

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Charlotte "White" says—"The monuments of our country's greatness yet stand forth in their colossal dimensions before the admiring gaze of a wondering world with the same spotless purity that invested them when they came fresh from the hands of their immortal founders. The present is but the administration of Washington reinstated, and so modified as to suit the exigencies of the present time. Then let the country mete out to Mr. Fillmore the same justice that it did to Gen. Washington—re-elect him for another term to fill the Executive Chair. Much honor and much praise is, of course, due to the members of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, and to no one more than to North Carolina's distinguished son, Wm. A. Graham."

The Fayetteville "CAROLINIAN" says—"The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company is now collecting tolls on 91 miles of Road, to New Market in Randolph county. The construction of this work is regularly proceeding westward. The Engineer is actively engaged in removing the Steam Mills lately used by the Messrs. Worth, on their contract, to the points selected for their location between Johnsonville and Salem. One Mill is to be erected, we learn, at the point where the Central Railroad and the Plank Road intersect, which is about two and a half miles west of Hunt's store, Guilford county. All the arrangements relating to the subscription at Salem have been fully made, and nothing remains but to vigorously to prosecute the work to its completion."

The same paper answers a query of the Observer about Democratic principles, by referring to "the Baltimore resolutions of 1848 as embodying them." Would the Editor be so obliging as to let us know what those resolutions say about the compromise measures, intervention, secession, &c.? We are also told that the Whig party has no principles, and will die with Henry Clay, "the embodiment." The resolutions of the Whigs of Moore are commented upon, and the "Carolinian" says—"This wretched tom-foolery about a Union party deceives nobody but its advocates. The crisis of the Union is passed. Acquiescence in the compromise measures for the sake of the Union is as much Democratic as whig doctrine. The Union party is an exploded humbug. If our whig friends are tired of their old party names and principles, as we hope and believe many of them are, why do they not openly and manfully come out and say so, and act in an intelligible manner?"

The Greensboro' "PATRIOT" publishes the Report of the Chief Engineer of the N. C. Railroad, on which the Board of Directors based their action in the arrangement of the eastern terminus and the depot on the Neuse river.

The same paper refers to the Standard's article about "harmony at all hazards," and remarks—"The Standard do not talk this way to the Union while engaged in the work of recruiting for the Disunion Convention at Nashville!—while preaching secession!!—and while devoting the contents of its ink-horn, week after week and month after month, to bespattering the Compromise and its patriotic advocates!!! How convenient to "cease to refer to the past," when the reminiscences thereof are not altogether so pleasant as they might be! Moreover, is not the pall of oblivion sufficient to hide a host of good Democratic freesoilers, along with the secessionists, Nullifiers, &c., referred to? Shuffle all these ugly things back into the "past," gentlemen, and let the five loaves and two fishes—the real Democratic principles—loom out in the bright future,—the grand inducement to "harmony" in the party."

The Plymouth "Villager" felicitates the people of Eastern Carolina on the benefits of the Temperance Reform; is in favor of trading with Norfolk, and suggests to her merchants to advertise; and considers it "unfair for public functionaries to publish Court orders and public advertisements out of their own districts, where there are presses."

The "Mountain Banner" continues seriously exercised about free suffrage, and under the inquiry "Shall it Triumph?" gives us the following consolatory information:

"A desperate effort will be made to prevent the Free Suffrage bill from passing the next Legislature. Here in our county it will be waged against by men of talent and influence, and unless its friends are vigilant its doom is sealed. Before the election for members to the Legislature is the time for its friends to work."

May that "effort" be successful! is our prayer. The Editor appeals warmly to the friends of that measure "to aid us in the circulation of our paper, that we may be able to reach the more people." We have no objection—and shall be gratified if the opponents of that measure, while this is going on, will each turn a wheel to "grind our axe."

The "Banner" has also a good article upon "the old world," teaching the people there how to become Republican. It is not for intervention, we believe,—at least not in this article. "Tom Fannon" is concluded in the number before us; and "we shall shortly commence another Revolutionary tale, of which the scene is laid in the neighborhood of Rutherfordton, commencing with Ferguson's camp at Gilbert Town, and ending with the battle of King's Mountain."

The Weldon "Patriot" gives an account of an accident upon the bridge now being erected by the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company across Roanoke, from the falling of a part of the bridge which had not been fastened to the portion completed, by which nine persons were injured, some of them very seriously. Drs. Wilcox and Long

attended upon the injured, and were uniting in their efforts to alleviate their sufferings; and we are happy to say that at this time, Thursday morning, they are all in an improving condition.

