DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention for the State of North Carolina assembled in the Commons Hall on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1852, at 12 o'clock M., when on motion of Hon. R. M. Saunders, John S. Eaton, Esq., of Granville, was called to the Chair, William, H. Bailey, of Orange, and R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion of William B. Gulick, Esq., of Wayne the roll of Counties was called, and the following Delegates appeared and were registered:

Alamance—Gen. Benj. Trollinger.
Bertie—John Mitchell and Wm. P. Mitchell.
Brunswick—Edward Cantwell.
Buncombe—J. J. Wilson.
Camden and Currituck—L. D. Starke.
Carteret—James B. Shepard, Wesley Jones and W. W. Holden.
Caswell—Richard Jones and B. F. Stanfield.
Catawba—Wesley Jones.
Chatham—Abram Rencher and A. J. Emmerson.
Cleaveland—W. W. Holden.
Columbus—W. W. Holden.
Craven—Wm. B. Gulick.
Cumberland—David H. Cofield, George W. Pegram Silas Douglass, R. K. Bryan, G. G Wright, James C. Dobbin and John K. Strange.
Duplin—Wm. E. Hill and J. L. Badger.
Edgecombe—Thomas L. Maner, Wm. F. Mercer, Richard A. Savage, and Jas. D. Jenkins.
Franklin—Wm. B. Dunn, John D. Hawkins, Jr., Isaac Winston and Allen Perry.
Forsythe—Joseph Masten.
Gates—R. M. Saunders and W. W. Holden.
Granville—John S. Eaton and J. M. Stone.
Greene—David G. W. Ward.
Guilford—Robert P. Dick.
Johnston—A. J. Leach, T. M. Whittey, K. B. Whitley, E. Page, H. Gerheardt, J. W. B. Watson, L. Richardson, W. S. Tomlinson, B. H. Tomlinson.
Jones—Wm. P. Ward and Wm. A. Cox.
Lenoir—Wm Sutton and John L. Lee.
Moore—John Shaw.
Nash—Gen. George E. B. Singletary and James Harrison.
New Hanover—D. R. McRae, Edward Cantwell and M. D. Fennell.
Onslow—L. W. Humphrey.
Orange—Wm. N. Pratt, Thomas Lynch, Freeman Walker, Wm. H. Howerton and Wm. H. Bailey.
Pasquotank—L. D. Starke.
Person—Samuel Jacobs.
Pitt—Joseph J. Williams.
Randolph—James Page.
Rockingham—Gen. F. L. Simpson, Col. James M. Walker, Orrill Scott and Alfred Reid.
Rutherford—F. I. Wilson.
Stokes—Robert P. Dick.
Surry—W. W. Holden and Robert P. Dick.
Wake—R. M. Saunders, H. R. Hayes, Wesley Jones, W. W. Holden, Willis Whitaker, Wm. A. Allen, B. Rollins, Burrell Temple, James B. Shepard, G. H. Wilder, Simon Smith, David Smith, W. R. Scott, O. L. Burch, Jeremiah Nixon, Perrin Busbee, William R. Poole, Rufus H. Jones, T. G. Whitaker, F. A. Dunn, John Scott, Seth Jenkz, Quentin Busbee, Green Beckwith, Isaac H. Rogers, Kimbrough Jones and Michael Thompson.
Warren—Wm. J. Hawkins, Henry J. Macon, Jas. T. Russel, Henry Harris, and Edwin D. Drake.
Wayne—John V. Sherard, Wm. T. Dortch, Wm. B. Gulick, and T. L. Thompson.
Yadkin—R. P. Dick.

On motion of R. P. Dick, Esq., a Committee of nine, consisting of one from each Congressional District, was appointed to report permanent officers and rules of order for the Convention. The Committee was composed of the following gentlemen: 1st District, F. I. Wilson; 2nd District, Wesley Jones; 3rd District, John Shaw, 4th District, R. P. Dick; 5th District, Richard Jones; 6th District, James T. Russell; 7th District, C. G. Wright; 8th District, Wm. A Gulick; 9th District, L. D. Starke.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the convention then adjourned to meet again at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY, 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The Convention re-assembled, and John S. Eaton Esq., resumed the Chair.

The Committee appointed to report officers and rules of order for the Convention reported through their Chairman R. P. Dick, Esq., recommending DUNCAN K. McRAE, of New Hanover, as President of the Convention; Frank I. Wilson, Geo. W. Pegram, F. L. Simpson, and L. D. Starke, as Vice Presidents; and R. K. Bryan, William H. Bailey, and Joseph Masten, as Secretaries. The report was unanimously concurred in. Mr. Dick and Mr. Cantwell were appointed to conduct the President to the Chair. On assuming the Chair, Mr. McRae spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: To say that I am sensibly affected in view of the relation in which I am placed to a Body so numerous, so intelligent, and so respectable as does justice to a portion of the intelligence of my native State, is but a feeble utterance of the emotions by which I am inspired; and I am well assured that the same partiality which has placed me in this position will lend me its assistance to a successful discharge of the duties which may devolve upon me.

