Florida, Texas, California-every inch of ground that we have acquired has been the result not only of the principles, but of the ac-tion of the democratic party "

(The action of the "Democratic" party in gaining California, left us as a legacy the Wilmot Proviso, which, but for such Whigs as Fillmore, Webster and Clay, would have broken the Union into tragments) Mr. Douglass gues on :

Mr. President, our system of government is as well adapted to the entire continent, as it was to the space occupied by the original thirteen States, provided democratic principles are strictly and re-ligiously observed in the administration of the government.

(But suppose they don't happen to be What then ? Suppose the Federal Government usurps power to intermedille in European wars ! What then ? Suppose the Constitution is violated in forming an alliance with England to protect Hungary. What then ?)

THE MISSION OF DEMOCRACY

Mr. President, we have much to do. The democracy have a mission to perl r.n. It is the great mission of progress in the arts and sciences—in the science of politics and government—in the development and advancement of human rights throughout the whole world [Applause.] We have a mission to perform in developing correct principles here, for, although the democracy have done much-have done everything that has been done by way of the advancement, elevation, and improvement in the political system of this counry-still we have not accomplished everything. WHAT THAT MISSION IS.

I think it is time that America had a foreign policy-[applause and criss of "Good! good!"]-a foreign policy in accordance with the spirit of the age-[great applause |-but not such a foreign policy a. we have seen attempted to be enfor in this country within the last three years. [Cries of good! good!"]

WASHINGTON UNWISE .- DOUGLASS WISE.

A system of laws that was adapted to our condition twenty five years ago must, in the nature of throngs and the progress of events, be inapplicable now in many respects. The man is not con sistent, who supports a question of expediency now, merely because he advocated it a quarter of century ago, for, it it was wise, then, the prebabilities are that the change of circumstances in the development of our resources has rendered i inexpedient and unwise at this time. The man is only consistent who follows out his principles and adapts his measures to them in the view of the condition of things he finds in existence at the period of time when it is necessary to make the application. [Great applause.]

General Fillibusterism is the "Foreign Policy" now in accordance with the spirit of the age. Fillibu-terism now looks across the Rio Grande in Texas forays, then to Cuba on Lope z torays, and lastly flies off, only fancy though, to Hungary. General Fillibusterism is Mr. Douglass's Foreign Policy. National Convention. In the primary meetings In the same speech; Mr. Douglass says, thus tar held, however, our friends seem to have

THE REGISTER. A brief statem of the State how important it is that there should be, as early as possible, a thorough organization. In the first place, there has not been a Presiden-"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers." tial election since the formation of the Govern RALEIGH, N. C. ment, on which dependea more of deep and ab

Wednesday, Jan 21, 1852.

for the peace of the Country, and the preservation wan, That we regard the series of acts known as th of the Union, that the Compromise Measures ent measures as forming, in their mutual dopen which have been approved and sustained with so much firmness by the present Whig Administra-"dence and connexion, a system of compromise the most con-trion, should be addered to, and carried out in good faith. It is folly to expect such a result, unless he who may be elected to the next Presidency, should be a true and conservative patriot-Detember I, 1851. who will discard all sectional partialities, and

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

Our CITY ELECTION took place on yesterda (Monday;) and resulted as follows : FOR INTENDANT. W. D. Haywood, 190 Scattering, FOR COMMISSIONERS OF EASTERN WARD. "Eldridge Smith, 72 "Thomas D. Hogg, 40 Wm. Upehurch, Samuel Rowland, 37 MIDDLE WARD. "Seaton Gales, "Ed. Yarbrough, Sr., "T. R. Fentress, Jao. Primrose,

proved, that new and alarming principles, connected with our foreign relations, are to be urged upon the adoption of our People, with a zeal which 18 is characteristic of fanaticism in every quarter of 18 the globe. To our own section, the establishment of any such policy as that which foreign fanaticum is now infusing into the minds of the people of the North, with a brazen effrontory anexampled in this or any other Country, would be ruinous in the extreme. We want no man for the the season," Presidency then, who will not stand by the

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION-AP-

POINTMENT OF DELEGATES. Our friends, generally, throughout the State,

must, of cours., be aware, that, in addition to the appointment, by our State Convention, of two Delegates, for the State at large, to the National Convention, it will also be necessary for each Congressional District to appoint a Delegate.

