

### CONVENTION QUESTION.

Our friends of the Hillsboro Recorder do not think it expedient for the Whig Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor who shall advocate a free Convention to reform the Constitution. They close an article on the subject, thus:

"But there is one position we are willing to see the Whig party assume, and that is, opposition to all amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment. If the Constitution must be amended, let it be done by a Convention."

"These views are definite enough, we think, and will present a 'platform' upon which all Whigs can stand."

Now notwithstanding there may be some difference of views between the Recorder and the Patriot touching this thing, both seem to be irresistibly driven to the same conclusion. Both agree in "opposition to all amendments of the Constitution by legislative enactment." But how is this to be prevented? The Recorder's plan, we are left to presume, is to resist, by the process of amendment, (as well as all amendments *per se*) without having the question mixed up in any way with a State canvass. This we regard as simply impracticable. We see—or think we see—that amendments are inevitable, and desire that a bold stand should be taken in a favor of a Convention of the people to consider the whole subject of Constitutional amendments. "If the Constitution must be amended," says the Recorder, "let it be done by a Convention." So say we.

We are not responsible for the introduction of this subject into the popular canvass and the public councils; but the responsibility of citizenship, and of faithful journalists, require that we should endeavor to give it direction towards a proper consummation.

While we agree in opinion with the Recorder, as expressed in the foregoing of the article from which the above extract is taken, the question involved "should be confined entirely to the canvass for members of the Legislature," yet we are fully aware that the expression of our opinions will not confine it there. Legitimate or not legitimate—the fact is, the question is lugged into the gubernatorial canvass, whether we will or not. We have to take things as we find them, not as we would have them, if we arrive at practical ends. In regard to this matter of constitutional amendment, the Governor, in his official capacity, indeed "has no more power over it than a private citizen." But in the process and act of his election there is power—a fact which has been set forth to the heart's content in the case of Gov. Reid and "free suffrage."

Small estimate as we may be disposed to set upon the "power" of the Governor in this respect,—it were wise to reflect, that it scared the last Legislature of North Carolina into a cooked hat, and is in a fair way to scare up "amendments" for the next century, if not arrested by a successful call for a free Convention.

Are the present and future generations to stand all the time agape, and witness the capers, or be run over by the race of hobbies which David S. Reid has introduced upon the turf? The Standard and some of its coadjutors, in view of the success of the "free suffrage" hobby, have already led out another of the breed and begun to switch it round and exhibit its "points" to the public. The election of judges and members of the Legislature, by popular vote, for the next Democratic term of constitutional reform by legislative enactment. Such are the intimations.—This hobby may be made to do good party service for another four or six years; and there will be no lack of successors of the same sort up to the year of grace 1859.

Let us not be understood as making objections to free suffrage, or to the election of judicial officers by the people, or to a number of other reforms that might be made, by means of *party* and *sectional* appliances, and without consulting the free untrammelled will of the people, that we object. And the present, we honestly believe, is the point of time to take the initiative in obtaining an expression of the popular will. If we wait for a "proper time" to suit all parties, and all sections, and the ambitious spirits in the land who hold peculiar views, we may never come.

None can be more sensible than ourselves of the difficulties attending this matter; but we are in no way responsible for their introduction;—we wish to obviate them before they become insurmountable. We are aware that our Democratic opponents chafe over any prospect of division in the Whig ranks; but we much prefer to see them chafing now, over an honest exposure of difficulties which may be at once confounded and surmounted, rather than see them achieve an ultimate and permanent triumph in our good old Whig State.

We desire not to press this subject unnecessarily. It is more a duty than a pleasure to maintain an opposition to those of those of friends; but self-respect, and deference to the sentiment of the people with in the range of our circulation, require it. Devoted as any to the interests of our party and State, we do what we honestly believe to be best for both.—Greens Patriot.

Sam'l Williams, the colored man charged with misdemeanor in giving notice to the fugitive slaves about Christiansa of the coming of the officers, which led to the murder and riot there, has lately been acquitted by a verdict of the jury. Judge Kane, in his charge to the jury, was quite severe upon Gov. Lowe, of Md., for the manner in which he spoke of the late treason trials.—The prosecutions by the United States in relation to this affair have so far proved mere smoke, and as no jury can be obtained in Lancaster county to convict those charged with the murdered, the same force will be played there.