It has been a matter of gratification to me to learn that the course of our Whig friends in their late Convention was marked by a kind and liberal demeanor. Such has not always characterized their proceedings. I well remember a few years since when a gentleman of their party occupying the position of him who now addresses you, denounced us as "rogues and swindlers." The distinguished gentleman who has just been nominated by them for Governor, at the same time added to this euphonious and elegant expression the more civilized appellation of "Goths and Vandals." In that same Convention the grandfather of our candidate for the Presidency was stigmatized as a "tory;" and it cannot be forgotten how lately a circular was put forth from a *certain sanctum* denouncing as dishonest and corrupt a whole County of the State—a County whose intelligence, patriotism, and sense of honor might well excite the admiration even of a political adversary. That our Whig brethren have determined to amend their manners in this particular, and to follow the example we have set them of polite and courteous deportment, attests that our teachings have not been in vain. And this is not the only lesson which our Whig friends have learned from us.

When we recur to the fact that this Government has ever been administered on Democrat principles (with few intermissions) and that under the influence of these principles our country has advanced to glory and greatness—that all our measures of policy are now securely established in the public approbation, free from party opposition, it is an ample compensation for all the labor we have been at in maintaining and supporting them; and we only wonder that intelligent Whigs, seeing that these measures are securely fixed and really acquiescing in and approving them, to do not come over and make common cause with us in promoting the honor and elevating the character of our common country.

The duty which lies before us, gentlemen is a plain and palpable one. With us there is no necessity for evasion or subterfuge. Our principles are known of all men. They are based upon a fixed foundation, and need not any assistance from art or ingenuity. In Federal politics we hold fast to and stand upon the ancient and time-honored landmarks of Democracy. With reference to the late series of measures passed for the purpose of quieting agitation, our position is a true acquiescence; and in regard to the enforcement of the only measure of that series useful to the South, the National Democracy is the only source that can be looked to for its faithful execution. We may have differed as to the "Compromises," pending its passage, but all of us will be gratified if its object shall be attained. Who does not love this Union? Is there any man who can look upon this great Republic, extending from sea to sea, whose flag shivers in the North-east Atlantic gale, and at the same time is fanned by the gentle zephyr of the South-west Pacific—whose commerce rides on every wave, and whose courage and honor are the admiration of the world—who can remember that he is the citizen of such a Republic and not be inspired by the hope that she will continue to develop her greatness and glory till "time shall be a—more?"

Gentlemen, with regard to questions of State policy, the Democratic party has no cause for concealment or equivocation. We have taken our stand by the principle of Free Suffrage—we regard it as the people's right and privilege. It has been cheerfully and successfully supported by our present Executive, and we will cherish and cling to it until by a speedy legislative enactment the people shall engraft it upon the Constitution. Gov. Reid has also taken his position in opposition to a change of the basis of representation with an open and straightforward candor, which appeals to the honest portion of the public against any chicanery.

And now gentlemen, we have nothing to do but to discharge our duty, and about our success there is no doubt—in every quarter we hear the bugle note of Democratic triumph—in our own State, a radical change is being effected in the popular mind; and the next election will enable us to sit down, secure in the consciousness that Democratic principles are permanently triumphant.

Mr. Dick on behalf of the committee recommended further that Patrick McGowan be appointed door keeper, which was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, a Committee, consisting of two delegates from each Congressional District, was appointed to report Resolutions for the action of the Convention. The Committee was composed as follows: 1st District, Frank I. Wilson, James B. Shepard; 2d District, Wesley Jones, R. P. Dick; 3d District, John Shaw, Perrin Busbee; 4th District, James M. Walker, Alfred Reid; 5th District, Abram Rencher, John S. Eaton; 6th District, R. M. Saunders, J. W. B. Watson; 7th District, James C. Dobbin, E. Cantwell; 8th District, John G. Sherrard, Dr. D. G. W. Ward; 9th District, L. D. Starke, John Mitchell.