The general custom, hitherto, with regard t this matter, has been for the party, when assembled in their County meetings, to choose representatives to District Conventions, whose duty i was to appoint the respective Delegates to the National Convention. In the primary meetings "The great conservative and renuvating prince overlooked this fact; and it will now be next to

and cowardly indeed would it be, to surrender our arms in the midst of every prospect of success, if we are but true to those noble impulses of patriotism which have heretofore carried us forward

o victory

ness and want of devotion to principle, the elec-

tion of our Candidate was defeated ? Have we

nothing at stake ? Indeed, is not every thing we

hold dear and macred, at stake ? We have fought

the battle of the Union so far, against fearful odds,

But there are other reasons which will make the

next political campaign an important one. We

would have found a second defeat. He knows, his

friends know, that he is indebted to Whig votes,

once more like a band of brothers fighting for

great principles ? We have many patriotic men

in our canks, any one of whom will be able to

earry our banner in triumph, if we are true to him

when he shall have been selected as our candid-

ate! We care not what section of the State he

may hail from-the mountains or the sea shore-

the high-lands or the low lands-the centre or

the extremes-we shall go for him with our whole

heart, not because he is from one section or another

section, but because we shall hope and believe.

if elected, he will be above all sectional feelings,

a North Carolinian in mind and soul, a patriot,

attached to the Union of these States, and who

ander every emergency, and in the midst of every

danger, will cling to the "old ship" which WASH-

INGTON and MATHSON built, to the last breath !---

We shall support the Whig Candidate for Gov-

ernor, because we believe the prosperity of the

people ? Who can recur without a feeling of in-

State will demand his election l

HUNGARIAN EXILES IN NEW YORK IMPORTANCE OF THE NEXT ELEC-

ent of facts will show the Whigs

sorbing interest to the whole Union, and especially

to the South, than that which is to take place

during the next Fall. It is absolutely necessary

cally to his aid the national spirit of the whole

Country A mere factionist-one who is more

devoted to party than to Country, is not fitted for

that high station, at any time, but more especially

called at this juncture to the Presidential chair .--

We must have a man of National principles, and

would such an one be a curse to the Nation, I

The following article, from a New York paper, is the information upon which Mr. Stanly founded his motion in the House of Representatives relative to the auffering condition of the Hungarian Exiles (late companions in captivity of M. Kosouth) now in the city of New York :

"The HUNGARDAN EXILES .- We are assured "The Hungaman Exites.—We are assured on all hands that there is exceedingly great suffer. ing among the exiles from Hungary now in this eivy; and they present a claim for the avmpathies of our fellow citizens which should not go unheed-ed. Every man of them is willing to labour if the oppor unity offers; and we know a Magyar noble of high rank, who after struggling to prevent stavation and a void beguary, boasts that he now earms in a bat fac ory twenty-zeven cents a week more than his board f Yet he is one of the most fortunate smoog his countrymen, many of whom fortunate among his countrymen, many of whom are suffering incredibly. "It has been suggested, and we think wisely,

"It has been suggested, and we think wisely, now that it is apparent to every body that noth-ing can be done for Hungary with the fouds re-cently raised here, that the committee get together and call upon the donors, through the press, for permission to use this fund for the benefit of the suffering Hungarians in our midst! This is fea-sible, practicable, and wise; and this should be done. Not one dollar of the sum raised can be used in Europe; and this is fully demonstrated by the recent usurpation in France. We have by the recent usurpation in France. We hope, therefore, that the committee who has charge of National fame, who has heretofore done something to secure the confidence of his countrymen, and buted it to use it for the relief of the really sufto secure the coundeness of his countrymen, and we feel assured, that when the Delegates of the Whig Party of the Union shall assemble in Con-vection, they will be able to present for the suf-frages of the People such a man? They have many such both at the North and at the South. Nor can it be forgutten, that recent events have therefore entreat of them to strive and appropriate it, with the sanction of the donors, to this praise-worthy object, instead of leaving it to be squan-dered hereafter, in some reckless and fattle at-tempt to disturb the peace of Europe. Even KONSUTH, now that he sees what has occurred in France, with the sanction of the French people,

Brance, with the sanction of the French people, should counsel this proceeding. "But one thing is certain, there is suffering in our v-ry milet by the exiles from Hungary; and it is the duty of three who possess the means to ex-tend to the mile aid they so unperatively require, to prevent death by slarvation and the inclemency of the encount?

