



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY FEB. 13, 1852.

CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The Whigs of Rowan, without indicating any particular preference, describe the character of the man they are prepared to support as candidate for Governor. They request their delegates "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 the Union, and one who shall be able and willing to sign the constitution from the hands of denagogues and political capitalists, and submit it to an open and free convention of the people for revision and amendment."

What better ground can good Whigs take any where? They belong to the conservative party of the country—and when they see the fundamental law dragged into the party arena by demagogues and political capitalists, "ought they not to interfere to snatch it from such polluted hands, and retain for the people the paramount right of revising and amending their own constitution?"

This is what we have contended for all along. Let the Whigs of North Carolina meet this question like men; let them not fear it; let them make no attempt to escape from it. They cannot keep it out of the canvass. There it will be, and as they meet it, just so will it tell for or against them. The plain, open, Republican course of consulting the popular will, and obeying it,—that's the true course for the Whigs of North Carolina. Let them take the advice of their brethren, rather than follow Locofoco Reid and Free Suffrage.

CASS STOCK RISING.

Thirteen of the twenty-three delegates to the Baltimore Convention from Ohio, are said to be in favor of Gen. Cass; and X of the Baltimore Sun writes that "all the delegates from the City of New York have been instructed to vote for Gen. Cass, and he may now be considered the exponent of Union Democracy North and South of Mason's and Dixon's line." He also seems to think that the refusal of the House to suspend the rules on Monday for the introduction of the Tariff resolution, is "rather ominous" towards Mr. Buchanan.

We suppose that correspondent to be good democratic authority—at any rate he is considered pretty reliable. Now, whether the Free Soilers and Secessionists, who oppose Cass, can muster strong enough in the Baltimore Convention to rule him off, remains to be seen. If the Democrats are to elect the President, Cass is a sound Union man, whatever else he may be; and it runs in our mind that this is the reason of the inclination to drop him among the Democracy of the South. Their chance to elect him is probably better than that of any prospective candidate we have seen named. At any rate the boast of Democratic "harmony" seems, under present circumstances, to be a vain and empty one.

FEDERALISM.

It is something remarkable, just now, to see certain papers of this State, peculiarly democratic, and whose abuse of federalists and federalism has been constant on all occasions, engaged in the laudation and recommendation of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, as their favorite candidate for Presidency. Is he not the man who declared "if he had any democratic blood in his veins he would let it out?" Was he not opposed to Madison, and the late war with England? Was he not then a Federalist? Of course, we do not expect any of the presses we allude to will answer these questions—but perhaps the people may like to know something about the man's former principles, as the name of Democracy can hardly whitewash everything.

VALENTINES!

We have been shown at TURNER'S a large number of these seasonable missives, ready prepared for distribution; and some of them very beautiful, fanciful, emblematical, and loving; while others are droll, humorous, ingenious, and quizzical, with more of sarcasm about them, perhaps, than compliment. They are all suitable enough, however, for the purpose intended; and we recommend them to the attention of the young gentlemen and ladies.

POMEROY also has some very splendid Valentines, neatly and delicately put up, to aid in the fun of the 14th of February; and we hope, as he is in the Southern market, he may receive his share of the compliments usually distributed by the girls about this time to young and bushful gentlemen, both in the shape of Valentines sold and Valentines presented.

HON. WILLIE P. MANGUM.

The Weldon Patriot has nominated this gentleman as the Whig candidate for Governor. We agree with the Patriot in the belief that he can beat Governor Reid; and as this is the post of honor, in North Carolina, we trust his name will come before the Whig Convention when assembled for a nomination. The Patriot says:

"What say our Whig brethren to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum? Would it be impolitic, at this particular juncture of affairs, both State and Federal, to call upon the Honorable Senator to lead in the contest in which we are about to engage?—to place in his hands the standard around which cluster so many glorious recollections?—at whose name all minor differences would be hushed, and the purpose to be victorious infused into the breast of every Whig in the State? Such a majority as Mr. Mangum could command, if the candidate of the party, would cripple modern Democracy for years to come. Brethren, 'every thing for the cause.'"

BUNCOMBE PLATFORM.

Some attempt having been made to get up indignation at the resolutions adopted at the Buncombe meeting, on the subject of a Convention in this State, we re-publish them, as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the proposed amendment of our State Constitution by Legislative enactment, in a single particular, as calculated to deceive the people by offering the shadow, while it withholds the substantial relief required.

