(Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.)

The Freesoilers, from Maine to Kentucky and North Carolina, are perfectly happy and content to follow the lead of Thomas H. Benton, Martin Van Buren, Francis P. Blair, &c., and as by themselves, even under such leaders, they are too weak to effect any thing, they are perfectly willing to come back into the folds of the old Democratic party, provided the latter, in return for such magnanimity, is willing to follow their lead.

Now, it has been ascertained that William O. Butler is sufficiently of a northern man to be put forward by Colonel Benton and his friends; while the extremists of the South, of the school of Jefferson Davis and others, declare themselves satisfied with Butler being a slaveholder. If the Freesoilers and Disunionists can, in that way, sandwich the old liner, they will give to the Government what direction they please, both as regards internal and external affairs.

What the Freesoilers now want is to appropriate to themselves the name of the "progressives," and then start anew with the popular *prestige* in their *favor*.

DEATH OF KOSSUTH'S MOTHER.

We are sincerely grieved to learn by a telegraphic despatch from Boston, of yesterday's date, received late last evening, that the Vienna correspondent of the Boston *Atlas* reports that the mother of M. Kossuth died at Pesth on the 13th of December. A Bohemian newspaper, it is said, intimates that her death was caused by recent Austrian persecution of herself and daughters. [*Republic 19th.*

——Major Gen. Scott, we see it stated, honored Kossuth with a call on New Year's day. While there, Gen. Cass came in, and going up to General Scott, exclaimed, in his usual puffy manner, "well, General are you prepared to lead a hundred thousand brave Americans to Hungary to assist our friend, the Governor." "Sir," replied General Scott, drawing himself up to the height of his stately person, "I am prepared to lead my countrymen wherever Congress directs me to go?" The answer was that of a true American, and worthy "the hero of a hundred battles."

An Incident at Rio.—The Boston Journal has the following from a correspondent at Rio de Janeiro dated November 4th: An American dentist here, formerly of New York, with his wife and a child two years old, on that day climbed to the top of the world renowned "Sugar-Loaf"—he scrambling up a little way at a time and pulling them up by ropes—and there planted the stars and stripes. Mrs. Burdell has the honor of being the only woman who has ever been to the top of the above rock. The party remained upon the rock over night, and as soon as it was dark set fire to the brush and heritage which covers a portion of the mountain. Its height above the level of the sea is about 1960 feet.

Old Whitey.—A paragraph has gone the rounds of the papers to the effect that General Taylor's war horse, "Old Whitey," was present in the procession in honor of Kossuth, in New York. He is represented to have been harnessed to a light wagon. It is a double slander—it slanders "Old Whitey" in placing him where he never was before, to wit, in harness; and it slanders the respected family of General Taylor in countenancing the idea that they would part with a charger so famous in the annals of our country, and so prominent in the history of Buena Vista.—"Old Whitey" is now at the residence of General Taylor's son, on the coast, a few miles from this city, and is permitted to roam undisturbed over a fine, large pasture, entirely appropriated to his use. He has, too, the best and most comfortable accommodations—lives, as an old charger who has done the State some service should live, proud, contented, fat and happy, honored by all the family of the brave old hero, his former master, and by all the neighbours.—*N. O. Delta, Dec. 25.*

Value of Slaves.—Last Saturday twenty-one slaves, belonging to the estate of Wm. Pendleton, consisting of old and young men, women, and children, and not regarded as above ordinary, were sold in this place at the average price of $553.—One negro man, without a trade, sold for $1,028; a woman with a child ten months old sold for $950; and a girl, aged eleven years, for $600. These, we understand, are about the rates at which slaves have been selling for some weeks in this market. Negro men are hiring on the public works at from $120 to $150 a year. It was predicted that the passage of the Compromise measures would have the effect of cheapening, if not rendering valueless, this species of property. Behold the result.

(Lynchburg Virginian.