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA. THUBSDAY, JAB. 15, 1852.

State v. Dean, from Guilford. Argued by Attorney General for the State, and by Messrs. J. To Morehead and J. H. Bryan for the Defendant. State v. Weaver, from Forsythe. Argued by Attorney General for the State, and by Mesara. bad a powerful influence on, their brethren in Morehead and Bryan for the Defendant.

Strong v. Menzies, in Equity, from Rockingham. Argued by Mr. Morehead for the Plaintiff, feelings of mortification and shame, should it be and Mesars. Miller, Kerr and Gilmer for the Derung through the Union, that by their lukewarm- | fendant.

FRIDAY, JAN. 16.

McRae v. Morrison, from Montgomery. Argued by Mr. Mendenhall for the Plaintiff, and Mr. Strange for Defendant.

Scale v. Cheek, from Chatham- Argued by Attorney General for the State, and Mesura. Geo. W. Haywood and Haughton for Defendant.

State v. Allen, from Stanly. Submitted by

policy of WASHINGTON, to the last, in reference to interference with or from foreign powers!-There are numerous considerations which should nduce the Whig Party of the State to throw aside their apathy on the subject of the approaching Presidential election. Their voice has always been heard with respect by, and it has ever other sections of the Country. Do they desire to lose their confidence ? Can they have other than

E. P. Guion, WESTERN WARD. *A. M. Gorman, *S. W. Whiting, T. H. Briggs,

C. W. D. Hutshins, 21 *Elected. Jno. J. Christopher was re-elected Constable or District No. 1; and J. R. Taylor was elected for District No. 2.

beat upon procuring them for their personal three days thereafter eleven orders were is- portion of the Exhibition sued from the Lords of the Treasury, permitting eleven brace of Colt's revolvers to be known to us, but of universal, use in Great because we were afterwards under repeated French army. Britain.

The issuing of an order from the Lords of the Treasury to supersede a revenue enact- the respected newspapers they represented. ment-and, above all, the issuing of eleven such orders upon a single day, was every where chronicled. To the U. States department this was what the descent of the angel cognito and greeted us as cousins. ecame to the waters of Bethesda. The Times immediately followed it up by a scientific and able article on the merit of the revolvers. Other newspapers took the cue .--Military men began to crowd around Colt's stand. Sportsmen examined his rifles and at the Ordnance Department, asked for a trial of the capacities of the revolvers before them at Woolwich. The Queen came to listen to an explanation of their effectiveness, given every morning, and in fact near. ly every hour of the day, by Mr. Peara, the attendant. Prince Albert handled, cocked, primed, loaded, and discharged one of them, with his usual pertinacity in thoroughly un-derstanding whatever he undertakes. And the old Duke, whose opinion upon all such matters is in England above criticism, spoke of them in terms of unmeasured approbation, both at the stand, where he afterwards tre-quently came, and to his guests at Apsley House. It is worthy of remark here, though somewhat anticipating the course of events, that not only were one hundred and fifty- | three Treasury orders, each permitting the sale of a brace of these tevolvers, issued before the close of the Exhibition, but by the same paramount authority, for six days after ing the alleged disaffection, fanatical intolerits close, privilege was given for all persons ance, and open profanity of the Governor to purchase them at the stand who would make an oath that they were intended for that Governor Young, in his public speech of their own personal use. The occasion was the 24th of July last, being the anniversary so generally embraced for purchases that the of the Mormons' arrival in the Salt Lake attendants of the stand were busy from morn- Valley, spoke disrespectfully of General ing till night. So much for the first United Taylor, or indeed spoke of him at all, and States article which excited interest at the

