

OUR CANDIDATE—STATE ISSUES.

The Raleigh Register, in its two last issues, sums up the difficulties between the Whigs of the eastern and western portions of the State, on the subject of constitutional reform, and gives its opinion, "after mature deliberation, that the Convention, should select a candidate [for Governor.] without reference to his views on questions of State reform."

The reason which we have thought to require a different course of action are the result of circumstances over which neither the Register nor the Whig party had control; circumstances which, however, leave us none the less responsible for the wise and honest discharge of our duties, under them, to the commonwealth.

But it may be said that our Candidate will be forced to make this issue. Forced by whom? Where does the Governor derive the right to interfere with the question? What right has he to dictate to or even advise the Representatives of the People? From the Constitution? There is not a line or syllable in that instrument which confers upon him such a power, and God forbid that there ever should be.

Our views have been pretty fully expressed on this matter; and the views of our newspaper contemporaries, of all parts of the State, have been liberally transferred to the columns of the Patriot. We shall hereafter devote less space to the subject, unless necessity should otherwise require. Our object as heretofore intimated, is to have our say before the April Convention.

Some of the Whig papers in the Eastern part of the State, are very much afraid the Convention question will defeat our candidate for Governor—indeed it has been prophesied that such will be the effect, if he advocates this doctrine. We think directly the reverse. This measure is popular, and, in our opinion, would be irresistible before the mass of the people.

The National principles of the Whig party are too important to justify any disaffection, in the ensuing campaign, on account of collateral questions and minor points of difference. We have no idea that any considerable portion of the Democratic party would unite with us on this question. We are too familiar with the completeness of their system of drill and the elasticity of their principles, to expect any such anomaly.

What are your sentiments, sir, on this somewhat talked-of matter?—are you in favor of free suffrage? Can't say, sir. Are you against it? Don't like to tell. If it would not be offensive—are you for or against the mode of amending the constitution by act of Legislature?

Well, there was a great deal said last winter in the newspapers, and winter before in the Legislature, about a reform Convention—are you in favor of such a Convention? You cannot force me to make any issue on these matters.

What a ridiculous position!—but a position which, it appears to us, our candidate must be placed in, if we select him "without reference to his views on questions of State reform?" No. Let us have a candidate who can say for himself, and in reply to Gov. Reid,—"I am opposed to the present and all other attempts to amend the constitution by legislative enactment; I am in favor of a free and unrestricted Convention of the People, chosen for the purpose of taking the Constitution under advisement, with a view to proper reforms, unconnected with any political party questions;—do you Gov. Reid, favor or oppose this plain proposition?"

That constitutional amendments are to be made, is a conclusion from which it is too late to turn away. The issue arises between the mode of amendment, by legislative enactment, as introduced by Reid and his party, and by a free Convention. The time is at hand to take sides on this issue. To stand aside, and permit free suffrage to "go (through) by default," will be to give up a Convention, and to submit to be deliberately walked over by a train of Democratic hobbies, the end of which no man can see. Now, we have not the remotest idea

of aiding and abetting, by any positive act or negative position of ours, this state of things. Our metropolitan contemporary and other eastern papers are in the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of taking it for granted that the Whigs of the west are intruding these State reform questions into the canvass, and regarding them as responsible for any divisions thus created in the party. This is unjust. The questions under consideration are "their," without the agency of the Whig party or any Whig individual. They have to be met. Let us meet them manfully and wisely.

Some indication of the temper of the eastern Whigs in this matter has been afforded to our readers by extracts from their papers. We are ready to concede much to the opinions and even the prejudices of our political brethren of the East. But if they choose to ally themselves with the Democracy in securing such constitutional reform—why they must abide the consequences of western spirit and sectional division—that's all.

We trust in the counsels of the April Convention of the Whigs of the State, to prescribe some way in which we can all go together.—Every portion of the State ought to be fully represented here; and in consideration of the unusual importance of the occasion, we hope that the strongest men of the several delegations from county meetings will go.

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THE CONVENTION AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

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GLIMPSES OF PARIS.