Resolved further, That we regard an unrestricted convention of the people as the only proper mode of amending the Constitution, and will not therefore support for the office of Governor, any man who shall advocate the former, instead of the latter mode of amendment.

1. They oppose the Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment as a humbug. 2. An unrestricted convention of the people is the only proper mode of amending the constitution. 3. They will not, therefore, support for the office of Governor any man who shall advocate the former, instead of the latter, mode of amendment.

The pledge, we understand, is objected to; but that only rules off the man who supports amendments to the constitution by Legislative enactment. It lays David Reid flat on his back; but no one else.—If the Whigs put up a candidate who agrees with Reid, the men of Buncombe will not support him—they say so, in this resolution; but what good Whig do they exclude? Will the Whig convention be guilty of the folly of nominating a man who is to go around the State mounted behind Reid, on the same hobby? Well—if they do, then the Whigs of Buncombe are pledged not to support him—and we are willing to take the same pledge.

THE LAWYER AND FARMER.

The support of Seward and his followers, we are informed by good Locofoco authority, will be fatal to the hopes of Gen. Scott in the South; and we are free to confess it will go very far to strengthen our disinclination for his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. Nevertheless, if the kind of taunt, with which this is thrown out to us here, is not entirely gratuitous, why does not the same good Locofoco authority also inform us, that that great, noble and sound Democrat, William O. Butler, is the chosen candidate of Van Buren, Blair, Benton, and all the Barnburner-Freesoil genus? We reckon their support will be about as creditable to Butler, as that of Seward and his tail can be to Scott. If Seward's support makes Scott a Free Soiler, does not Van Buren's &c., make one of Butler? What say you Locofocists? How is it with the lawyer and farmer about the bull?

WHAT'S BECOME OF IT?

When Governor Reid first commenced his political pilgrimage, he was very warmly in favor of changing the name of the House of Commons, to House of Delegates, or House of Representatives. Can any one tell what's become of the proposition?—or did it evaporate with his first campaign? Our impression is that he never alluded to it in his second.

The Governor, at that time, probably thought it better to have *any* strings to his bow;—that if one broke, the other might hold;—but from the facility with which he laid aside one proposition, as the other grew in importance, may be inferred the value which ought to be set on both. Had the attempt to change the name of the House of Commons been popular, Free Suffrage would probably have been dead at the present time as the other—the recollection of which has almost faded away from the minds of men.

TELEGRAPHIC.

The following despatch was published in last Saturday's Register and Standard. We have not seen it confirmed in any Northern paper we have since received:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1852.

The President has appointed Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, Governor of Utah Territory. The Chief Justice and Secretary of the Territory, who had left the Territory and returned to Washington, are to return with the new Governor; and troops are to be asked of Congress to remove the seat of the Territorial government from Salt Lake City.

A defalcation to the amount of a million of dollars, has been discovered in the U. S. Custom House, in San Francisco. T. Butler King, the Collector, is to be removed.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Asheville "Messenger" says: "Notwithstanding that cotton has depreciated nearly 50 per cent. in a short time, negroes are now selling at unusually high prices, which can only be accounted for on the ground that the Compromise acts have quieted the public mind, dissipated well grounded fears for the safety of our institutions, and restored confidence to the public mind.—Men at the South are not now afraid of being eaten up by Abolitionists, or through them, having their slaves taken from them. The ultraists, disunionists and fire eaters are laid low, and common sense is again on her throne. Amen."

The Charlotte "Whig" is principally filled with local matters. It argues against the discontinuance of the U. S. Mint at that place; and says: "Our citizens will present a strong petition to Congress to avert this cruel stroke. We hope they will succeed. We are in favor of retrenchment and reform; but we think it cruel in the General Government to begin by wringing from the mouth of poor North Carolina one of the very few small crumbs which have happened to fall in her lap from the rich table of the General Government. North Carolina can boast of as much loyalty and attachment to the Union as any other State, and yet she is paid less for it, and complains less too. To take away the amount coined here from the circulating medium of Western North Carolina at this time, when our resources are greatly depressed, would seriously cripple our energies, and leave us almost without the means to accomplish our great works of improvements."

THE UNION PARTY.