High Prices for Slaves in Talbot County.—The Eastern *Gazette* says A. J. Loveday, auctioneer, sold, on Wednesday last, for William Townsend, administrator of J. H. Caulk, deceased, a lot of negroes at higher prices than any which have been sold in this county for a number of years. One man, aged twenty-two, sold for one thousand and twenty-five dollars, and a boy, sixteen years old, for nine hundred and thirty dollars. A number which are slaves for a term of years sold at prices proportionately high.

The present being Leap Year, of course the number of marriages will be very great, as the ladies are privileged to do all the courting. None but the most bashful gentlemen will safely pass through it—but rich old bachelors, if wheezy and consumptive, will be especially singled out.

It is said that Mr. Webster has nearly ready for press a history of the Administration of General Washington.

Kossuth probably left Washington on Monday last, upon a brief visit to Annapolis, to which City he has been invited by Governor Lowe, in accordance with resolutions of the Legislature. It is then expected that he will go West, at least as far as Cincinnati; but it is uncertain whether he will remain in the country longer than January.

A bill is before the Legislature of Tennessee appropriating $300,000 to the construction of bridges and masonry on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad. It has passed the House; and Brother Brownlow writes that it will pass the Senate by a vote of 11 to 14. This, he says, places the speedy completion of the road beyond all doubt. He further says that a bill appropriating $8,000 per mile to equip and iron all the railroads in the State, has been read the first time in the House, and will undoubtedly pass.

Gold by the Cwt.—The Gold Mines in Australia.—The Philadelphia Ledger publishes a letter from somebody at Sydney, N. S. W., under date of August 10th, which tells some of the most startling stories to be found in the epistolary chronicles of California. The mines recently discovered at Bathurst, in point of richness, infinitely surpass those of the American El Dorado, according to the Ledger man, in proof of which he mentions the fact that it has produced the largest solid lump ever seen,—a piece weighing 106 pounds. It is valued at £4,160 10s.,—that is, nearly $21,000.

"The news of the hundred weight of gold," (the writer then goes on to say) "has created a much greater excitement than ever. Several other diggings have since been found at the Turon River, 46 miles to the south-west of Bathurst; the Summerhill is to the north-east of Bathurst.—The Turon diggings are the most profitable, all doing well. Two of my acquaintances, on whom I could believe, sent word to me to say that they were making from five to six pounds per day. A person who came from the mines two days since, says he made 25*l*. per week all the time he was there. It is reported that a place, (which I think you know,) Shoalhaven, is richer still. Also, the Tweed and Richmond rivers are rich in gold.—The truth is, that there will be gold found all over the country. Unfortunately for the discoverer of the hundred weight, he broke it when he was getting it out of the ground, or it would have been invaluable. The Government has now seized it, and demand a royalty, because the finder did not have a digging license. The gold having passed through three buyers, Government has returned it, on the promise of the royalty being paid, which is, I think, 10 per cent."

Loving and Liking.—That woman were "born to love," is as certain as that General Jackson was "born to command," or that everybody was "born to die." Their very dialect shows the strength of this proclivity. They use the word to indicate any sort of affection, passion, *penchant*, appetite, or "fancy." They "love" their lovers, and their husbands, fine dresses, and fine dinners, sweet-meats, and "sweet ribbons," with apparently the same sort and the same measure of affection. To "like" is too tame an expression for a lady's choice. She "loves" everything, (that she doesn't happen to hate,) and can find no other word in the dictionary that is equal to her need. That this everlasting and indiscriminate use of the highest and holiest word in the language is improper and even indecent, there can be no ground for debate. "O, I dearly love turnips!" exclaimed a lady the other day at the table—a lady who merely meant to say that she liked the vegetable in question.—"The d——l you do!" said an ascetic old bachelor of her acquaintance, who sat opposite. "What more could you say of your husband, or that beautiful child of yours, or even of your Redeemer, madam? *Love turnips!* I hope you may yet find something more worthy of your affections!"