The Convention then adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Convention met according to adjournment, and after the reading of the Journal, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Convention in an eloquent speech, and concluded by moving that Hon. DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, be nominated as the Democratic Candidate for the office of Governor of North Carolina, which was unanimously agreed to by acclamation.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, a Committee of three was appointed by the President to wait on Gov. Reid and inform him of his nomination. The Committee consisted of Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Hon. Jas. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland and Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported through their Chairman, Hon. R. M. Saunders of Wake, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

WE, the Delegates of the Democracy of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, considering the occasion a proper one for the re-assertion of the well-defined and time-honored principles that bind us together as a party, do

Resolve, 1st. That we are for a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States, as a grant of limited powers; for an independent Treasury and against a United States Bank; for a Tariff for revenue, and against a Tariff for protection; for economy in the administration of the Federal Government, and against extravagant expenditures; for an early payment of the public debt, and against the payment of stale and unfounded claims.

2d. That we are devoted to the Union of the States, and desire its preservation by a strict and faithful observance of the Constitution, and by doing equal and impartial justice to all its parts.

3d. That we are willing to adhere to the measures of adjustment known as the "Compromise," and insist upon the faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive-slaves; and we will not support any candidate for the Presidancy, who withholds a full, prompt, and explicit avowal of his approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same.

4th. That the public lands are the common property of all the States, to be held by the General Government as a common fund for the payment of the public debt and other charges upon the public Treasury.

5th. That we are in favor of the nomination of the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, for the office of Vice President of the United States; that we duly appreciate his great moral worth, his varied and extensive attainments, his uniform and eloquent advocacy of the great principles of democracy; and that we earnestly and cordially recommend his name to the consideration and approval of the Baltimore Convention.

6th. That DAVID S. REID, for his able, prudent, and judicious discharge of the duties of Governor, is entitled to the cordial support of every freeman of the State.

7th. That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three fifths* of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free Suffrage*, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

8th. That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.

9th. That the State, having heretofore acted in conformity to the act of 1792 in regard to her Electors for President of the United States we are for so acting at the present time; and we propose that the nine Congressional Districts stand as the Electoral Districts at the next election, selecting an Elector for each and one for the State at large.

10th. That four delegates be appointed by this Convention for the State at large, to unite with such number as may be appointed by the Congressional Districts to the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

11th. That an Executive Committee of nine be appointed by the President of this Convention.

12th. That we re-affirm the Resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and 1848, as far as they are applicable to the present condition of the country.

On motion of Mr. Cantwell, of New Hanover, the blank in the Resolution relating to Delegates to the Baltimore Convention was filled with the following names;

Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland,
Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake,
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren,
Hon. Green W. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg.

On motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin the Executive Committee were empowered to appoint a candidate for Elector for the State at large, and Assistant Electors:

Hon. J. C. Dobbin on the part of the Committee to wait on Gov. Reid, and inform him of his nomination, reported that the nominee would respond to the nomination by appearing in person in the Hall at half past 11 o'clock.

On motion of F. I Wilson, Esq., of Rutherford, Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford, was appointed a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the 1st Congressional District, and Wm. H. Thomas, Esq., of Haywood appointed candidate for Elector in the 1st Congressional District.

R. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford, then responded to loud and repeated calls in an able and eloquent speech.

The hour of 11½ o'clock having arrived, the Hon. David S. Reid was conducted into the Hall by the Committee, and returned his thanks to the Convention for the honor conferred on him, in an appropriate address. Able and eloquent speeches were then delivered in response to calls made on them, by Hon. R. Rencher, of Chatham, Hon. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, and Hon. James C. Dobbin, of Cumberland.

The Chairman then announced the following gentlemen as composing the Executive Committee.

Edward Cantwell, Esq., of New Hanover,
Dr. D. G. W. Ward, of Greene,
Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham,
Robt. P. Dick, Esq., of Guilford,
W. W. Holden, Esq., of Wake,
Gaston H. Wilder, Esq., of Wake,
C. G. Wright, Esq., of Cumberland,
Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin.

On motion of Mr. Cantwell, of New Hanover, the Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to copy the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of the Hon. Abram Rencher,

Resolved That the thanks of this Convention be presented to the President of this Convention for the courtesy, ability, and impartiality with which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Hon J. C. Dobbin, the thanks of the Convention were presented to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties. The Chairman then delivered an appropriate valedictory address, and the Convention adjourned.

D. K. McRAE, *President*.

F. I. WILSON
GEORGE W. PEGRAM,
F. L. SIMPSON,
L. D. STARKE, } *Vice Presidents*.

R. K. BYRAN,
WILLIAM H. BAILEY
JOSEPH MASTEN } *Secs*.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Balt. Sun, "X," is very uneasy lest the Whigs should not avow their opinions with respect to the Compromise. The Richmond Whig says: As "X" is an extremely zealous advocate of the author of the Nicholson letter, he can probably tell us, why that illustrious individual lost the use of his tongue when the Fugitive Slave bill was before the Senate.