PARIS, FEBRUARY 7, 1852. "In this land, no longer one of liberty, equality, or fraternity, it is never a question whether a coup d'etat is right or wrong, but whether 'bien joué' or a blunder; and up to this time it is uncertain how to denominate the blow at the Orleans party. For my part, I consider it 'bien joué.' It was strongly opposed by the Ministry, several of whom resigned, and by all the members of Napoleon's family; but he was unmoved by remonstrance or entreaty. The Legitimists approve it, not only as an act of retributive justice, but because they fancy it levels the road for their return. The army is also content, for it shares largely the spoils. But the Clergy, whom it was supposed might be propitiated in the same way, revolt at the semblance of open bribery, and are shocked, or affect to be, at the proposal to make their receivers of stolen goods."

About ten days ago I was present at the first ball—the Inauguration ball—at the Tuileries. On entering the palace the coup d'etat of the vestibule and the ascent to the salons, by the magnificent scullery of two retreating flights of marble steps, lined with blooming candeliers and orange trees, and thronged with beautiful women and glittering men, was brilliant and fairy-like in the extreme. It was said that the blaze of light exceeded any former display. Eighteen thousand bougies

burned in richest glass chandeliers, which reflected in the jewels on the bosoms of the fair and on the breasts of the military, rivalled the enchantments of the halls of Aladdin; while in the 'Salles des Marechaux,' from an elevated alcove, fastened with the national colors, to which the eagle has been restored, a choice orchestra under Strauss discoursed sweet music.

The press about the President was quite as great as I have ever seen at the White House in Washington. But I got through it, introduced myself, shook hands, and offered congratulations; for I thought, until the issue of the new constitution, that he had done well. He was in the uniform of a general, and is about five feet nine inches in height, of a compact, well-knit figure. The portraits you have seen of him are all good, and it struck me he looked his character admirably—secret, calm, resolute, energetic. His most remarkable features are his eyes. Around them are many curious lines, indicative almost of cunning. They are of no particular color, are almost vacant of speculation, and those who know him best represent him as the most impenetrable of men; the great Hoops himself could not unlock him.

It has generally been supposed, that the arrangements for the affair of the 2d December were made by DE MOBY, DE MAUPHAS, and ST. ARNAUD, but I have it from good authority that the smallest details, even to the cutting of the drum heads, were planned by Napoleon. Thus, on the morning of that day, at the posts of the National Guard, not a drum could be found fit for duty, and the order to beat the 'rappe!' could not be executed.

Of course you perceive that the old invasion-panic of the days of Walter Scott is being revived in England; but I am sure Napoleon has too much sense to make war at present. He can only secure his position by maintaining the prosperity of the industrial classes. A war with England would immediately seal up every port of France. A want of raw material, a restriction to continental markets, a stoppage of work, barricades, and revolution would follow. Besides, though France is so strong for defence, but a small part of her large and admirable army could be spared for aggression upon England; for Paris requires sixty thousand, Algiers seventy thousand, and La Vendee and the Var, in the event of such a war, would require full as many more."

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: During the war with Mexico six or seven companies of mounted men volunteered from the State of Illinois, each person furnishing his equipment, arms excepted. The express understanding of the volunteers, at the time of enlisting, was that their horses, if lost in the United States service, were to be paid for. When mustered into service, persons appointed by Government valued each horse, (pains being taken in examining them,) and their valuation set down on the muster-roll opposite the names of those owning them.

For what purpose were the horses valued if it was not the intention of the Government to pay for them when lost? In several companies where the men lost their horses, and not having the money to buy others, they borrowed the amounts required to remount them from their messmates and officers; and this was done with the belief of all that the amounts thus expended would be repaid, if not at the time, at the expiration of the terms for which they enlisted.

At the close of the war one of the Illinois mounted companies was ordered to march from Tampico to Matamoros, (five hundred miles by the regular route,) for the want of vessels to transport them to New Orleans. At Matamoros the company, with one or two others from the same State, was ordered to escort trains of wagons, horses, and mules of the quartermaster's department through the Red river.