[*Boston Post.*

Fayetteville and Raleigh Joint Stock Plank Road.—This is a joint stock company, as its name indicates, and is without a charter. The work is to be constructed under articles of association. The principal subscribers are along the direct line to Raleigh. The road is to leave the town directly north from the Market House, passing the residence of Judge Strange, by Kingbury, McNeill's Ferry, Mrs. Barclay's and to Raleigh, and is intended to make as direct a line as possible from Fayetteville to Raleigh. The road has been located to Kingbury, put under contract and the work is going on. Messrs. T. J. Robinson and J. P. McLean have taken the entire contract for the grading and preparation of the road-bed and laing down the timbers from Fayetteville to Kingsbury at $400 per mile. The distance is eleven miles

A Bird Seeking Lodging.—During the cold storm of Monday night, at a late hour, a small bird knocked for admittance at a window of a hotel which happened to be illuminated by the light within. The occupant, supposing the noise to be the pattering of hail against the pane, gave it no attention. Presently the "rapping" commenced again, when the window was opened and in flew the little creature, apparently delighted to get into comfortable quarters, and confident of shelter and safety. After coursing about the room as if to bathe itself in the warm air, it quietly selected its place, and, depositing its head under its wing, went to sleep. It is difficult to say which of the occupants of the same apartment felt better satisfied with themselves, or slept more peacefully through the night. As the day broke, out broke the bird's grateful acknowledgments to the Protector of us all, in a song, which, for so tiny a body and a stranger, was remarkably loud and ecstatic. It was nearly famished, and ate and drank with an enviable appetite for its breakfast. Being now able to take care of itself, and not choosing to be dependent longer on charity, the little fellow insisted on being released; the window was opened, and out he went, to share his fortune with his tribe, thanking his friend as well as he could for his hospitality.—*Albany Argus.*

Kossuth's Disappointment.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, (Jan. 4,) says:

"M. Kossuth has formally visited the several Departments, and I understand delivered an address to each of the Secretaries. In his interview with the Secretary of the Interior, he broached the question of intervention. The Secretary told him that his Department was exclusively devoted to Home affairs, and that foreign questions came though the Department of State. M. Kossuth declared that *his mission to this country had completely failed*, in consequence of the strong opposition which had been expressed by the Government and in Congress, to his intervention project, and he also expressed himself as *deeply disappointed with the reception he had met with in Washington.*"

"He then desired to know if, in case a large number of Hungarians desired to settle in the United States, they could get a tract of land. The Secretary informed him that Congress had the disposition of the public lands, but that he anticipated there would be no difficulty in getting a grant of as much land as they desired for such a purpose.—M. Kossuth said the Secretary mistook him; he said he did not mean to ask for a grant of land, but permission to purchase it in a block, where they could form a separate community, and live together.

"It has been reported that at the President's dinner, yesterday evening, M. Kossuth made a speech or an oration. Such I learn was not the case."

Late advices from Santa Fe, received on the 8th instant, state that Col. Calhoun had returned from his visit to the Utah Indians, and reports favorably. He says that the Navajoes are anxious to have their treaty ratified. Snow was two feet deep on the Cimarone river. The report of the death of Col. Davis was confirmed.

NEWS.—We find the following items of news in the Washington City correspondence of last week:

Mr. Rives has reported to our Government the state of facts in Paris, and his course as published thereon. Our Government will, of course, instruct him to recognize Louis Napoleon,—just as we recognize the Imaun of Muscat, the Sultan of Turkey, or the Pottowatomie Chief of those interesting Indians. We are never particular about Governments; we take them as we find them—*de facto*. Mr. R. will have done the honors to the Prince President without doubt, even without instructions from home.

There is a rumor afloat, that Lord Palmerston has at once withdrawn the British mock protectorate over the Mosquito Kingdom—but this is founded only on an analogy for the wrong done in firing into the Prometheus. Great Britain is not yet ready to back out of Mosquitia—but will have to come to it soon.

The presentation scene of the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arappaho tribes of Indians to the President in the White House must have been very interesting, and novel to the Hungarians, who were invited to be present. Madames Kossuth, and Pulsky were of the number.