The Fayetteville "Observer" discusses the small note subject with the Goldsboro' Patriot. We quote:

"For our part we never could see a reason why a Bank note for \$1 was not as good, as far as it goes, as one for \$100.

But how would the Republican provide for remitting small amounts by mail—the subscription to this paper for instance—if \$1 and \$2 notes were abolished?"

The fact is, that we must either have our own or the small notes of other States.—And we believe that all sensible men, of all parties, agree that it is more safe to have our own; and, that if there is profit to be made by such a circulation, it is right that that profit should be realized by our own citizens, through their Banks, rather than by those of other States."

The "NORTH STATE WHIG" says—"The Locomo press seem bent on making Gen. Scott the next President; for they are abusing him with all their might. The Raleigh Standard devotes a good portion of its columns, twice-a-week, to the work of vilifying the old hero. A first rate sign that that Scott stock is going up. By the way, if Gen. Scott is opposed to the Compromise, as the Standard says he is, the Standard ought to go for him; for that paper denounced the Compromise from the start, and kept on denouncing it till it found out that the Compromise was a popular measure." The soundness of Gen. Scott on the Compromise measures is then argued and well sustained.

The "DEMOCRATIC PIONEER" seems to be highly pleased with the gratifying "unanimity" which pervades the Democratic party of the State, and "the evidences of growing and irreconcilable differences among the Whigs." The best time for exultation (we would whisper in the Pioneer's ear), is after an election, not before. Its flank may happily be turned yet.

The Goldsboro' TELEGRAPH commends the University Magazine; argues the efficiency and approval by the people of Mr. Fillmore's administration; copies, with approbation, part of the Newbernian's article on amendments to the State Constitution; and contends the stage accident which we copy on our first page.

The "GRAHAM DEMOCRAT" has no editorial—County Court being in session, and the Editor employed in looking after fees, and attending a meeting of the Alamance democracy, when S. P. Hill, Esq., of Caswell, favored the meeting with an able and eloquent speech, replete with sound democratic doctrines!

The Hillsboro' "RECORDER" gives the County business of Orange Court, by which it appears the people of that County are right much put on—the aggregate of tax being \$1,00 on the poll and 40 cents on the land. In Wake 88c on the poll, 26c on the land.

The Wilmington "COMMERCIAL" in reference to our State policy says—

"Let the Whig Candidate avow himself in favor of a full and free Convention—not because certain political consequences may follow or be averted, but because it is right—because it is the only mode by which the people can be heard in their sovereign capacity, untrammelled by party discipline and unimpeded by political cajolery. The true Democracy whether called whig or republican or any thing else, is never afraid to trust the People.—There is a French Democracy which takes a different view of things. We had lately an example of its notions under the auspices of the present Napoleon, who got an army to vote for him at his command. We have some of that Democracy with us, whose opinions are made manifest when orders from head quarters, or from authorized cliques and squads are received. We trust the Democracy of the Whigs will prove to be of a purer and more consistent character. The Whigs were at no time partial to the French Democracy, for which they were often and severely reproved by their political opponents."

The "NEWBERNIAN" is mostly devoted to articles on the change made in the terminus of the Central Railroad by the Board of Directors. We are sorry at the dissatisfaction thus created; but as we know nothing about the matter, perhaps our readers will excuse us from its discussion, pro or con.

The Milton "CHRONICLE" thus cuts up a correspondent of the Standard—"The writer adds, 'It is said, sir, that little pitchers have long ears, and may not these declarations foreshadow some important party measure or secret?' To which the Chronicle replies—"We beg leave to remind the writer that 'little pitchers' are not the only things that 'have long ears' and judging him by his 'braying' in the sequel of his article, we take it that he has more ears than brains."

The Warrenton "NEWS" publishes the proceedings of a Democratic meeting there, on the 24th ult., in which not one word was said in favor of Free Suffrage. It was deemed necessary to allude to that, and the Editor tells us—"Time has been when some members of the Democratic party were opposed to the doctrine of free suffrage, and also, when many Whigs were in favor of it. We know, however, that in Warren and some of the adjacent Counties, the number of Democrats who were opposed to it is now greatly diminished while the number of the opposite party who favored it has increased. Warren county in endorsing Gov. Reid does not shrink one iota from endorsing Free Suffrage, and the coming election will show that all her strength in the next Legislature will be given to that great measure."