The sick at Tampico and Matamoros were sent to New Orleans direct, and their horses were sold before leaving Mexico, bringing very low prices. When arrived at Red river, (Shreveport, La.) most of the men sold their horses (being also at a sacrifice) for the purpose of receiving by steamboats speedy transportation to their homes.

What a disappointment to the soldiers, when called up to receive their discharge and pay, to be informed by the paymaster and officers who mustered them out of service that they were not empowered to pay them for their lost horses; nor could they even allow them the pay of mounted men from the time they were disbanded. It certainly lessened the expense to the department for the subsistence and transportation of such horses as were thus sold. Petitions for their losses, as claims properly made out and certified to, have been forwarded to the department and sent to their Representatives in Congress. Nearly four years have elapsed since the close of the war; yet these men have heard of no movement made, either in the War Department or Congress, to encourage them in the belief that their case has ever been considered.

What a commentary upon the liberality of a Government that turns a deaf ear to the prayers of its ever-faithful children, who, at its first call, devoted their lives to the fulfilment of its wishes, yet will lavish thousands of dollars upon foreigners, who care little for our country and institutions, though by feigning a sympathy for them they hope to gain their own selfish ends. A VOLUNTEER.

Homestead Exemption.—A homestead exemption bill has passed both branches of the Tennessee Legislature. It requires the person intending to take the benefit of it to file his intentions before the issuance of execution.

Death of the Last of the Boston Tea-Party.—David Kinnison, the last survivor of the Bostonians who threw the tea overboard in Boston harbor, died at his residence in Chicago, on the 24th of February, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifteen years.

It is said that the fortunes of the Rothschilds are not less than \$735,000,000.

MR. BADGER.

As citizens of North Carolina we are much gratified at the zeal and ability with which Mr. Badger has sustained the true and conservative doctrines of the South in the United States Senate, since the Kosuth mania and other kindred fooleries have taken possession of that once dignified body. While Cass, and Douglass, and Seward, and Hale, and others of the same stamp, have been playing the Demagogue, and trying to create excitement out of which to make political capital for themselves, no matter what woes might betide the country, our own true and faithful representative of the unpretending State that sent him, has stood upon the platform of the Father of his Country, and with stalwart arm hurled down the Gths and Vandals by which it was invaded. The whole South appreciates his patriotic efforts in behalf of its true policy, and the unprincipled press, that opened its batteries upon him for this course before it had snuffed the gale and ascertained the sentiment of the country, is awed in silence.

Three months ago every Democratic print in the State was thirsting to bathe its muzzle in his blood; and foremost of the murderous pack was the Standard of the city of his own residence. It pronounced him worse than a Turk, and totally repudiated and disowned him. But the issue of its fierce onslaught is likely to be similar to that of the dog that assailed the man of Islington: The man recover'd of the bite, The dog it was that died."

Mr. Webster is the subject of a very amusing anecdote, which we find in the Washington correspondent of a New Orleans paper. It is said that when Mons. Sartige, the new Minister from France, asked Mr. Webster whether the United States would recognise the new Government in France, the Secretary assumed a very solemn voice and attitude, saying "why not? The United States has recognized the Bourbons, the Republic, the Directory, the Council of Five Hundred the First Consul, the Emperor, Louis XVIII, Charles X, Louis Philippe, the—" "Enough, enough!" cried the French Minister, perfectly satisfied by such a formidable citation of consistent precedents.

From the Washington Cor. of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, March 9.

Mr. Hunter reported a bill, in the Senate yesterday, which is designed to remedy the deficiency in the silver change, and to promote the coinage of gold in convenient forms. This bill fixes the weight of half dollars at 192 grains, and quarter dollars, and dimes, and half dimes in proportion. It requires their coinage, and their exchange at the mint for gold. It authorizes the purchase of silver for coinage and distribution of the coins to the Sub Treasury. It renders these coins a legal tender to the extent of five dollars. The bill also provides for the stamping of ingots on bars of gold at the mint, and for the coinage of three dollar gold pieces, of such shape and size as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

The subjects of the petitions which daily come before Congress are as follows: for a modification of the tariff; for and against an extension of Woodworth's patent for his planing machine; for aid to the Cullin's line of steamers; against the establishment of any new line of steamers by the Government; and for and against intervention in foreign affairs. No petitions come in from the anti-slavery men.