**HUMANITY TO SLAVES.**—The New York Journal of Commerce, in an article showing that slaveholders have hearts, asks:

"How many of the revilers at the North are equally honest, conscientious, and humane? Not many, we are persuaded. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Boston, publicly stated, a few weeks since, that a slaveholder in North Carolina, whose hospitality Dr. C. was enjoying, offered him all his slaves, one hundred and twenty in number, on condition that he would take the responsibility of placing them in circumstances more favorable to their happiness and moral welfare than those in which he found them. Dr. Cox did not venture it—well knowing that their moral and religious interests, as well as their physical comfort, were sedulously cared for by their masters; and that they were more for their own than his own. The master was rich, and also benevolent."

### WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Rowan, held at the Court House in Salisbury, February 2d, 1852, Dr. J. G. Ramsey was called to the Chair, and L. Blackmer, Esq. was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the Chair, after which Mr. Boyden and Mr. Jones responded to calls made for them, and addressed the meeting eloquently and ably, when the following Resolutions were read and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has been decided that a Convention shall be held at Raleigh on the 4th Monday of April next, that being the 26th day of the month, for the purpose of nominating a Whig Candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina at the coming election, and for the transaction of whatever other business may be necessary to ensure the success of Whig principles in the State and the Union; Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Rowan county, heartily concur in the propriety and expediency of holding the proposed Convention, and that we will be represented in the same.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed as Delegates to represent us in said Convention, viz: Nathaniel Boyden, Luke Blackmer, Wiley Bean, John K. Graham, Levi Trexler, A. J. Fleming, Isaac Riblin, Jacob File, Jr., Ivy Miller, Buckner Crowell, Abram Lentz, A. H. Caldwell, J. G. Ramsey, John Ford, J. G. Fleming, Robert Barnes, M. Holmes, Alexander Busis, D. B. Wood, H. L. Roberts, H. C. Jones, C. L. Portee, James Gibbs, G. R. Johnson, J. Thomason, Dr. Kilder.

Resolved, That in the selection of a Candidate for Governor of this State, our Delegates be requested to use all proper exertions to secure an individual, who shall be favorably known to the people of the State and acceptable to the Whigs of the whole State—a man at once, honest, capable, and true to the interests of the State and Union—and one who shall be able and willing to snatch the Constitution from the hands of demagogues and political capitalists, and submit it to an open and free Convention of the people for revision and amendment.

Resolved, That our Delegates be authorized, if they shall deem it expedient upon conference with other Delegates present at said Convention from this Congressional District, and from the whole State, to appoint one Delegate for this District, and two Delegates for the State at large, to meet in National Convention to nominate Candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

Resolved, That the prudence, energy, and patriotism, which have marked the official conduct of MILLARD FILLMORE throughout the eventful crisis which has occurred during his Administration, impress upon our minds the grateful conclusion that he is a man especially qualified to fill during another term, that office to which he has been called by a mournful dispensation of Providence.

Resolved, That it is with feelings of unmingled pride and gratitude, that we cordially endorse the unanimous nomination of North Carolina, and of meetings in many of the States of the Union, of North Carolina's favorite son W. A. GRAHAM, for the office of Vice President, and that we commend him to the Whigs of the Union, as a Statesman, Patriot, Scholar and Gentleman, in every way qualified to fill that high office.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the acts passed at the last session of Congress, commonly known as the "Compromise Measures," have not secured to the South every thing that we desire, yet in the true spirit of concession, we consider, and will obey them as a final settlement of the vexed question of Slavery; and while we congratulate the friends of the Union upon the issue, and exhort them to follow our example, we warn fanatics to beware and to remember that "there is a point beyond which endurance ceases to be a virtue," and we especially demand that the "Fugitive Slave Law shall be literally executed, without a repetition of those murders, and without treasonable hindrances which have heretofore so disgracefully marked its enforcement." J. G. RAMSEY, Chairman.