The Washington "Republic" has an article concerning the dishonest coalitions of Democrats and Free Soilers at the North and Democrats and Secessionists at the South, with a view of controlling the Presidential election, which concludes as follows:—

"We believe that seven-tenths of the American people approve the policy of the Administration, and dissent utterly from the views and feelings of the two factions which now control the self-styled Democracy. An union of honest men for the overthrow of these two factions, to exclude and heresies, and to build up an Administration upon liberal, national, conservative principles, strong enough to resist and defy the assaults of Abolition and Secession fanaticism, would be a coalition of which no honest man need be ashamed, and in which patriotic and wise men might be proud and glad to participate. It is a pitiable spectacle to see great national interests bought and sold in the market; to see important offices, seats in the House and in the Senate, parcelled out among men who profess principles dangerous to the public tranquility and the union of the States, because other men who think alike on the questions of the day are kept apart by an immaterial and unmeaning nomenclature. What does Mr. Clemens find in a name which he wears in common with Messrs. King, Sumner, Moloy, Chase, Rheht, Meade, Venable, Campbell, and Hale, to separate him from an Administration in whose leading principles and measures he concurs? And what do the Whigs find in a name that should prevent them from acting in entire concurrence and harmony with men, however they may style themselves, who are now and are ready to act up to the principles embodied in the resolutions of the late Union Convention of Alabama?"

"It will be a sacrifice of substance to shadows—of essence to words—of things to names—of honor and patriotism and public interest to sectionalism, prejudice, and personal ambition—if the two great parties which divide the country permit themselves to be thwarted and baffled by any coalition of their aspiring leaders with the viperous fictions which ought to have been strangled in their cradle.

TAR RIVER.—The Governor has appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners, under the act of Assembly, to superintend the contemplated improvements in Tar River, namely: William Norfleet, of Edgecombe; Richd. H. Lewis, of Pitt; and James K. Hatton, of Beaufort.

MARRIAGE OF JENNY LIND. Boston, Feb. 5.—Jenny Lind was this morning married to Otto Goldschmidt, Pianist, of Hamburg, at the residence of S. G. Ward, Esq., her banker, in this city. She married after the Episcopal service by the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, in the presence of Ex-Governor Everett, N. J. Bouditch, her legal adviser; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ward; and the Swedish Consul. Mr. Goldschmidt had performed with her at several of her recent concerts. They will reside for the present at Northampton, Mass.

REVIVAL IN THIS CITY. The meeting at the Christian Chapel in this City, which had been in progress for the last three weeks, was closed last Saturday evening with the most happy state of feeling.

As the fruits of this protracted effort, we number over 60 persons happily converted to God; and 36 that have taken membership with the Christian Church. Deep feelings have evidently been excited in the congregations that have attended, but we are glad to say that nothing like religious phrenzy has exhibited itself in our meetings.

The meeting at the Baptist church still continues—about 70 have professed conversion, and a number in the congregation still seeking salvation.—Chr. Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, made a most able speech on non-intervention. As to the practice, the actual commitment of our Government to such a course, or any alliance of declaration that should compel us to interfere in the affairs of European nations; for the purpose of maintaining the national law; in short as to any policy that would not leave us masters of our own destiny and of every act of ours, as it may be dictated by policy, I presume there is no difference between the resolutions of Mr. Clarke, embodying Mr. Clay's sentiments, and the views entertained by Gen. Cass or Judge Douglas. At all events, we shall hear the ripe statesman and patriot on the subject, and then submit the matter to the supreme court of public opinion.

CITY PRESS.

The "Standard" has a letter from Prof. Emmons to Gov. Reid on the Coal formation in Chatham; charges that Mr. Badger is for Gen. Scott for President; and arraigns the Register for "dodging" the question whether it will support that chief of the Presidency. The same paper also copies from the Union and Intelligencer the account of the interview between Clay and M. Kossuth. The Hungarian seems not so much a hero in the Standard's eyes, as he appeared at first.

The "Register" has an article upon Mr. Venable and Secession; and the Democracy of the State are charged with holding the sentiments and doctrines of his speech. "They are Secessionists! Venable, Rheht, and Quitman are the true expounders of their faith, and ruin will follow their political rule!"