The President made them a short talk, full of good advice, and gave to each a large silver medal, with his likeness on one side; and on the other, the figures of a white man shaking hands with an Indian. Large U. S. flags were also presented to each tribe.

The ceremonies were quite imposing, and interested us very much. The Hungarian party were deeply gratified at the exhibition of so many savage chiefs, in "full feathers"—or dress rather. There were over twenty, and they sat on the floor, according to previous request, nearly all the seats having been taken out of the blue room, to make space for them.

Gossip about town to-day, says that Senator Seward is the author of the speech Kossuth made to President Fillmore, but I do not believe a word of it.

Cold Weather and the Poor.—Winter, cold, dreary winter, is again making his annual visit to this particular portion of the globe for the five thousandth and fifty-first time since he made his debut from the darkness of chaos, and trampled under foot the fair garlands which youthful nature had thrown over the earth. Though an unwelcome guest to many, he still pays his annual visits, despite all grumblings and growlings, and none can stand on the skirts of his coat and say, Wherefore comest thou? As this season has approached, and its presence announced by the inclement weather and shortened days, we would ask, how many of us think of the poor? Oh, ye who warm yourselves at comfortable fires, think of the houseless, shirtless, and pennyless wanderers of the earth who haven't the privilege, and hug a little closer to the stove, and see if you can't thaw out a little sympathy for them. One need not look far for objects of benevolence; they are all over, as thick as fleas in the summer time. In the rigid reign of the frost king, instead of sending money into distant lands to make the contented heathen miserable, it is as good, if not better, to endeavor to make the miserable around us comfortable, by the bestowment of a few loose pennies, that might otherwise slip through one's fingers, and roll forever away into the sluices of dissipation and extravagance. There are many who scatter dollars in foolishness that wouldn't place a copper in the frost-bitten hands of a perishing mendicant. The poor can endure cold, want, and deprivation no better than those who are "well off," for they are of the same human family, and have the same feelings. Let those who are able see that they have no necessity to do so, by freely giving of their abundance.—*Newport (R. I.) Daily News.*

Locofocoism in a Ferment.—Locofocoism was in quite a small beer ferment on Monday evening, from the fact that the delegate elections were announced for that night, and that the Cass and Buchanan factions were marshalling their forces for the fray, each confidently anticipating a viciory.—Groups of partisans were to be seen in all parts of the city and county, in a state of excitement, and Cass and Buchanan alone formed the subject of their discussions.—The elections were spiritedly conducted, too much so for the handsome profits of some of the participants, and resulted, if the returns are reliable, in the success of Ten Cent Jimmy. The *Pennsylvanian*, in publishing them, says; "It gives us pleasure to announce to the Democracy of the State and Union, that Philadelphia has cast her vote for the candidate of Pennsylvania, Jas. Buchanan." On the other hand, the *Statesman*, the Cass organ, grinds out a song of triumph over the supposed victory of the "noise and confusion" candidate, and the defeat of Buchanan, and says, in reference to the latter, "we believe now that he has been effectually foiled, and that the party has been saved from the deep degradation of submitting to a combination which was completely overwhelmed at the late State election."

If by "party," is meant any considerable portion of the people, we may remark that the defeat or the success of either will not create a sensation in Pennsylvania or elsewhere.—[*Philadelphia News, 7th.*

SINE DIE.

In a neighboring county the Democrats had for over twenty years been in the habit of holding their county nominations at the house of a staunch old Democrat, Mr. G——.

He happened on a recent occasion, for the first time, to be in when they had finished their business, and heard a little delegate from B—— move that "this convention do now adjourn *sine die.*"

"Sine die," said Mr. G.—— to a person standing near, "where's that?"

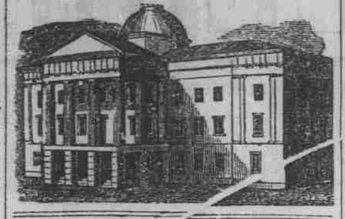
"Why, that's up in the northern part of the county," said his neighbor.