L. BLACKMER, Sec'y.

### WHIG MEETING IN BLADEN.

We learn that according to previous arrangement the Whigs of old Bladen held an enthusiastic meeting in Elizabethtown on Monday evening last. John Smith, Esq. presided, and John A. Richardson acted as Secretary. Col. J. G. McDougald, from the committee appointed for that purpose, introduced a series of resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. A decided preference for Fillmore and Graham, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, was expressed, and the compromise was endorsed. No nomination was made for Governor, and John A. Richardson, Esq. supported the promise of the Whig Convention; the meeting declared in favor of a District Convention to nominate Delegates, an Elector, &c. Thirty Delegates were appointed to attend the Whig Convention which will assemble in Raleigh on the 26th April next.

The meeting was addressed by Col. J. G. McDougald and John A. Richardson, Esq. of Bladen, James Banks, of Fayetteville, and T. J. Morisey, of Robeson.

[Wilmington Herald.]

The following are the resolutions: WHEREAS, we believe that the prosperity of North Carolina is mainly dependent upon the zeal and accustomed devotion of the Whig party to her welfare; and for the successful operation of her vast resources we are convinced, and that from practical effects, that unity and harmony in our party are indispensable: And whereas, the elections of this year are of great interest to every Whig of North Carolina, believing as we do that it is now full time to rescue this good and true old State from the present administration and to confide in as heretofore to the majority of her freemen, as decreed by that grand constitutional provision of our ancestors:— And deeming it expedient, to accomplish these objects, that there should be a Whig State Convention: Therefore it is Resolved, firstly, That we heartily ap-

prove the holding of a Whig State Convention at Raleigh, on Monday the 26th day of April next.

Resolved, secondly, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint thirty delegates to attend said Convention.

Resolved, thirdly, That it is inexpedient to express any preference for a Candidate for Governor, but we pledge our united energy to the support of the nominee of a well constituted Convention.

Resolved, fourthly, That inasmuch as the purpose of the Convention are to nominate a candidate for Governor, and to appoint two delegates to attend the Whig National Convention, we recommend to our friends the propriety of holding district conventions to appoint delegates and Alternates to the Whig National Convention.

Resolved, fifthly, That while we much deplore the great excitement and dissatisfaction which prevailed among our brethren in all parts of our now happy country, in relation to the "Compromise measures" of the last Congress, we cheerfully approve them, and will use all honorable means to defend them and preserve our glorious Union.

Resolved, sixthly, That in Millard Fillmore we view at once the Republican, the devoted supporter of the laws and the Constitution, and the noble and enlightened American Statesman. We cordially approve his Administration, and take pride in respectfully recommending him to our first choice for the next Presidency.

Resolved, seventhly, That in William A. Graham, our most gifted fellow citizen we recognize the faithful public servant, the true Patriot, and conservative and intelligent Statesman. And we hail his name, and recommend him to our brethren in every section of the Union as our first and last choice for the Vice Presidency.

### VIRGINIA.

The Virginia papers publish the Annual Report of the Board of Public Works to the Legislature. Many portions of it present strong views on this important subject. "The State has commenced a series of important works, and the main object sought to be attained by the Report, is to stimulate her people to consummate these schemes, and thus aid in developing the immense resources which now lie slumbering at their feet."

The Report states that 678 miles of railroads have been already completed, and that 637 miles are now under contract.—The capital stock of the railroad companies amounts to \$16,117,100, in which the State has an interest of \$7,364,433.33. Besides her railroads, the State has 872 miles of canals already constructed. The Report then proceeds to trace out the various lines of improvement completed and projected—shows the vast benefits which must inevitably flow from the completion of our gigantic system, and urges the people to strain every nerve towards the attainment of an object every way so desirable and important.

The Report represents the credit of the State in the markets of the world to be good, and its bonds as selling at a premium. By developing her great resources, means are afforded to meet all the liabilities incurred, and to progress in continued wealth and greatness.

The Norfolk Roads and Internal Navigation have agreed upon a Report excluding Norfolk entirely from the project before them. Virginia is a churlish mother to Norfolk. We think the Old North State would cherish her, did she belong to us.