HIGH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

We learn from the Cheraw Gazette that the negroes advertised in some of the late numbers of the Carolinian to be sold at Aiken, S. C., by Messrs J. C. Sproull & Co., were sold a few days ago at a very high average price of 905. A few sold as low as from $700 to $800, and some went as high as $1,300 and $1,400.—*Fay. Ob.*

THE STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, MAY 26, 1852.

WHIG NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR.

☞ We learn that at the meeting of the Council of State, held in this City on Thursday last, it was determined to convene the General Assembly on the first Monday of October next, to take action on the subject of the Electoral vote of this State for President and Vice President.

Mr. Kerr's Appointments.

MR. KERR has published appointments to address the people as follows: At Washington 26th, Newbern 28th, Greenville 31st May; Raleigh 4th, Fayetteville 7th, Elizabethtown 9th, Whiteville 11th, Lumberton 12th, Rockingham 15th, Wadesboro 16th, Albemarle 18th, Troy 19th, Asheboro 22nd June.

The Democracy and the Compromise.

We have heretofore simply noticed the letter of Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, in which he declares it to be his conviction that a majority of the Democrats of the South were and are opposed to the Compromise measures, and he recommends that the National Convention abstain from mentioning the "finality," favorably, or unfavorably; and it is now becoming apparent, from the signs of the times, that this advice will be heeded, notwithstanding, in certain latitudes, our Democratic friends are compelled either to "sing low," or take decided and open grounds for the Compromise. They are, for instance, getting to be pretty strong Compromise men in North Carolina. If this advice should be adopted, what will the Standard do? what course will Gov. Reid pursue? Will he support a nominee of a Convention that dodges the question of the "finality" of the Compromise? What will the Democracy of North Carolina do? Will they sanction such a propitiation to the traitorous abolitionists and disunionists? Will they ratify such an unholy, sinister and corrupt coalition, and sacrifice the Constitution of their country to an unhallowed thirst for office? Let the Standard come out now and answer these questions. Away with all shuffling and double dealing, on a question of such vital importance. The people expect the press to speak out boldly, promptly, and honestly, on this important subject, without regard to party policy.

But Mr. Forsyth is clearly of opinion, that if the convention endorses the compromise, there will be a disruption of the Democratic party in the Southern States, and the result will be the election of the Whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Well, be it so; if the Democratic party of North Carolina are true to the South, they will rejoice in Whig success, rather than triumph themselves under the motly banner of a corrupt coalition of freesoilers, abolitionists, and disunionists.

We call upon the honest Democrats of North Carolina to reflect upon this startling suggestion, from one of their own party, a Southern States Rights Democrat, the son of the Secretary of State under Mr. Van Buren's Administration, and Editor of the Columbus (Ga.) Times; and let them also take into consideration the fact, that the New York Evening Post, the organ of the *Democratic Free Soilers* of New York, publishes this suggestion of Mr. Forsyth with warm approbation, and says:

"In this respect we confess we admire the manly spirit of the letter, and we are only astonished that shame, as well as policy, does not withhold such of the friends of the Compromise as belong to the democratic policy from insisting on the foolish and fanatical course against which Mr. Forsyth warns them. This claim of the southern democrats to be exempted from the application of the Compromise test, will be respected by two classes of men—by those who honor a manly and decided course on political questions, and by those who desire to unite the democratic vote on one candidate—and we have very little doubt that it will prevail at the convention."

How can the honest Democrats of North Carolina, we again ask, relish such corrupt doctrine? Can they swallow the insult here cast in their teeth, by a brother Democrat, that they are "*insisting on a foolish and fanatical course*" in contending for the Compromise as a test—in other words, are *fools* and *fanatics* for contending for the Constitutional rights of the South? Will they—can they do it?

Let them further look at their party alliances, as they now exist, as portrayed by this leading organ in New York. The Richmond Republican gathers from another article in the Post the following, to which we call their special attention:

"It says that there is a party in the free, and a party in the slave States, opposed to the compromise. It asserts that a democratic compromise platform would not be supported by the Democracy of New York. It says that the opposition to the Compromise is still greater among the Democracy of Missouri, in which State, it avers that the regular democratic party have made an issue against it in their elections and have driven its friends into the embrace of the whigs. In Ohio, continues the Post, "the Free Soil and anti-compromise section of the Democracy is large and influential." It adds:—"Virginia in her late Convention has declined to endorse the compromise. Florida also remained silent. Foote of Mississippi, has been defeated in his attempt to get back to the Senate on the Compromise issue.—South Carolina has gone as far as she ever will go, towards a secession from the Union, because she deemed the compromise a violation of her constitutional rights. Louisiana is represented by one anti-compromise senator, and Alabama by two others of the same complexion.