"Hold on, if you please, Mr. *Cheerman*," said G——, with great earnestness and emphasis, "hold on, sir. I'd like to be heard on that question. I have kept a public house now for more'n twenty years. I'm a poor man. I've always been a Democrat, and never split my ticket in my life. This is the most central location in the county, and it's where we've *allers* held our caucuses.—I've never had or asked an office, and have worked night and day for the party, and now I think, sir, it's mean, its contemptible, to go to adjourning this convention *way up to sine die.*"

[*Spirit of the Times.*

Launch.—A new steamer built for the Southern trade called the North Carolina, was launched at Baltimore, on Monday last. Her dimensions are not stated.

RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY JAN. 16, 1852.

NEW SERIES.

"The Raleigh Times" is again offered to the patronage of the people of the State. Owing to causes with which the public would not feel much interested, but which were calculated to impair the efficiency and usefulness of the paper, its publication was suspended last Spring. It was intended to resume it in the month of October last; but various considerations have postponed its issue until the present time.

The ownership of the establishment has passed into the hands of R. I. Wynne, Esq. by whom "*The Times*" will hereafter be published; and Ch. C. Raboteau remains in charge of, and will devote his whole time to, the Editorial Department.

It is not deemed necessary that we should make a new profession of faith. The political character of the paper remains unchanged. We shall maintain, all we can, The Union and the Constitution; the compromises upon which they rest; the integrity and finality of the late Adjustment measures; and, generally, the principles and policy of the great Whig party of the country. We shall oppose Secession and Disunion; Fillibusterism and Abolitionism; Intervention by this Government to liberate the nations of the old world, or to conquer and annex those of the new. The old soldiers, patriots and statesmen of the country are good enough guides for us; and we shall prefer their wisdom and counsels which have made this nation so great, prosperous and free, to all the New Light philosophy and ultra-progress of the day—wild fancies of the restless and perturbed spirits now moving upon the surface of society.

As to State politics—it is well known that we advocate a Convention to reform the Constitution; and we believe that changes are demanded by large masses of the people of the State. The only proper Republican mode of amending or altering the Constitution, is by the people themselves in Convention assembled. The issue here has long since been made up of *Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment*, or a *Free Convention*. We have chosen to support the latter; and the immediate measure we propose is, that the question be submitted to the people whether they desire a Convention or no. The will of the people *must* rule; and *it is right* that their will shall be consulted. To this point, for the present, we shall direct our active exertions; though we shall discuss all the proposed changes, incidentally, some of which we favor. We shall open the columns of The Times for the calm and temperate discussion of the Convention question, on both sides, and we now offer our paper to all the people of the State who may need intelligence upon this subject.

We shall endeavor to present a synopsis of the News of the world, and keep our readers advised of passing events. Literary and Miscellaneous reading will be furnished; and we expect much original matter in this department. The Times shall be a *North Carolina paper;* and no pains shall be spared by the Editor to make it worthy of its name.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

This Court commenced its session on Monday last—Judge Battle presiding.—The great subject of interest was the Will case, Outlaw *vs.* Hurdle and others. A Jury was empannelled on Monday; and on Tuesday, when the Court met, the counsel for the plaintiff filed an affidavit on his behalf, asking a continuance of the cause, on account of the absence of material witnesses—one of whom lived in Tennessee, and had failed to appear, another detained by indisposition, &c. which reasons, to the great regret of the plaintiff, rendered it impossible to go into the trial. The Court House was much crowded by a large throng of witnesses and spectators; and the bar was full of the most distinguished lawyers of the State; besides the very learned and eminent counsel engaged in the cause. His Honor granted the continuance without terms; and it is quite doubtful when the trial will take place; as once before it was continued on behalf of the defendants. We have seldom known a case which excited more interest in this part of the State; and when it comes on, we will endeavor at least to report the evidence to be laid before our readers.