The Iowa land bill was further discussed yesterday, in the Senate, by Mr. Underwood, who claims for the old States a fair share in the public domain, and opposes the large and exclusive grants of land to the new States; and also opposes the pre-emption system, and the proposition for making donations of land to actual settlers. Mr. Underwood said that he had been a poor man himself, and had found industry the best cure for poverty. To give away lands would, he thought, encourage idleness, and obstruct improvement, and create a worthless population. All that are fit to have it would, he thinks, buy it, at the Government price.

This bill has been laid aside to make the intervention resolutions, upon which Mr. Seward is to speak.

Interchanges in statistical information are going on between this government and that of France.

The Minister of the Department of the Interior of France, has lately sent a very full and accurate statement of the number and duties of officers of that Department, and their salaries, &c.

The number of the officials employed is very great. This Minister applied to this Government for a statement of the Rail Road system of the United States. It has been prepared and is quite an interesting document. The number of miles of rail roads in the United States now in operation is 10,800. Eleven thousand miles are in process of construction. At the beginning of 1860 we shall have 70,000 miles in operation.

The new rail roads in the South and West do not cost more than half as much per mile as those built at the North, and for the reasons that we have more skill and experience in their construction, and that the land taken from private individuals for the roads cost less.

An interesting experiment, ordered by the Secretary of War, for the purpose of testing the relative merits of the Onondaga and Turks Island salt, has been made at New York. The occasion of this experiment is, that there has existed a strong prejudice against salt of home manufacture; and for all orders for beef and pork for the use of the Government it has been expressly stipulated that it should be packed in Turks Island salt. The experiment was the packing of eight hundred barrels of pork in the two varieties of salt, about two or three months since, which was unpacked and examined by competent judges and the result is that the meat packed in the two kinds of salt was precisely the same, being compact and of the same color.—Nat. Int.

"I am thy father's spirit," as the bottle said to the boy, when he found it hidden in the wood pile, and wondered what it was.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, 1852.

Another Change.—Drs. J. J. SUMMERELL and CHARLES T. POWE, have sold their interest in the extensive Drug Store heretofore known as that of Summerell, Powe & Co., to Dr. S. H. PENDLETON, who has had considerable experience as a Druggist. Dr. ALBERT T. POWE, an old practitioner, and heretofore concerned in the Store, retains his interest in the establishment. Their advertisement will appear next week.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

From the tenor of the resolutions passed at some of the more recent Whig meetings in the Western counties of the State, as well as from the tone of late articles in some of the Whig papers that are known to favour an open unrestricted convention for the amendment of the constitution, we are induced to hope and believe that our western Whig brethren are beginning to see the wisdom and necessity of abstaining from a discussion of these distracting questions during the coming canvass for Governor. This and the nomination of a proper candidate, we feel confident, is all that is necessary to enable the Whigs to secure a triumphant victory in August next. If the convention question must come, let us at least drop it for the present, so far as it is practicable, move in solid phalanx against Locofocoism, and rescue the State from its baneful influence. Who knows too, but this may be the most certain means of putting a quietus upon one of the humbugs at least which the Lococo success in the State has forced us, and which the western Whigs so much abominate? We mean the amendment of the constitution by the Legislature. We can all unite in opposition to that.—The Newbernian.