All these States are reputed to be Democratic States, but the nomination of a Compromise candidate at Baltimore would at once sow dissension among them, from which the party would not recover for years."

☞ New Mexico is reported to be on the eve of a revolution.

The Ladies for Fillmore and Graham.

We are happy to have the most satisfactory assurance that the Ladies (Heaven's blessings attend them!) are enthusiastically in favor of FILLMORE and GRAHAM,—one of the purest, ablest and strongest tickets for the Presidency and Vice Presidency that ever commended itself to the support of the people. A lady of intelligence said the other day, (which we believe is a general sentiment among the Southern ladies) if the people should cast aside these eminent and incorruptible statesmen, on any pretext whatever, they would merit the yoke of a tyrant, or something worse.

This is a presage of victory. In 1840, the Whigs were cheered and animated by the smiles and plaudits of the Ladies; and with an enthusiasm and zeal unparalleled in our history, the people rushed to their standard; they swept every thing before them, and won a most glorious victory!

It is proof of the justice of the claims of FILLMORE and GRAHAM, and the importance of insisting on their nomination, The ladies are quick to discern true merit, and sure to reward it: Hence they are generally admirers of military glory, and they honor the hero of Lundy's Lane and the conqueror of Mexico; but there is a milder and purer glory that they admire yet more—the bright but not fiery splendor of civic honors, won by patriotism, virtue and exalted worth: and they render the homage of both their minds and hearts to the helsmen who have guided the ship of State in safety through the furious storms and perils that so recently threatened its destruction. Like many of the good and true Whigs of this State, they would prefer honorable defeat under their banner, to victory under that of any other of doubtful character. Their voice to the Southern Whigs is that of the gallant Lawrence: "Don't give up the Ship!"—don't yield to the enemies of your institutions—don't desert your deliverers—don't falter in your duty—don't give up your choice—don't surrender your power!

We say to the Whigs of the South, yield to the advice of the fair; go forth under their smiles, once more to battle, and once more to victory!

The cry has been raised against Mr. KERR, for political effect, that he is to be the Governor of a party. It is untrue. He has promised to support Whig principles, because he believes they will most conduce to the welfare of the people; and if elected, he will administer the Government with impartiality and justice for the benefit of the whole. Every one who knows him, is satisfied he will direct all his actions to the public good. By such conduct, he will win the hearts of the masses of all parties, and lay the foundation of solid happiness and true glory to our beloved old Commonwealth. Let the people try him. He will be found worthy.

Put the Boot on the Right Leg.

The Standard announced Mr. KERR as the nominee of the Raleigh Clique. Our neighbor very often misses, but he never was wider of the mark, than he is in this statement. The truth of the matter is, the first time the "*Rolly Clique*" was ever brought to light, was when Mr. James B. Shepard was nominated over Mr. Leak, and the latter charged that it was the work of the "*Raleigh Clique*." This Clique, then, belongs to the Democracy, according to the best Democratic testimony, and they could not, therefore, have nominated Mr. Kerr, unless they could have been guilty of the egregious folly of nominating a man, whom they fear more than any other in the State.

Democratic Convention.

We publish, in another part of this paper, the official proceedings of the Democratic Convention in full. We do this as an act of justice to that body, as we intend to comment freely upon their very specious but rickety platform hereafter.

By the way, when "that glorious principle of Democracy, free and equal suffrage" is consummated, will the party, will Gov. Reid then take up and bear aloft that other "great and glorious principle," "free and equal" eligibility to office? Why does not the Standard answer this question? Of what value is the right to vote, while the poor voter is excluded from a participation in the public councils on account of his poverty? The people begin to suspect the leaders are for giving them the rotten half of the apple, and keeping the sound for themselves.

The Spoils.

The spoils—the spoils—this seems to be the main idea—the ground work at present of the Whig leaders. *Standard.*

Is this not a pretty cry to come from an organ that has ever supported a party "through thick and thin," whose motto is "*to the victors belong the spoils.*" and as their great leader declared, in the U. S. Senate, who "are held together by the cohesive power of *public plunder*?" What, pray, are their leaders now fighting for, but office, for the "spoils of office?" Is this the true principle for statesmen and patriots to be guided by? No, no; the safety and happiness of the people should be the paramount object, the supreme rule of all party action. This is the chief end for which the Whig party are contending. They hold that the offices of the country were instituted for the good of the people, and not the aggrandizement of the office-holders, who are properly the servants of the public, and should, as it were, forget themselves, in order to think only on the advantage and good of those whom they serve. They ought not to esteem anything as an advantage to themselves, which is not so to the State. Behold the difference! The Whigs contend for the control of the government for the good of the people; the Democracy, according to their own leaders, seek it for "the spoils" and "plunder." Even the heathen philosophers defined a good governor, one who endeavors to render the governed happy; and a tyrant, on the contrary, one who aims only at his own private advantage. Which will the people delight to honor?