The Wilmington "HERALD" insists very strenuously upon receiving two mails per day, as under a new arrangement two trips

are run over the Railroad, and two mails sent away, while only one is received. We can tell the Herald that the people up here would be exceedingly gratified to get one mail a day from the North and South, which we are not likely to have for some time to come.

The Asheville "MESSENGER" has a long article upon Constitutional Reform, from which we extract the conclusion:

"We think the Whig party throughout the State, as a body, are committed to an amendment by Convention, in preference to that of the Legislature; and we hope the Whig Convention may succeed in getting a candidate who will openly and boldly declare in favor of that mode, and the white basis in representation and the distribution of the School fund, than which there never was anything in our mind, more reasonable or just. Yet, if a majority of the Whig party in convention think differently, and bring out a man who cannot go quite so far as we desire, we are not disposed, and we think we do not wish, to ride to ruin, though such a one might carry this section of the State; yet he would be inevitably and ingloriously beaten, and that too, by David S. Reid, a thing we never shall consent to—if we can help it. To be beaten by him—and be defeated in our reform movements the same year (which such a course would inevitably bring about) would be wholly insufferable; and if there is not other and better means, we think we will devote to Whig principles in the Whig party of our glorious old North State, to avert such a calamity, we are inclined to emigrate. Can it be that the conservative spirit, the manly patriotism of the old Whig party has left us, and that we are willing to sacrifice every thing for chance, amendments to the Constitution, which we never can attain without Union and the co-operation of other and all parts of the State? We think not. Some mode must be adopted by which the east, the west, and the centre can pull together. Let us all go into convention together, and agree upon what terms, and how each section of the State shall be represented. The East would likely insist on the same representation they now hold in the Legislature. Be this as it may, there must be a compromise, and public opinion in the East must be operated upon, and a full and fair discussion is made in the East, of the whole question, the white basis will become as popular there as here. Let us then of the West, be fully and ably represented in the convention in April, and endeavor to get a candidate whose views correspond with our own, so that we may organize and be fully prepared for a vigorous, effective and active campaign next summer. Let us wake up the slumbering energies of our party, the dormant strength of the true Whig principles that flashed with life and fire in 1840, and a brilliant victory in August awaits us. What say you all, brethren of the press? Shall we submit to the taunts, the threats, and ridicule of the enemy, or shall we rise as one man to do battle in the glorious cause in which we feel so deep an interest, and have been so long, so uniformly and so triumphantly successful? We think we hear a response from every Whig bosom, for a general rally to the old patriotic Whig standard, and for victory in 1852. So mote it be."

The Goldsboro' "Rep. & Pat." discusses "small notes" with the Fayetteville Observer. It has also an article upon the Eastern terminus, from which we quote:

"We have good authority for saying that the Newberne Stockholders regard the recent action of the Board a violation of the spirit and letter of the Charter, and do not wish to have a freehold qualification to be put upon the Stock. Eminent legal counsel have been retained, and unless their interests are properly regarded, it is their determination to test the legality of the late proceedings by a legal process. We deem it well enough for the friends of the Road to know what is to be expected.

The Western Stockholders cannot fail to see that the cause of Newberne is no their cause. It is for their benefit and advantage, that two markets should be opened to them, and the Newberne people will furnish them one, if they are fairly dealt with. It is the duty of the Board of Directors to consult both interests, and not legislate for the exclusive benefit of one. The Road can be made to pass through Waynesboro', and still connect with the Wilmington Road at the present junction; and such ought to be its location if the Newberne interests desire it.

The Fayetteville "OBSERVER" says—"THE SPOILS.—A telegraphic despatch from Washington to the Richmond Whig says that the trouble among the Democratic leaders is increasing, and that the census printing is the great obstacle to the restoration of harmony—that is, the momentous question of democratic principle, whether a profitable job of printing shall be given to the Editors of the Union or to some other equally disinterested patriot! The Union has a daily homily on mutual concessions for the sake of harmony, but it takes good care not to concede this printing job. Other matters of principle may be surrendered; but this greatest of all—never!"

New York, March 5, 10 P. M.—The grand Webster demonstration came off this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Metropolitan Hall. The meeting was organized by the choice of George Griswold for President, with a large number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

Mr. Everts then read an address recommending Mr. Webster for the Presidency, after which Moses H. Grinnell offered a resolution that the Whigs of New York, having unlimited confidence in the integrity and patriotism of Hon. Daniel Webster, do unanimously present him to the American people as their candidate for the Presidency, subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention. Mr. G. prefaced his resolution by a few remarks, and upon putting the question it was unanimously carried.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Mayor Tallmadge and others. Mr. Choate was loudly called for, but did not appear, and it was believed that he was not present. This occasioned much disappointment, and the people, when Mr. Tallmadge commenced, began to leave the room.—The walking was very muddy, and the Hall was scarcely half filled.