**GRANTS OF LAND.** A bill granting 1,500,000 acres of land to Iowa, to aid in the construction of railroads through the State, was under discussion in the United States Senate a few days since. Mr. Underwood offered an amendment to the bill making provision for the old States as follows: Granting to the State of Maine, 563,040 acres; New Hampshire, 317,750; Vermont, 313,920; Massachusetts, 994,340; Rhode Island, 147,520; Connecticut, 370,560; New York, 3,097,280; New Jersey, 489,280; Pennsylvania, 2,311,680; Delaware, 90,560; Maryland, 546,880; Virginia, 1,231,680; North Carolina, 753,280; South Carolina, 514,240; Georgia, 763,280; Tennessee, 906,660, and Kentucky, 897,920 acres. The amendment proposes to give to the several States the disposition of the lands, but provides that no portion of them shall be sold at a less price than \$1.25 per acre, and it reserves to the United States the right of mail and war transportation, free of toll, over all improvements that shall be constructed through lands devised by these grants.

Mr. Underwood explained somewhat in detail the object he had in view, in offering the amendment, and while he thought the proposed grants no more than common justice to the old States, in view of the liberal grants that had heretofore, and were constantly being made, to the new States; he conceived it to be of paramount interest to the government to make them, and thus extend the hand of encouragement to the spirit of enterprise and progress which was everywhere distinguishing our country from all the other nations of the world.

**OLE BULL'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.**—We see it stated that one of the objects of Ole Bull's visit to this country is in relation to a lawsuit he had in this city, and which has recently been decided, growing out of difficulties which took place some years ago, when he was in this country before, between himself and a music bookseller, in reference to his management. Hon. Reverdy Johnson was his counsel, and he visits here for the purpose of settling the affair. He returns about May or June to Bergen, in Norway, where he is the proprietor of a new theatre, and where he has obtained from the government authority to introduce dramatic performances in the Norwegian language.—Balt. Sun.

### ARRIVAL OF STEAMER NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

It is announced that the Constitution of France will be promulgated between the 15th and 20th to allow time for the publication of the most important organic laws.

The Monitor publishes the new Constitution. As indicated in the proclamation the President is to be the responsible Governor, for ten years. Justice is to be dispensed in his name. He has the initiation of all laws, and the right of pardoning—commands the land and sea forces; declares war, and makes treaties; appoints all public officers. "I swear obedience to the Constitution, and fidelity to the President."

In the case of the death of the President, the Senate convokes the people for a new election. The President being entitled by secret deed to designate the citizen who merits the confidence of the people.

The papers are filled with accounts of the removal of prisoners sent to Cayenne. Among them are two additional representatives. Eight political prisoners had been transferred to Toulon.

The forts previously occupied by the national Guards are now guarded by troops from the Seine.

A decree has been issued declaring that within three days the property of absconding insurgents would be sequestered.

The London Times announces that Napoleon is about to strengthen his position by matrimonial alliance with a Swedish Princess, the daughter of Oscar, and the granddaughter on the mother's side of Eugene Bonaparte. She is 22 years of age, and of French descent.

Nothing new has transpired in England, and although the approaching prorogation of Parliament excited some attention, the affairs of France were the general topics of discussion.

**Vienna, Jan. 12.**—The Emperor has ordered that in all royal decrees he is to be styled "His Imperial, Royal, Apostolic Majesty."

The coronation of Francis Joseph takes place early in the Spring.

The Charge D'Affaires of the United States, and the Turkish Ambassador and Swiss Envoy were not invited to a banquet given by the first Minister of the Crown.

The Danish Government has yielded to the demands of Austria and Russia respecting the Duchies, and the question is settled, subject to the ratification of the Chambers.

**Liverpool, Jan. 17.**—Brown & Shipley's Circular, of the 16th, says that a large business has been done in Cotton since the sailing of the last steamer. Sales of the week 40,900—to speculators 4,370 bales; for export 2,810.

**Paris, Jan. 16.**—It is rumored that the Monitor this day will contain the names of the Senators—to-morrow those of the Council of State—and on Sunday the Electoral Law.

It is supposed that the age required to entitle a man to vote will be varied from 20 to 25 years.