☞ The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, accompanied by Commodores Chas. Morris, Chief of the Bureau of Ordinance and Hydrography, and Wm. B. Shubrick, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repair, arrived in Norfolk on the 21st., and visited the Navy Yard.

Fire in Cheraw.

A great fire occurred in the business part of Cheraw on the 19th inst., which destroyed about $45,000 worth of property.

☞ It is said that President Fillmore designs visiting Virginia again during the ensuing summer.

Mr. Clingman.

Mr Clingman is out in a long letter in the Republic, answering the strictures of the Louisville Journal upon his course in the Whig caucus.

Mr. Clingman explains his position. He was opposed to all the Compromise measures, except the Fugitive Slave Law; but as they were passed, he insists upon a faithful execution of and adherence to that law by the North, and an unequivocal ratification thereof by the Whig National Convention. He regards it in the nature of a debt, which the North owes, under the Constitution, made doubly binding by the new contract, the faithful payment of which the South has a right to demand. Unless the North will give assurance of their honest intention to pay the price, he cannot act with the Northern Whig party. He is, he says, unwilling that such men as Webster and Dickinson and the National Whigs and Democrats of the North shall be sacrificed because of their devotion to the Constitution.

The course of Mr. Clingman, it is true, has been a little eccentric; but if he is willing to come fully into the ranks, and fight upon this platform, for Fillmore and Graham, why not let "by gones be by-gones," and all pull together again harmoniously and zealously in the common cause?

WHIG MEETING IN COLUMBUS.

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer, that at a meeting of the Whigs of Columbus, held in Whiteville on the 10th inst., resolutions in favor of Fillmore, Graham and Kerr, were unanimously adopted. And on motion of J. A. Maultsby, Esq., the following additional resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved That between Millard, Fillmore and Winfield Scott, Millard Fillmore *is the first choice and only choice* of the Whigs of Columbus.

"The Whig party practised *deception* in the elections of Harrison and Taylor."—*Rencher's Speech in the Locofoco Convention.*

Perhaps (remarks the Fayetteville Observer) Mr. Rencher has forgotten that he was an ardent supporter of Gen. Harrison in 1840, and that he was one of the leaders of the Whig party at the very time when the alleged *deception* was practised. Why didn't he expose it?

MR. BOTT'S LETTER.

With the Richmond Republican, we are entirely unable to agree with the conclusion to which Mr. Botts comes in his late letter, that General Scott would better not speak out upon the compromise. During the late Presidential canvass, Mr. Botts was very clamorous against General Taylor for not speaking out and that too when the General had just declared himself to desire Mr. Clay's election over that of any other living man.

Mr. Botts, who was not satisfied then with the letters of Gen. Taylor, cannot expect the people now to be satisfied with reports of conversations with General Scott. These reports are no doubt correct, but the people naturally think that their ears are as worthy to hear, and their eyes to see as those of Mr. Botts. Hearsay evidence will not pass in the Grand Assizes of the Popular Court. They demand the best evidence which the case will admit. They require *the record.*

Commencement at Chapel Hill.

We learn from a reliable source, that the prospect is flattering for the most brilliant, interesting and agreeable exercises at the next Annual Commencement, ever witnessed at our University. Every thing at present promises good order and decorum; and no pains will be spared in contributing to the comfort and enjoyment of all who may attend, especially the Ladies. A correspondent states that a spacious and well finished reception room has just been completed, which adds much to the conveniences of the annual festivity, and increases greatly the inducements for a large attendance.

The Annual Address will be delivered by THOMAS T. ASHE, Esq. on the 2nd June.

Whig Candidates for Wake.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Whig meeting held in this city, on Wednesday last, that Maj. CHARLES L. HINTON was nominated as a Candidate for the State Senate, and WILLIAM F. COLLINS, WILLIE D. JONES and SION H. ROGERS, Esqs., for the House of Commons.

Location of the Depot.