This looks like a proposition for *mum* policy, and a *mum* candidate for Governor. Our Eastern friends should not deceive themselves with the belief that the Whigs of the West will be satisfied to pursue an equivocating course in the approaching canvass. The present position of the question of amendment of the Constitution by Convention or Legislative enactment, forces upon us the selection of a choice of methods. The Whigs of the West, as with one voice, will decide in favor of a Convention; nor are they disposed to conceal their views, or to go into the canvass without an open declaration of them. The issue is to be made at some time—why not now? The East might find it greatly to their advantage to favor a Convention at this time. By so doing she would give assurance to the West, that she was willing to demand nothing beyond her due, or to withhold from them any thing to which they are justly entitled; and this of itself, so rational, would conciliate many in this part of the State, and destroy in a great degree that sectional feeling, which, if sustained and provoked by strong opposition, precludes almost the possibility of an arrangement as satisfactory to the East hereafter, as under other circumstances might be safely calculated on. At present, it is a contest between the East and West, in relation to the platform on which the Whig candidate should take his position before the people. The East says he should be silent in regard to a Convention. On the other hand, we of this section, (and we have the Whig strength in the State,) contend that he should come boldly out and advocate a Convention. Which should yield to the other? Should the majority yield? Will they do it?

We certainly have no desire to add fuel to an evil flame, and sincerely hope that the Whig Convention will be able to reconcile this difference, and harmonise the party in all parts of the State. But we verily believe that nothing short of an open Convention for the amendment of the Constitution, and a bold avowal of that measure in the approaching canvass will give satisfaction to the West, or insure that hearty zeal so essential to the success of the party.

The Eastern Terminus.—The Newbern Stockholders in the North Carolina Rail Road, continue to complain about a change in the location near Goldsborough. We think it is a matter which should engage the serious attention of the Directors, and, if possible, so to arrange it as to secure the interest and satisfaction of all parties. If it is practicable, we do not see why a depot at Goldsboro' with a branch to Waynesboro' would not answer the purpose, and save at the same time, the building of a good deal of road.

GREAT WEBSTER MEETING IN N. YORK.

On a call signed by upwards of ten thousand citizens of the city of N. York, a meeting was held on Friday evening last in the great Metropolitan Hall, for the purpose of nominating the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency of the U. States.

Some of the adventurers who recently left New York for California have returned to that city, after proceeding as far as Panama, on account of their inability to obtain a passage from that place. They report that there are at least five thousand persons on the Isthmus awaiting an opportunity to embark for California.

The "North Carolina name of JAMES W. C. cordial support of the tion, and is as capable as he is worthy the

The American Cal send out on the from Baltimore or Liberia. Quite arrangements to go

CALIFORNIA.

By the politeness of cisco, we have the 31st January, from following items:

JOHN B. WELLS, to the Senate of the of six years, from the

The number of re arrived at San Fran 30th of January, was which cleared that

The Governor of of the 30th January gate indebtedness of the 31st Decem 339 74. To meet mends a careful review system, and more s core greater efficiency and more prompt collecting agents. I tors in several count but had made no rel large part for the State.

Prices.—Flour is lbs. by the retail, 5 1/2 a 6 cts. per lb. boots, from coarse to all prices ranging betw

LOOK!

Editors and Printers are fourteen Editors in isature and six Princes Senate. The Editor Patriot is Mayor of the Register and Spri missioners of the City of the Milton Chronicle bition, he might have is that magnificent low of the Editors of the live Colonel and wra

Editors should not vanity urges us to make known to the mission once; having County Court to the the rockiest, stumpy that ever jared a wag Sad to relate, how regularity in making somebody took advantage of the honor next session of the

Since our brother courage to disregard rally belongs to the son why we may not once offered our services as first corporal without opposition, but inated another candidate as he said. Our oppo very shabby, and we no race at all. We only as a joke on us. ing on the left of the and always thought by for a—lor a soldier laughed at by every seen a military comm thought of that fellow of him on that day.

"The Ugly" a few days ago in a frightened the w much wherever he necessary to lodge German, but such are not able to unde to know where he is going to. We Jail. He is very understand, but he with him, besides of thread, cotton, such like. Who him.—Graham De

Is not this a confident that we than yesterday w tion of the Journal put on our "corp he went in there."

"That ugly man is at large but has

Somebody "Ugly man" lives leaves home, and He can be seen any day, walking is said to keep a too.—Carolina

Who can it be the same time pass A friend at our quiry thus: "He fellow—pretty ugly had been made of ed by the heels from that position

feet, the top of his first." We have

SEIZURE OF A

The royal mail reached Boston on been seized by port, on the charge the amount of fire