The "Star's" leader is in favor of an "Agricultural Society for Wake;" it also has articles about the Kossuth and Kinkle humbugs, called "loans;" and copies the articles of the Greensboro' and Hillsboro' papers about a Reform Convention.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN THE SENATE, Feb. 4, Mr. Stockton presented the petition of Captain Charles Wilkes, asking an appropriation of \$500,000 for the purpose of exploring the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin. Mr. Shields introduced a bill making a grant of land to the several States for the support of a select committee of five. The bill to enforce discipline and good conduct in the Navy, was passed. The joint resolution to provide for printing the returns of the 7th census was taken up; and Mr. Badger offered an amendment providing that the work shall be done by Donelson and Armstrong at reasonable prices, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill granting land to Iowa for Railroad purposes was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Felch and Bell; and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, a bill granting to every man and widow who is the head of a family a portion of the public lands, was made the order of the day for the 1st Tuesday in March. A bill to give the publication of the laws of Congress to the two weekly papers in each Congressional district having the largest circulation, was debated between Messrs. Smart and Harris; without disposition of which, the House went into committee on the land warrant bill, and Messrs. Campbell and Brenton delivered speeches; after which, the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, Feb. 5, Mr. KUL presented the memorial of the Legislature of Ala., asking an appropriation of the public lands in aid of the geological survey of that State. Mr. Shields, from the select committee, reported back the bill granting lands to the several States for the support of the indigent. The Senate took up the joint resolution for the printing of the returns of the Seventh Census, and, after a long debate, by Messrs. Smith, Badger, Cass, Borland, Hamlin and Gwin, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, the civil and diplomatic bill was reported by Mr. Houston, from the committee of Ways and Means. The House again went into committee on the bounty land bill, when Mr. Brenton finished his speech, and was followed by Mr. Gates. Different amendments were then proposed and discussed until the adjournment.

IN SENATE, on the 6th, Mr. Pratt presented a memorial of the Board of Trade and others of Baltimore, praying that Fog-bells may be placed on Chesapeake Island, Smith's Island, Cape Island, Cape Henry, Carrick or False Cape, Cape Hatteras, Cape Fear, and also on the Light-Boats in Chesapeake bay. The private calendar was then taken up, a number of bills ordered to a third reading, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, the bounty land bill was taken up; and a motion to strike out all the sections of the bill except the first, prevailed, yeas 106, nays 38. Other amendments were proposed and rejected; when the committee rose, and the amendments to the first clause of the bill from the Senate, giving the right to take up any land subject to private entry, and of a greater value than that embraced in the warrant, on paying the difference in cost, having been agreed to, the question was taken upon the amendment to strike out the remaining sections of the Senate bill; on which the yeas and nays having been demanded, it was carried—aye 113, nays 66. The bill was then passed. The House adjourned on Monday.

IN SENATE, on Saturday, the bill appropriating \$72,500 for the repair of the room of the Congressional Library was ordered to a third reading. The bill relinquishing to the State of Iowa, the lands reserved for salt springs in that State, was taken up and passed. The resolution of sympathy for the Irish exiles was taken up, and Mr. Shields addressed the Senate. Seward moved several amendments, but gave way to a motion for adjournment. The House was not in session.

IN THE SENATE, on Monday, 9th, the Congressional library bill was passed; also the Iowa land bill. The Joint resolutions of Mr. Clarke, reaffirming the doctrine of Non-intervention, were taken up, and Mr. C. addressed the Senate in support of them. His positions were defended by copious extracts from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Polk, Webster and others.—Mr. Cass obtained the floor; the resolutions were postponed until Tuesday, and the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, the principal business was a motion by Mr. Welch to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to report a bill modifying and altering the tariff of 1846, by substituting, wherever practicable, specific for ad valorem duties, with such rates of duty as will afford a sufficient revenue, and with such discriminations in favor of Iron and other articles of domestic manufacture and production as will afford adequate protection to the labor of our own citizens against foreign competition. The House refused to suspend, yeas 60; nays 108.

MARRIED.

At Locust Grove, by the Rev. Josiah Crandup, on the evening of the 28th of January, Mr. Thos. J. Blackall, of Henderson, Granville County, and Miss Louisa J. Foster, of the County of Franklin.

MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

In the late debate in the House of Representatives upon the bill providing for the fifth instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, Mr. Jones, of Tenn. showed that the saving the government had made by premiums upon the fifteen millions paid to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. First cash payment \$41,000; First instalment 167,484; Second 158,368; Third 117,600; Fourth 111,300.

This is so much less than the Treaty required us to pay. Who would believe, that Mr. Webster and the Administration would have been assented, as they have been, for the part they have had in this transaction?

MR. BUCHANAN & THE PROVISIO.

The Washington Republic says, that Mr. Buchanan, at a public meeting in Lancaster, at the time the Missouri Compromise question was before Congress, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Representatives in Congress from this District be, and they are hereby, most earnestly requested to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the National Legislature, to prevent the existence of slavery in any of the Territories or States which may be created by Congress.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the Members of Congress who at the last session sustained the cause of justice, humanity and patriotism, in opposing the introduction of slavery into the States then endeavored to be formed out of the Missouri territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend of humanity.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There is not much news here, beyond the stated and regular-reported proceedings of Congress. President making goes on in quiet, but without much progress. The remark of Mr. Cabell of Florida, that the Southern Whig party would not, and could not go for Gen. Scott, without some assurance that he would consider the Compromise Bills as a final settlement of the slavery matters involved in them, has created something of a sensation. His opinion seems to be the general position of the Southern wing of the Whig party.