It will be a matter of surprise to some of our readers to learn that the Depot of the Central Railroad, for Raleigh, has not even yet been located; and we are astonished to learn that there is some pretty *strong talk* of placing it at Waterloo, nearly a mile out of town, and connecting the Raleigh and Gaston road with it at that point. Now, such an idea should never be entertained for a moment, for several good and sufficient reasons. It would cut off this city entirely from all advantages from the road, and be a gross injustice to our citizens, who have liberally and patriotically subscribed to the enterprise. It would cut off all hope of establishing a commercial intercourse between this or any other place West of it, and Wilmington, Newbern, or any of our own seaport towns. The leading object of the road, was to afford facilities and inducements to our people in the interior and West, to carry on a profitable trade and commerce with our own seaports, and build up market town of *our own*, for the aggrandisement of *the State*, as well as the prosperity of her individual citizens. In getting up the subscriptions, all along the line of the road, the principal appeal was to the *State pride* of the people, to sustain a great *State* work which was to deliver us from vassalage to other States, and achieve our commercial independence. It was to be a *State interest*, around which every body could, and should rally. The patriotic Legislature that granted the charter, refused to authorise a road from Charlotte to Danville, on the ground that bisecting the State by such a road would defeat this great and paramount object. For the same reason, we are still opposed to allowing any connection of the Danville with the Central road; and feel deeply mortified and surprised that any one who has a North Carolina home and a North Carolina heart, should be found advocating a course which would place any—the smallest—impediment in the way of any portion of our citizens, who might advance the welfare of the State and their own interest by opening trade and intercourse with our own seaport towns.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES FOR WAKE.

At the Convention held last week, Wesley Jones was nominated for the Senate, and Gen. R. M. Saunders, Gaston H. Wilder, and William A. Allen as candidates for the House of Commons.

DIFFICULTY WITH THE FRENCH AT ROME.

Our Charge de Affaires at Rome, Mr. Cass, is a real spunky fellow. It appears, from a statement in the New York Herald, that on Easter Sunday, in the great square of St. Peter's Mr. Innes, an American artist, declined to pull off his hat when the drums announced his holiness; upon which a French officer knocked the hat off with his drawn sword. In return Mr. Innes struck him with his cane, and received a wound from the sword of the officer. The American was seized by the gendarmes and carried to prison. The Herald says:

"Our Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Cass, on being informed of the transaction, demanded from the Roman government the instant liberation of his countryman, but was referred to the French authorities. He then called on the French Commander-in-Chief, and required the immediate release of Mr. Innes, or his transfer to the civil power; which latter demand, after some altercation, was acceded to, and in five hours from the occurrence, Mr. Innes was set at liberty. For this prompt and decisive action of Mr. Cass, he deserves much credit. So determined was he to vindicate the rights of his country, that being unable to have the officer punished by his superiors, he cast off his diplomatic coat and breeches, declared war against France on his own account, and sent him a challenge to mortal combat. The offending party was, however, subsequently placed under arrest, and the meeting prevented."

We copy with pleasure the following paragraph from a late number of the Baltimore American:

TRADE WITH NORTH CAROLINA.—We are gratified in being enabled to state that the intercourse between Baltimore and Wilmington, North Carolina, is now on a footing of cheapness, speed and certainty which must work very advantageously for all parties. The completion of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad Company's bridge over the Roanoke river, at Gaston, has removed the last obstacle in the way of an easy and prompt connection with the Wilmington road, and the travel and Transportation are now prosecuted with a despatch and regularity heretofore unknown. Under the New order of things thus established, dry goods despatched from Baltimore, by the Bay Line of steamboats to Norfolk and Portsmouth, are delivered at Wilmington, N. C., in the very short space of *thirty six hours*, at less than packet rates with insurance. Coffee is carried in the same brief time, at about packet rates with insurance; and other articles at corresponding charges. The great celerity and certainty with which the transportation of merchandize is effected between our city and this commanding central point in North Carolina have the practical result of bringing the two places in close and advantageous proximity, and must lead to a steady increase of reciprocally beneficial interchanges.

THE GREAT LAND ROBBERY.—It will be seen (says the Fayetteville Observer) that the stupendous measure of wrong and robbery, the Homestead bill, which purposes to give 160 acres of the public land to every body who will go and take it, has passed the House of Representatives by the extraordinary vote of 107 to 56—nearly two to one!—*about seventy members of the House not voting!* unwilling to vote for it, and afraid to vote against it, we suppose.

Our only hope, and we confess it is a faint one, is, that the Senate will interpose between the old States and this violation of their rights; between the solemn pledge of those lands for the payment of the public debt, and thus giving them away for nothing, and worse than nothing. We shall expect, that the next move in the House will be, a bill to give $200 (the value of 160 acres of land,) out of the Treasury to all those who are too lazy to go to the far West to select the land.