The National Guards have delivered up their uniforms quietly.

Emile Girardin has been ordered to leave Paris. He proceeds to London via Belgium.

A remarkable change has taken place in the price of French bullion. Gold coin at Paris had reached par.

It is said that the President styles himself Prince President.

The new constitution does not give perfect satisfaction.

The President disapproves of the Minister of War giving Generals Changarnier, Lamoriciere, and La Flockta, pensions during their exile.

**Madrid, Jan. 10.**—The French citizens have had a teum performed in the Church of St. Louis on the receipt of the news of the election of Napoleon.

The Spanish Government intends to remove from Madrid a number of General officers who have given umbrage to the Government.

**Berlin, Jan. 13.**—The Old Council of State was again revived yesterday by royal decree.

**FREEDOM IN DRESS.**—Dieu et mon Droit.—Fourteen ladies of this city have issued a manifesto claiming for their sex the right to wear the "Bloomer costume" without the penalty of being gazed in the public streets. So far we are with them. To hiss and hoot a lady, whether in pantaloons or petticoats, is not merely unmanly, but raffish. The doctors who are entitled "An Appeal to the American Public for the Freedom of American Women," takes very high ground. It soars far above buttons, although not above *fustian*. The following is a pattern of the latter article, which will serve as a sample of the whole piece:

"We assert humbly, yet firmly, that we wear the improved dress in obedience to conscience and common sense, and that we are not only ready to live for the principle of freedom for which our fathers lived and died, but to die for it also, if need be."

After giving "Kossuth and Hungary" a "slap," and insinuating that there is a "mob of Haynaus" in this city, the ladies wind up with the old crusading motto, "God and the right" to which we beg to append an emphatic yet respectful ditto.

[N. Y. Sunday Messenger.]

**ARREST OF GEN. CARVAJAL.**—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune states that Major Lamotte, at present commander of the post at Fort Ringgold, was to leave there about the 17th ult., on a scout, with orders to arrest Carvajal and disperse his men, wherever found. It is supposed that Carvajal has not over 400 men with him, but Col. Ford, with upwards of 1,000 men and two twelve-pound howitzers, was daily expected to join him. Col. Harney, however, was so disposing his troops, as to command all the ferries and crossing places.

**PHILADELPHIA, February 6.**—The jury in the case of Samuel Williams, a negro engaged in the Christiana outrage, have acquitted him.

### ARRIVAL OF STEAMER EUROPA.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

**HALIFAX, Feb. 6.**—The steamer Europa arrived at her wharf at 12 o'clock to night, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 24th of January, being seven days later than those by the Niagara.

**FRANCE.**

Demoney and Fould have left the ministry, and were replaced by De Persigny and d'Abbatucci.

A new Minister had been formed, called the Minister of State.

By a decree, the New Orleans family cannot possess property of any description in France, and are bound to sell what they now possess within one year.

Another decree cancels Louis Philippe's donation to his children, and appropriates it to other purposes.

These decrees are countersigned by the new Minister of State, Casaubian.

The Duchess of Orleans' dowry of 300,000 francs is continued.

The French Minister of War has acceded to Gen. Cavaignac's demand, and placed him on the retired list of the army.

The ex-representatives not comprised in the decrees of banishment, have been authorized to return to their homes.

The great bodies of State are to wear particular dresses. Those of the Council of State, Senate and legislative bodies will be rich, and resemble what was worn under the Empire.

It is said that the second, if not third attempt on President Napoleon's life has been made, and that an officer had snatched his pistol at him as his carriage was coming out of the Carousel. The rumor was false in Paris, with all the details, and also that the wife of an ex-Prefect had attempted to poison him.

**ENGLAND.**

In England there has been a complete lull of political news. Parties are advancing respectively for a trial of strength that must take place between Lord John Russell and Parliament.

The London journals are in a state of perturbation respecting the national defence, suggesting various resources and modes of defence in case of an invasion.

The Morning Chronicle is surprised that the nation have so long disregarded the necessity which exists of availing itself of their means of protection.

Another journal argues the propriety of recalling ships and Steamers on service abroad.