It will be impossible to keep down in Congress, much longer, the disposition to go into President making,—but there is no seer of either party, who can foretell what is to happen. The Democracy is as blind to the future as are the Whigs.

HIGH PRICE FOR SLAVES.—A pretty tall price was paid for negroes at a recent sale in Person county. Eleven negroes, consisting in part of one woman and nine children—sold for Five-thousand and Eight hundred dollars.—Milton Chronicle.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Solomon Baer has been committed to prison to-day on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of young Lehman. He was offering specimens for sale, which were contained in the boy's box. Another man in company had razors and rings, but he escaped.

COMMENDABLE DESPATCH.—A bridge of the W. & R. R. Company, about 8 miles from town and 20 or 25 feet in length, was burnt on Thursday morning last, and on Friday morning (yesterday) it was up again, and the cars passed over as usual.—Wilmington Herald, 7th.

RECOGNITION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF LIBERIA BY PRUSSIA.—President Roberts has received from the Prussian Minister, at the Court of St. James, a despatch containing a formal recognition of the independence of Liberia by his Government.

MARKETS.

NOBLE.—Feb. 9. Cotton. There is a large stock in the market, while there appears to be little disposition on the part of either buyers or sellers to operate; we occasionally hear of sales of the best grades at 1-1/2c. We quote it at 7 to 7-1/2 as to quality.

Corn.—The supply for the last two days has been lighter; yellow has declined, sales at 55c; white is in good request at 58 to 58-1/2. The feeling for mixed has improved though we have no change to note in the price. Sales at 55 to 56c. The receipts for the week will run up about 55,000 bushels the most of which has been sold leaving only a moderate supply on hand.

Baltimore, Feb. 10.—Sales of 13,000 bushels of white wheat at 100c. Sales at 90 to 92c. We note sales of white corn at 90c, and yellow at 68 to 69.

New York, Feb. 9, 6 P. M.—Cotton. The market is quiet, with sales of 1,500 bales, and prices barely maintaining.

Corn.—Sales of 35,000 bushels Pennsylvania and southern yellow at 70c, and New Orleans at 69 cents.

New Orleans, Feb. 7.—The Evening news was received this morning over both the Southern and Western Telegraph lines. It has caused quite an animation in the market, and there is already a sale reported of over 8,000 bales, at an advance of one-eighth.

Payetteville, Feb. 10. Corn 60 to 60c. Cotton steady, at 7 to 7-1/2 with occasional sales above our marks. Cuba Molasses 24 to 27. Superfine flour 4.60 to 4.75; fine 4.30 to 4.50.

Wilmington Market.—7000 bushels corn selling from vessel at 65c. Turpentine, 40 1/2 to 41, hard 1.45 to 1.50. 200 to 300 lbs. spirits sold at 32c. Common Rosin 55. Shingles 3.62 to 2.87. A raft white boards and scantling sold at \$10. 8 x 12 timber sold, 1 at \$9, 1 at \$10, 2 at \$10.50, 1 at \$10.75, 1 at \$11, 1 at \$11.50, and 1 at \$12.00.

At Charleston, cotton 6-3/4 to 8-1/2, no change. At New Orleans, lower qualities of cotton easier. Middling 7-1/4.

DIED, in Marietta, (Ga.) on the evening of the 24th instant, Crawford Tucker, Esq., in the 55th year of his age. Mr. T. was born and raised near Raleigh, and has been for the last sixteen years a resident of that place. A short time before his death, he professed to have obtained a saving interest in Christ, and was received into the communion of the Methodist Church. He bore his protracted illness with christian resignation and patience, and died confident of his acceptance with God. He has left a wife and eight children who are consoled in their sad bereavement by the well grounded hope that he rests with God.

New Work for the people. A Complete History of the Hungarian War, including original History of Hungary, life of Kossuth, and Biographical notices of the most distinguished Officers, by Prof. Dr. Frest with Authentic Portraits and Illustrations. The subscriber is now publishing the above valuable work, and offers liberal terms to persons wishing to act as Travelling Agents in North Carolina. Address, post paid, H. MANSFIELD, Publisher, 124 York Street, New York, Ct. Feb. 13, 1852.

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