Comfort for Southern Democrats.—The Democratic Convention of the 18th Congressional District in New York, assembled at Jamaica, on Long Island, on the 8th inst., and elected Hon. William T. McCoun as Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which meets in June next, to nominate a Presidential candidate. Mr. McCoun is a free soil democrat.

"THE FREE SUFFRAGE ACT."

We publish to day the Act of last Session of the Legislature for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the State, so as to allow all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons to vote also for members of the Senate; which is called "Free Suffrage." This is that *party measure* which was adopted by the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1848, when he was defeated; but which he revived and electioneered upon again in 1850, when he was elected. His party in the last Legislature forced through the passage of the present Act, (by what means we purpose hereafter to inquire,) and it is now submitted to the people of the State for their judgment upon it.

This action of the dominant party in the last Legislature was based upon *conjecture*. It was *assumed* because Governor Reid was elected, the majority of the people of the State desired Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. But the Democrats of the East voted for him as the Democratic Candidate—and they are opposed to *any change* of the Constitution, in this or any other respect—they are opposed to *Free Suffrage*, also, on principle.

If this were not so, it was based upon *conjecture* still—for the only *certain* mode of determining whether the majority of the people desire the alteration of the constitution in this, or any other respect, is to put the question *directly* to them—*aye* or *no*. And we venture to assert that, if the Constitution *could* be altered by one specific vote, and this question of free suffrage were submitted to the people to-morrow, they would reject it by a large majority. And our reason is a plain one. Its opponents on principle would vote against it, as a matter of course. All who desire more—all the friends of a Convention in the State, whether open or restricted,—would vote against it; and these two classes would more than treble the friends of Free Suffrage *per se*.

It is no answer to this reasoning to say that the Democratic members of the last Legislature from the East, voted for this measure. We know the manner in which they are controlled and directed by party caucuses; and we know the facility with which politicians can sacrifice cherished principles for party success. This *Shibboleth* of Democracy—free suffrage—was adopted by the caucus of Democratic members. In the Senate, not a single Democrat voted against the bill on its test—though Mr. Edwards, the Speaker would have done so, had the opportunity been afforded—and in the House, only two, Messrs. Eaton and Kelly, voted against it on its second reading.

The Democratic party lusted long for the political power and Offices of the State; but they never obtained them until the Constitution of the Country became their football—until the fundamental law was mixed up with the corrupting influences of the demagogue and aspirant. At the first attempt they saw omens of success; and the Legislative mode of amendment was selected as most likely to keep long in action the kind of agitation most favorable to their purposes, and best calculated to contribute to the establishment of their ascendancy. Were they actuated only by a regard for the public good—did they truly desire *reform* for the sake of benefitting the people, and restoring to them their rights, the Democracy would never have voted against a bill which provided that the people might vote directly upon the question of Reform or no Reform—Convention or no Convention. That would have been a *Democratic* course—consult the people and obey their will. The *Democrats* of the last Legislature would not allow that. Free suffrage or *nothing*—that was their union ground.

The people may now look at this Free Suffrage *granted to them as a boon*. They will examine and decide upon it. This act was read three times in each House of the General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of each House respectively. It has now to be published six months previous to a new election of members to the General Assembly; and must come before the *next* Legislature; there to be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly after the same shall have been read three times, on three several days, in each House—*and then* the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment (namely Free Suffrage,) may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State: *And if*, upon comparing the votes given in the whole State, it shall appear that a majority of the voters have approved thereof, *then, and not otherwise*, the same shall become a part of the Constitution.

How much more easy would be the mode of amending the Constitution *by Convention!* Two-thirds of all the members of the General Assembly can call one at any time; and the whole Constitution may be remodelled in twelve months; while one amendment, by Legislative enactment, if all the people agree, cannot be made in less than four years! and will then have cost more money than a Convention possibly could.

THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The prudence and firmness with which the Government has been administered by the present executive cannot be sufficiently commended. Mr. Fillmore is a safe man—one who appears to have studied the character of our Institutions and the spirit of our constitution, with a determination to maintain the one and carry out the other. He has often announced that the laws of the Country must be enforced everywhere; and we see that he is no more tolerant of Sedition and Fillibusterism at the South, than of the higher law and Abolitionism at the North. What more could any reasonable people desire?

We regard it as doubtful whether the Government will ever again be committed to any Executive officer for the second term. It is perhaps more doubtful whether the conservative party of the Nation can twice successively elect their chief. It has not been so for the last twenty years, and in our opinion the tendency of things does not favor the probability that it will now be so. But it must be tried. The Whig party may save this nation from great calamity—avert its threatened intervention in the affairs of Europe; check the crusading and disorganizing tendencies of the age; control and crush the factions which menace the peace and integrity of the Union; and save the country from that ruin to which the blind rashness, folly and fanaticism of Locofocoism would urge it. But, if the whig party succeed at all, it must be as the Union party.

The Democratic party is at its old work, effecting coalitions with every ultra notion and faction which may aid its design of seizing upon "the spoils." It adopts the secessionists at the South; its allies are the Abolitionists and Free Soilers at the North, and it receives Giddings, Rantoul and the rest, with smiles into the synagogue; it coquetts with the propagandists, and patronises Kossuth and intervention; it apologises for Lopez and praises his patriotism and that of his followers; it sides with Caravajal, and is eager for the conquest of Mexico; it "*acquiesces*" in the compromise, but abuses every person who is disposed to sustain it; it is devoted to the Union, but contemns and despises all who venture to call themselves union men.

What little influence we may have shall be given to the cause of the Union and the country. If the National Convention can nominate a sound and patriotic Statesman, who, like Fillmore, will enforce the law in every section; make the Government respected both at home and abroad; exhibit like dignity of character and firmness of action, able statesmanship and prudent management,—a patriotic, public spirited American, who is resolved to maintain the Union, so far as depends on him—let them name him, and we are for him. But we shall oppose any Abolition or Disunion Whig or Democrat. In such case, we shall throw *party* feelings to the winds.

We desire to see Gov. Graham nominated for Vice President of the United States. Our opinion of him is well known and it is not necessary to write his panegyrick in North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA READER.

A friend has loaned us the above work by Calvin H. Wiley, Esq.; and from the examination we have given it, we can safely recommend it for the use of schools in North Carolina. It has long been a great fault in Education, that our scholars learn much more respecting every other State in the Union than they do of their own—nay, that they grow up in comparative ignorance of the history, geography, character, resources, and capabilities, commercial and natural, of North Carolina; while they know much of all these as respects Massachusetts, New York, England, and other States and nations. The first object of Mr. Wiley was to embody facts connected with our early history, for the information of the young mind; and secondly its improvement, by selections from some of the best writers (including many of our own State;) and, upon the whole, he has constructed such a book of Reading as may safely be placed in the hands of youth, replete with as good matter as can be found in any other, and calculated to imbue the minds of our young people with respect and attachment to the land of their birth. We can conceive of no design more praiseworthy—its utility has long been apparent, and we trust the work will have an extensive circulation, and come into general use, as a school book of more value than any we have heretofore had.

The Narrative of North Carolina history in this book struck us as very creditable to the author. It may have some faults; but, in subsequent editions, (and we hope it may have many,) they will no doubt be corrected. A perfect book would be hard to find—and Mr. Wiley will be encouraged by the general approbation to continue his labors for the rising generation. He will be treading a safe path to honor and fame; and, for one, we cheerfully wish him the most abundant success.

☞ "The sound of your hammer, says Franklin, at five in the morning, or nine at night, heard by a creditor, makes him easy six months longer; but if he sees you at the gambling table or hears your voice at the tavern when you should be at work, he sends for his money next day."

THE PROGRESS OF REFORM.