The American Minister, his lady and daughter, left town on Saturday for Paris, to absent a few days. Mr. Davis remains as Charge D'Affaires of the United States during the absence of Mr. Lawrence.

The near approach of the meeting of Parliament had given an impetus to the demand for the Reform Bill. Meetings had been held at Manchester, Leeds, and other towns, in its efforts to improve the political franchise. These demonstrations were not very remarkable for spirit.—The Manchester meeting on the 24th was the most important electoral demonstration held in connection with the subject.

The London Times complains that the metropolis is in quite as absurd and anomalous a state as Lancashire with regard to representation. London, with a population of two millions and a half, only sends 22 members to the House of Commons, including the metropolitan boroughs.

**SPAIN.**

There had been several executions of military officers at Madrid, and tranquility was restored.

Stringent measures have been enforced to destroy the liberty of the Spanish press.

**PRUSSIA.**

Efforts have been made by the Court party of Prussia, to abrogate the constitution, although the proposal to the effect of restoring high monarchical principles failed by a vote of 157 to 123. The result of the vote is regarded as rather discouraging than otherwise, and new projects are proposed daily.

The Prussian Gazette of the 15th of January says that Prince Schwartzenberg had been indisposed for some days. He was struck with apoplexy on the 14th. Serious consequences were apprehended.

Prince Metternich had appeared at one of the balls given by the Arch Duchess Sophia, mother of the Emperor.

**THE MARKETS.**

**Liverpool, Jan. 24.**—The Cotton market, for the last three days, has been very buoyant, and prices have turned in favor of sellers, with an advance of about 1-16 on middling qualities. Sales of the week 41,000 bales. Speculators took 2,300, and exporters 3,400. The sales on the 23d were 8,000 bales, 1,500 of which were for export.

**THE PEACH AND OTHER FRUIT CROPS.**—The New York Journal of Commerce says it is feared that the peach and other fruit crops have suffered severely throughout the country from the late cold weather, and that, in many instances, peach-buds in particular appear to be desiccated at the germ.

**THE SENATE OF MISSISSIPPI** has postponed to the 16th instant the consideration of a joint resolution to go into an election to fill the vacancy which will occur in the representation of the State in the Senate of the United States on the 4th of March, 1853.

**CASH WANTED.**

The Public Treasurer, D. W. Curtis, Esq., advertises that sealed proposals will be received at his office in Raleigh, until the 28th of March next, for the purchase of \$30,000 worth of Bonds, issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an Act of the General Assembly, entitled January 28th, 1851, the interest on which will be payable semi-annually on the first Monday of January and July, and the principal at the end of 10 years. Persons bidding will endorse their letters "proposals for State Stocks."

**A FIGHT IN THE CAPITOL.**—It seems that on the 6th instant, immediately after the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of the Census, approached Senator Borland, and sharp words ensued, which ended in a disgraceful conflict, during which, it is said, the Hon. Senator fractured the Superintendent's nose. Several Senators and others then interfered, and prevented further difficulty.

### [Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th, 1852.

We have had a very animating discussion on the public printing in the Senate. Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, insisted on purifying the contract system and spoke against having the job given out by the committee, and the performance of the work superintended by the Secretary of the Interior. Upon which Mr. Badger rose, and made a most masterly argument, interspersed with so much wit, sarcasm, and humor as completely pulverized Mr. Smith's voluminous speech; showing himself thereby not only a great atomistic philosopher, but also a practical man, and a man above the mere pettifoggery of party.

Mr. Badger said, with great justice, that he, as a gentleman, would not go to the lowest bidder when he wanted a thing done for himself, and he had no idea of having the government do worse. This idea of doing every thing by contract, and giving the contract to the lowest bidder, may yet be applied by the advocates of economy, to the Presidency itself. Let us give the office to the lowest bidder—to the man who will serve for the least money. Would not this be an admirable contrivance—and would not the men who talk for Bancroft become immensely popular, by advocating the system of retrenchment? Are there no papers that do advertising cheaper than the Baltimore Sun? And yet is not the advertising in the Sun the cheapest, nevertheless; because it furnishes more copies and reaches more readers. There is no absolute price for anything, and the government may pay a prompt and responsible party twenty thousand dollars more than to an ordinary contractor, and drive the best bargain with him, if the work be properly executed and furnished at a proper time.