It may be asked, if all this be true, why Boit received no medal from the Jury? 1 newer, such is the fallacy of human judg- Washington Monument Society, was a most ment. The jury on fire arms completed their examination of the articles submitted to them during the two last weeks of May rous to keep tho peace." He also denies and the first week of June. They had twice that at the celebration on the 24th of July assembled around Col. Colt's stand, and he had thoroughly explained to them the principle, construction, and operativeness of the revolvers. They were most of them military men-balf the number, as in the compe-sition of all the juries Englishmen; helf foreigners. They were supposed to be high-minded men, above the influence of party interest and national prejudice, and yet that one article in the Expedition, to which the testimocy of men of their own class assigned

and examine their construction. Within licans began to shed light upon the American feathered and finny tribes pershed. It is worthy of notice, that not far from this date Mr. Macdona'd, Reporter of the the warrant. This is what they call 'having of the Chronicle, began to be known perinterest in England-a phrase scarcely sonally in our office. I mention this fact,

obligations to these gentlemen for notices of articles of merit in our department, through They had doubtless often visited up before, but it was not until after we began to emerge from our darkness that they put off their in-

THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

In realy to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th ultimo, the Pres-

ident of the United States has transmitted to the House a report from the Secretary of State to whom the resolution was referred, in regard to the Territory of Utah ; its actual condition ; whether the due execution of the laws of the United States has been resisted or obstructed there ; whether there has been any misapplication of the public funds there and whether the personal rights of our citizens have been interfered with in any man-

The report is accompanied by a letter from Hon. John M. Bernhissel, Delegate from Utah, to the President, in which Mr. Bernhissel details the circumstances of the organization of the Territory, the arrival posed to pass over to the opposite side, and there in July last of the officers (except Judge Brocchus) not before residing in the Territory, the spparent unanimity and good will subsisting between the officers and the peop'e at large at the date of his leaving the Territory for Washington, (1st September,) and contradicts certain statements (supposed o be written by Judge Brocchus) published in the papers of the United States, respectand people of Utah. Mr. Bernhisel denies argues that therefore the 'attack' of Judge Biocchus on the Governor and people, in a speech of his, on the occasion of addressing them to procure a block of marble for the "wanton insult" on the people and Gover-nor, and 'impolitic in a judicial officer desi-

one of the ten or twelve orators of the day bearing "the slightest disrespect towards the Government of the United States," and asserts that Judge Brocchus (the putative au-thor of the published statement) was not in the territory till more than three weeks after the said celebration, and therefore could have had no personal knowledge that any

In 1776 the Danube bore ice use, induced the Duke of Wellington to go And thus two creditable inventions of Amer- thick below Vienna. Vast numbers of the The winters of 1774 and 1775 were un-

commonly severe. The little Belt was frozen over. delivered to eleven persons specified within Times, and Mr. McDermott, the Reporter From 1800 to 1819, also, the winters were remarkably cold, particularly the latter, in Russia, which proved so disastrous to the

If you should see a man digging in a

valuable ore, or planting seeds on the rolling billows, you would say at once that he was beside himself. But in what respect does this man differ from you, while you sow the seeds of idleness and dissipation in your youth, and expect the fruits of age will

be a good constitution, elevated affections. and holy principles !

From the People's Press. On Wednesday morning the 14th inst., our diverting himself by skating on a mill pond be-longing to E. Belo of this place ; and who unfor-firm Whigs, and good debaters ; either of whom, tunately ventured to a point where the ice was if nominated by the Whig Couvension, should re not sufficiently strong to bear him, and before it ceive our cordial support. was possible for his companions to come to his assistance, broke through and disappeared beneath the surface of the water. It appears that they commenced skating on the South side of the poud