We apprehend the experience of the country goes to show that when the people of a State demand changes in their Government, it is of no use to resist their will.—The reform called for may be delayed; it never can be completely prevented. The movement of the people in favor of Reform in both Maryland and Virginia, we are inclined to think, commenced after January, 1849; yet now, in January, 1852, they are both tranquilly moving on under amended constitutions, formed for them by Conventions which they called themselves. The people of North Carolina are invited to the contemplation of this fact; and we trust it may quicken their movements towards the attainment of the salutary amendments they desire in their own organic law.

The Conventions of the two parties soon to assemble for the nomination of their respective candidates for Governor, may as well make their arrangements for paying all due respect to public sentiment upon the subject of Reform. The friends of a Free Convention have votes to cast at the coming election; and we are disposed to think they are far more deeply interested in this subject, than they can be in any mere party triumph. Will they not, therefore, if they even decline to nominate a candidate of their own, prepare to support the man who most favors the rights of the people? What we object to most in Gov. Reid is, that he dictates to the people; he prescribes Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment—he prescribes the same mode for any other amendment—he assumes that there is no need of a Convention for amendments of the constitution, and he is not willing to consult the popular will upon the question of Convention or no Convention. The friends of a Free Convention, therefore, can have nothing to expect from him, nor the party by which, we suppose, he will be re-nominated.

What are our friends, the Whigs, going to do for us? We shall see. The course they have heretofore pursued upon these popular issues undoubtedly broke the party down in 1850—how will they go to work to re-build it, and regain lost favour? This is the point which will require the deepest consideration, and the most prudent action, by their State Convention. A platform may be erected upon which all the Whigs of the State and all the friends of an open Convention can stand; and upon which a party will gather which shall sweep Gov. Reid with all his prescriptions into private life; and end this struggle about the constitution one way or another. No one hopes more earnestly than we do, that this may be accomplished. We believe if the Whig party conforms to the popular will on this subject, they may elect their ticket. If neither party will do this, then the cry will be raised among the friends of a Convention. "To your tents, oh, Israel—we have no part in *Jacob*—no inheritance among the sons of *Jesse!*" with *David!*

The Convention movement was never started for party purposes; and properly should not mingle with the party strifes of the day. But the Democratic party, as such, opposes a Covention, prefering legislative enactments. That throws the friends of Convention against them; and they will naturally vote with that party most favorably disposed to the measure they have at heart, and are determined to carry.

Cold Weather.—We believe we have seldom experienced, in this latitude, as cold weather as at the present time. Sometime in December, we had a clear, cold, freezing spell, which many of our friends improved to the good purpose of filling their ice-houses; and we have noticed the same work going on for the last two days. On this occasion, the wind has been high, cold and cutting at night; and first-rate fires are needed to warm rooms from which the cold is never as carefully excluded as at the North, where the ice-god reigns from four to six months of the year. If the streams have frozen again at the North, we may anticipate more trouble and vexation about the mails; but the readers of newspapers must be merciful in this respect until a better order of things shall have been arranged for their satisfaction.

"CHRISTIAN SUN."

This luminary, which has for some time been established in this City, we are pleased to see has met with such a measure of support as to justify the change from a semi-monthly to a weekly publication.—The first No. under the new arrangement was issued on Wednesday, the 7th inst. We have always regarded the "Sun" as maintaining a very high character among the Religious papers of the day—we like its independence of tone, and the scrupulous yet modest integrity with which it sustains the respectable denomination to which it belongs; as well as the truly catholic spirit which pervades its original and selected articles. It is a great advantage that it is written for by the Ministers of the Church; but its principal management, we apprehend, is committed to Mr. Hayes, the resident Editor. We commend the "Sun" to the patronage of the Christian world, and cordially wish it the most abundant success. Its typographical execution is very neat, and creditable to the press of the City.

Anecdote.—A gentleman of the name of *Pepper* had been several times thrown from a spirited young horse; and, was relating the circumstances to a friend; at the same time observing that he had never given his horse a name. "I think," replied his friend, "you should call him *Pepper-caster.*"