In the House Mr. Dunham spoke on the public lands—an almost interminable discussion, I fear, and one which is calculated to make some ill blood.

The tariff will have a trial, you may depend on it, on the basis of the amendments suggested by Senator James. If his democratic amendments pass, you may look on the tariff question as forever settled; for Pennsylvania once satisfied, there is no danger of any other State disturbing the revenue laws. There are those, in the House, I know, who call Pennsylvania an agricultural State; but that won't do.—The whole State has but 15 counties devoid of mineral riches. The fact is that Pennsylvania is getting a little clamorous about the sacrifices she has made to her cardinal points of faith.

Said the stump speakers during the Bigler canvass: "If Johnson is elected, what can he do for the tariff? If he comes down to Washington and asks the South to consider Pennsylvania iron, what will he reply? Will he have you done with that bill, which you put in your pocket, opening the prisons of the State to the fugitives from labor?" "What then," said the man on the stump, "could Johnson say to that? But if Bigler is elected he can show a clean record, and an abidance by the constitution; to him the South will look for a blood-bath."

Pennsylvania will soon have an opportunity of ascertaining the truth of all she ever heard on the stump. She has always had a great many promising statesmen.

**X**

"SOLIDARITE."—This is a favorite word of Kossuth's. It is French, and has not yet found its way into our dictionaries. It expresses generally that the life of man is not exclusively the life of an individual, but a life which he possesses jointly with his race, that men live in *solido*, soldered together in one, if we may say so; that each man is an indivisible indivisible part of the life of all men, and all men are indivisible parts of each man. St. Paul gives its meaning thus: "For as we have many members in one body, we, being many, are one body in Christ, and every one members one of another." See also Ephes. iv. 25, and other places. No word in English conveys what is expressed by "solidarity," or "solidarity," as it is now generally printed. With this definition the reader will readily apprehend what is meant by the solidarity of nations, now of ten used.

**COLORS MECHANICS.**—A bill to prohibit colored mechanics, or artisans being slaves, or free persons of color being mechanics or artisans, from making contracts for the erection of buildings, &c., has been introduced by Mr. Woolsey into the lower House of the Alabama Legislature.

**PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5-9 P. M.**—The Democratic County Convention met this afternoon, at Northern Liberty Hall, Alderman Rambo presiding, when a grand scene of confusion ensued.

After electing delegates to the State Convention, a resolution was offered instructing the delegates of the county to vote in convention in favor of Lewis Cass. An amendment was then introduced substituting Buchanan's name.

The Chair put the vote on the amendment, viva voce, and declared it carried, and the resolution, as amended, carried, amid much disturbance.

The question of adjournment was also put, and pronounced to be carried, when the officers retreated out of the back window in order to escape the excited multitude.

In the efforts of the Cassites to haul back the president, to have the question on the resolution regularly taken, the whole skirt of his coat was taken off.

Subsequently a majority of the convention re-organized.—Mr. Wm. Buxley in the chair. The Cass resolution was then adopted unanimously.

The members of the Convention, when elected, were principally Buchananites, but dissatisfaction at the Governor's appointments is believed to have changed their views in opposition to Pennsylvania's favorite son.

**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.**—It is said the prospect is fair that some favorable action is likely to take place this session of Congress in relation to the French spoliation prior to 1801.

See advertisement for Agents for History of the Hungarian War and Life of Kossuth.

### CALIFORNIA.

—The location of the seat of Government is involved in as deep mystery as ever—the partisans of San Jose and Vallejo sparing no exertion on either side to secure it. On the 30th ult., a meeting consisting of forty-one members elect to the Legislature, was held in San Francisco, for the purpose of consulting together as to the place where the next Legislature should be held—when the question was decided in favor of Vallejo, by a majority of 28 to 13. But as the whole meeting did not constitute one half of the members of the Legislature, it is impossible, of course, to consider that vote as settling the question at rest.

The claimants to contested seats in the Legislature, must, of course, await the action of that body upon their respective cases.

The Democratic party is torn asunder by dissensions, and from the animosity