where the ice was sufficiently thick to render it prudent, but in a short time Mr. Ellegood pro not withstanding the strong objections urged by Mesrs Tice and Stoltz, struck off in the direction intimated. After having gone about three-fourths of in the performance of his whole duty to the pub-the way, he wheeled about and returned again, lic, we may venture to hope that, if he is the induced to bring it to their notice, because no the way, he wheeled about and returned again, endeavoring to prevail upon the others to accom-pany him, but they positively assured him the pany him, but they positively assured him the and State counsels for years, may induce him to their injunctions, however, he again made for the opposite side of the pond, but before he had ar-rived within 60 feet of the bank, he met with his dismal fate. The ice gave way, and he was plunged into the water where it was upwards of fifteen feet deep. Mr Tice and his comp nion immediately flew towards him, but found the distance so great between the strong ice and where Mr. E. was struggling, that they could not atlempt to reach him without putting their own lives in imminent peril. After the most desperate exer-tions Mr. E. sank never again to behold the light of day. In a short time a vast samaber of citizeus were on the spot. and after very great exertions, which occupied some time from the difficulties which surrounded them, they succeeded in finding and getting the body on shore. Several phy

sicians being present, no pains or labor were spared in order to restore him; but the length of tune which had sispeed rendered all hope beyond the question, and the corpse was taken to Liberty and placed in Mr. Wilson's tailor shop. Jao. H. White, the coroner, summoned a jury, who after by his affability and generosity acquired an in-having been duly qualified, found the verdict as fluence in the Legislature which it wot his age follows: "That the deceased came to his death attain to. But whether his rare qualities will at by accidental drowning, by breaking through the ice while skating, near Liberty, on a mill pond belonging to E. Belo, Esq."

In expectation that the eyes of distant friends and relatives may chance to fall upon this article. the following facts relative to the subject of this

If State rights are observed and respected-if the lederal government is confined within its legiti-mate limits-if the reserved rights of the States and the people are held sacred-there can be no has occurred to us, under this state of things, that danger resulting from the indefinite extension and the difficulty may be obviated, and the object, for nerease of these States." (Great applause.)

The 'rights of the States,' we suppose, are o be preserved on this General Fillibusierism by making of the Federal Government a military consolidation in arms against all

the other governments of the world. How tong the "rights of States" last un ler large snow drift with the expectation of finding standing armies, such as General Fillibusterism makes indispensably necessary, Louis Napoleon, Praetorian fashion, has just show ... Who bids higher than Mr. Douglass?

Don't too many speak at once. N. Y. Express.

NOMINATIONS FOR GOVERNOR. The names of several prominent Whig gentle-men, in various semions of the State, have been brough forward, by correspondents and by pri-mary meetings of the people, as suitable persons to be run on the Whig ticket at the next election

mentiby the sudden and untimely death of one notice John Kerr, esq , of Caswell, Hon. Kenneth Thomas C. Ellegood, who, in company with two Rayner, of Hertford, Hon. Wm. H. Washington, others, (Charles Tice and William Stoltz) was of Craven, and David A. Barnes, erg., of Northceive our cordial support.

Mr. Kerr, being better known than the others. we believe, would be preferred in this fection of the State; and as he is an able and fearless speaker. and wholly unconnected with any local or sectional differences, it may be that he will be found to be the choice of all sections. We fear, how ever, from what we have heard from his friends, that he may not accept; but knowing something of his patriotic spirit, and unfinching determination accept, even at some sacrifice of personal interests. Mesars. Rayner and Washington, having served in Congress with credit to the State no less than to themselves, are favorably known in all sections, and the former unquestionably ranks among the ablest debaters in the State; but we question whe her it will be possible for entuer of coaffict too serious'y with the graver concerns of sons why the Whigs of the State should arouse merly a slave at the South. The Abultionists enthem to be run on the Whig ticket without bring ing sectional prejudices into the contest, both of them having acted a prominent part in the Legialature as the representatives of an Eastern cunstituency. We know that upon a fair review of them. The confidential interchange of opiniontheir acts, it will appear that, as Eastern men, these genilemen have been liberal to the West and particularly Mr. Rayner, during a long carver in the Legislature ; and though we would not fear an investigation of this point a another time, yet culated to arouse-these, and many others, are of high trusts to their op, onents, who they know of the contributors, and two or three gentlemen it might be wise in the coming contest to avoid as the benefits a Party derives from such meetings. much as possible all such questions.