In looking over the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, we find that Messrs. Clingman, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly voted against it; and that Messrs. Caldwell, Ashe, Daniel and Venable, did not vote. We presume that Mr. Caldwell was absent on account of a domestic affliction. But it is remarkable that all the Locofoco members from this State failed to vote.

GUANO.

We make the following extract from a letter recently received from a highly intelligent planter of Chatham County:

"The wheat crop upon which I applied guano presents a wonderful contrast to the ordinary crop. I was not prepared to see so decided a result—it appears almost magical; and I am quite sure the guano will pay for itself even this year, bad as the season has been been, if nothing untoward should happen to the crop. I applied only half a ton, but I am so well satisfied with it that it is my purpose this year to sow the guano on every acre I put in wheat."

The foregoing statement may be implicitly relied on. We hope the Wake County Agricultural Society will take into consideration the propriety of making up a fund, to be sent directly to the importer in Baltimore, for a supply of this famous fertilizer. If the planters who are members of the Society will unite in this way, they can obtain the article at first hands, and thus not only save considerably in the price, but be sure at the same time that the guano is not adulterated, but pure and of the best quality. *Standard.*

NOT BAD FOR ROYALTY.

At Charlton House, it being mentioned once that Miss Clarke had confessed all her faults to the Duke of York, some one exclaimed, "What candour!" "And," added George IV., "what a memory!"

The steamer Illinois has arrived from Chagres, with California mails to the 15th of April. She brings three hundred passengers, and ONE MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS IN GOLD!

The news from the mining region was favorable, and business was improving.

The fugitive slave law had passed the Legislature of California.

The Panama Railroad would be opened within five miles of Gorgona during the present month.

The government of Grenada had adopted hostile measures against those South Americans who assisted Flores in his expedition against Equador.

The following notice, we believe, of the first wedding ever celebrated in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, we cut from the Louisville Journal:

Married, on the 29th of April, in the "Gothic Chapel" of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Nashville, Tenn., the Rev. J. H. Hall, of Bourbon county, to Miss Wealthy F Pettingill, of Winthrop, Maine.

The ceremony, we are told, was exceedingly solemn and impressive; and after it was over, some beautiful hymns by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, written for the occasion, were sung by the party, consisting of some fifty or sixty ladies and gentlemen.

Shocking Occurrence.

Honorable Edward A. Hannegan, late U. S. Senator, and Minister to Austria, killed his brother-in-law, Capt. Duncan, in Indiana, the other day. They had both been drinking, and in the course of altercation, Duncan slapped Hannegan in the face, when the latter struck him with a bowie knife, which caused his death, in a few hours. They had always been warm friends up to this fatal event.

Mr. Mangum has decided not to publish a counter manifesto. This decision is wise.—No good can result from it, and harm may be its progeny. The National Convention, close at hand, will act as the final arbitrator, and for its decision the Whigs of the South will wait with patience. *Ex.*

☞ "There is no Seward," says the *Southside Democrat*; "in the Democratic party." This is very true. But there is a Preston King, a Rantoul, a Wilmot, a Hallett, a Dodge, and a Townsend. The *Democrat* will hardly contend for the soundness of these gentlemen upon the slavery issues.

The friends of the Neuse river improvement, it appears, are forthwith going to work, energetically, on that important enterprise. The Newbernian of the 18th instant, says:

"*Neuse River Navigation—A Cheering Fact.*—We learn that at a called meeting of the Stockholders of the Neuse River Navigation Company, held in Newbern on Friday last, the Directors were authorized, by a unanimous vote, to commence work on the River improvement forthwith. The President of the Company has now gone to Baltimore to procure Dredging Machinery; and make the necessary arrangements to commence the work. The available stock of the Company now amounts to $59,000, which, according to the estimates of the Engineer, Col. Thompson, will carry the work twelve miles above Kinston. There can be no reasonable doubt but that the work will now be commenced and progress, until it is completed, as far at least as Waynesboro'. Some means *must be devised* to carry the stock up to the requisite amount, for that purpose. Hurra for Old Rip, and for one of his sleepiest daughters—Newbern! Here is another indication that they are waking up! We shan't be surprised to see them going ahead, with steam car rapidity within two years from this time."

HIGH PRICES.—The Fayetteville Observer says:

MARKETING.—Fine fresh Mutton sold in our market a few days ago at 12½ cents per lb., a price unprecedented here.

Strawberries 25 cents per quart. At Wilmington these are advertised at 40 cents, and at Norfolk 50 cents per quart.

PRESTON, the fugitive negro who was recently arrested at New York and subsequently restored to his owner in Baltimore, has had his freedom purchased by subscriptions in New York.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, May 11, 1852.

Hon. R. M. Saunders,

DEA