Mr. Barnes is quite young, and this is perhaps the only objection that can be urged against him. Ho has a clear head, and is a good debater; and

upon any certain age after wenty one, yet there lished in the "Intelligencer" of the 16th, that his seems to be a fitness in selecting a person of middie age, at least, for Governor. It, however, he shall be the choice of the convention and of the

By We had the pleasure recently, while on a ber from Judge Z. Snow to the President, part of his personal accoutrements, no offiaccounting for his not joining with Judges-Brandenbury and Brocchus and Secretary visit to Wilmington, of seeing the block of marble which the Young Men's Thainan Association of cer during the whole summer has left Eng-land for India, the Cape, or the Colonies, age, and his conduct wassuch as to secure the that town have presented to the Washington Na India far or link, the Cape, or the Colorier, and in farvo or which, is a insteption of which was presented of all, English and increases, the case of the Territory, and the farvo is as special of all who became acquasiated with iter.
Mcost Harra is their returns to the United States.
Mext is a letter from Gov Braghar Storegie and single Generated.
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Mcost H Harris in their return to the United States. and in favor of which, as a masterpiece of ingenuity, the verdict of all, English and respect of all who became acquainted with him. tional monument. It is, we judge, some two and der, how mortifying a disproportion there, is be

meetings in order to secure themselves the necessary representation in District Conventions. all know by what means the present Governor of

which these Conventions are held, effected, by a more simple and much less troublesome method. though it may not, perhaps, be so entirely free the houset convictions of a large majority of our from objection. That plan is this :

Let it be understood among our friends-and, indeed, it may well be mentioned in the proceedings of the numerous Whig meetings yet to be held,-that the Delegates present at the State Convention from the different Counties in any one they will ever fail again, railied as it was thought Congressional District, shall have the power to they should have done, the present Executive

appoint the Delegate for that District.

This arrangement will, ic all probability, attract to our State Convention a much larger attendance than we have heretofore had on similar occasions. It can be liable to no objection, in this instance. apon the ground that the sentiment and will of the Party will not be so directly and certainly revillage was thrown into a state of gloomy excite. for Governor of the State. Among these we flected as by the usual plan; and that for the plainest of reasons-because no other preference has been expressed or is entertained among the Whigs of North Carolina, in connection with the next Presidency and Vice Presidency, than for FILLMORE and GRAHAM. These are their first

choice-their last choice ! We hope to hear, immediately, the opinions

our brethren of the Whig Press upon this subject. The season for our County Courts, and the assembling of our primary meetings, is nearly upon us, and it is, of course, of the utmost importance, that a prompt understanding should be arrived at in connection with the matter. We have been mention has been made of it in any other quarter. and a number of meetings have already been held, without its having been adverted to, and not because we prefer, altogether, the plan we have suggested. We believe, as a general thing, in these Conventions-these harmonious meetings of friends. The more of them, when they do not life, the better. The simple transaction of the business, for which they assemble, is but a very small part of the advantage to be derived from the opportunity of renewing associations of form er campaigns fought and victories won-the animation and spirit that such recollections are caling together,

HUNGARY VS. WASHINGTON.

It appears from the Annual Report of the Trea surer of the Washington Monument Society, pubreceipts from the 1st of January to the 31st of in our Congressional Delegation 1 Will not such December, 1851, inclusive, amounted to 436.551 .- things be done again if they carry the Legislature?

eral for the State.

Robinson v. I breadgill, from Montgomery .-Argued by Mr. Strange for Plaintiff, and Mesara. Winston and Mendenhall for Defendant. SATURDAY, JAN. 17.

the State was elevated to the position which he State v. Uzzell, from Franklin. Argued by At. occupies. Holding political principles at war with orney General for the State.

Threadgall v. West, from Anson. Argued by People, often expressed through the bailot box, he Mr. Strange for Plaintf, and Mr. Winston for was yet elected, and that too by spathy and dia. Defendant.

sensions amongst ourselves. Had the Whigs in Kers v. Kirkpatrick, in Equity, from Guilford. several sections of the State, where they had Argued by J. H. Bryan for Plaintiff, and Mr. Milnever failed before, and where we do not believe let for Defendant.

MONDAY, JAN. 19.

Craig's Ex'rs v. Howard, in Equity, from Orange. Argued by Hon. J. H. Bryan for Plaintiffs, and Mr. Norwood for Defendant.

and Whig apathy, for his election ! We say this We shall continue this.summary of the cases here in no disparagement of the one to whom those argued before the Supreme Court, in each tuture votes were given nor of those who gave them, but number of the Register, during its session. We that our friends may be able to see and feel the commence it, to-day, at the suggestion of a number importance of casting to the winds all sectional of legal gentlemen in attendance upon the Court feelings and personal bickerings, and coming up ED. REG]

> "It is rumored here that Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond, is to be the Whig candidate for Governor. This, it is said, has been determined on by a sort of Cancus, composed of Whig lawvers from a distance, now in attendance on the Supreme Court, and a few of the old "Raleigh Clique." More than one Caucus, it is suid, hasbeen held on the subject. Upon the whole, the "great Whig party" if North Carolina is in a fair way to be "cliqued" again."

The above, from the last "Standard," is too con' emptible to be noticed seriously. We give place to it, solely for the purpose of remarking, that it is false, by whomsoever "said," that Gen. Dockery or any one else, has been ' determined on, by a sort of Cancus," as the Whig Candidate for Governor. That matter will be left to the Whig Convention, and both the "Standard," and the 'tother Excellency, will find out all about it soon enough!

OF A tartar was caught by the Abolitionists m There are still other and perhaps stronger rea-Boston, last week, in the person of one lones, forthemselves to active and energetic organization. | couraged him to lecture and paid part of the expen-The next Legislature will have the Senatorial ses of the Hall. Much to their entprise, however, Districts of the State, and also the Congressional Jones said the happiest part of his life was when Districts, to re-model. It will have to elect a he was a slave. Indeed, he had no objection to Senator of the United States. It will have other returning to "Old Virginay, and thought the important duties to perform; and are the Whigs slaves of the South were much happier than many prepared to surrender without a struggle these persons at the North. This greatly excited several. will use them in such way as will best advance arose and ende avored to refute Jones's statements. It will be a busy year for us, however, and we their own cause ! Do they not know, from ex- till the close of the meeting stopped this dispute, shall have many other opportunities of thas meet. | perie.ce, that they will district the State in such | So says the Floates Evening Traveller, of the 12th. manner as will stiffe the political voice of her

THE REV. SAMUEL B. McPHEETERS.

dignation to the conduct of that Party, when, in The following extract from the St. Louis Corthe face of the overwhelming popular majority respondent of the "Presbyterian," Philadelphia against them in the State, they secured to themrelative to the highly gifted and esteemed young. selves by an act, unjust and tyrannical, a majority Divine, whose name heads this paragraph, will be read with pleasure by his many acquaintances. and fri ands in this City. May success attend all Will not oppressive and unjust legislation mark his efforts in his Holy Mission in the far West!

Mr. Eliegood arrived at this place on the 2d day of January, and put up at H. Miller's Ho-tel, as a deguerreotypiat, but on account of a lack of necesary materials, for which he was waiting, he in the mean time employed himself at the disrespect or profanity had been uttered at The amount expended upon Kossurm and his associates, since their arrival in this Country, in-cluding contributions to the Hungarian fund, &c., probably exceeds this amount at fold. It cannot escape the attention, the "Intelligen-cer" must justly mays, of any true American rea der, how mortifying a disproportion there is be-tween the emount and the be-tween the amount at the tweet is the tweet to be work, to prepare at once for the Conven-tion the tweet the tweet to the Whige of the State, to go to work, to prepare at once for the Conven-tion the tweet the tweet the tweet to the tweet to the tweet to the tweet the tweet to the tw The amount expended upon Kossurn and his their course in reference to the apportionment of alt. a superiority above all other modern inven-Next is a letter of the 22nd of Septemtions, without the possession of which, as a he in the mean time employed himself at the tailoring business, with Mr P. A. Wilson Mr. E. was a small man, of 25 or 30 years of