A flock of sheep, when it is composed of all wethers, may be said to resemble our climate.

From the Wadesborough Argus. FREE SUFFRAGE.

A friend writing to us a few days since, inquired, what we think of the much mooted free suffrage question.—In our paper of the 17th January, we briefly adverted to our position on this subject—at the same time stating that we should, at some future period, take occasion to write out our views at greater length. Other matters have so occupied our thoughts that we have not yet found leisure for disquisition on this absorbing theme: but lest our silence be misconstrued by those who may not be the most anxious to understand us aright on any subject, we throw together a few hasty paragraphs in further elucidation of our sentiments.

We do not pretend to conceal the fact that we are of those who do not greatly desire amendments to the Constitution.—True, it is not in all respects as we would have it; but it has upon the whole worked well; and we think it well enough to let well enough alone. It is generally wiser rather to

—bear the ills we have, Than fly to others that we know not of."

But it is useless to speculate on this subject. We believe that a majority of the people of North Carolina are in favor of the amendment of the Constitution in the particular under consideration, and to others also; and to the will of the people we do at all times bow with all respect. It having been determined then that the Constitution is to be amended, the question for consideration is, how is that amendment to be effected? Two modes are pointed out in the instrument itself: one by a Convention of the people, the other by the Legislature. And it seems to us that no sane mind can for a moment hesitate as to which is the more preferable. Indeed we do greatly wonder that the Convention of 1835 left it in the power of the Legislature to alter the fundamental law by any majority or under any circumstances whatever. The Legislature convenes under the Constitution, and it ought to have no power whatever to lay its hand upon that sacred instrument.

It will be understood then that we are in favor of a Convention. We are decidedly so—and an open Convention at that. We do not believe that the Legislature has any power to restrict the action of the people in Convention assembled. The people have the right to alter or amend their fundamental law whenever, and in whatever respect, they may think proper; and this is a position that no republican, whether he call himself a Whig or Democrat, will gainsay. As the edifice is to be repaired, though we might ourselves be content to reside in it a while longer in its present condition, we are for a thorough survey of the whole building, and for complete repairs wherever they may be deemed essential. Let it be of a piece throughout.—Let its architecture harmonize in all its parts. If a man should not have a freehold qualification to vote in the Senate, we cannot conceive why he should be required to have a freehold qualification to represent in the Senate. Let us away with all the old Doric columns of precaution with which our fathers sought to fortify the fundamental law against agrarianism, and substitute in their stead the Corinthian ornaments of modern improvement.

The advantages of conventional over legislative amendment must be apparent to the most superficial reflector. In the first place, the Constitution should not be a foot ball to be kicked about by party. It is the organic law of the land. It ought to be placed far above the reach of party; and far above the reach of the Legislature, and members of this body should be taught to look upon it with awe and reverence—to regard it as something too holy to be touched by their profane hands.

Secondly: A Convention would be composed of much able men than the Legislature. The members would be chosen for their fitness and ability, without regard to their political principles. Ex-Governors, Judges of the land, and the most eminent citizens of the State would be found there, representing the people: and from such men more might be expected than from a legislature composed of this body always is of a majority of inferior minds. No legislature that ever sat in North Carolina was equal in ability to the Congress that framed the Constitution, at Halifax, in 1776. No legislature that ever sat in North Carolina was equal in ability to the Convention that amended the Constitution at Raleigh, in 1835. True, legislative amendments are to be submitted to the people for their ratification before they become a part of the Constitution; but having originated with parties in the legislature, or canvassed before the people will be so mixed up with party that no calm and dispassionate decision can be had upon their merits. For proof of this look at the present question of free suffrage. It is said to have originated with a junto of political intriguers in Washington City. But be that as it may, we know, it is claimed by the so-called Democratic press as a purely Democratic measure. It is used by that press for the purpose of party aggrandizement; and the Whigs, as a party, are falsely, wickedly, and of malice aforethought, charged with being opposed to the measure.

Thirdly: If the Constitution be amended by legislative enactment instead of through the instrumentality of a Convention it will be a perpetual theme of agitation in all time to come. Not a political campaign will ever again pass but some aspiring demagogue will be in the field with a proposed plaster to be stuck upon the shins of the Constitution. The members of the legislature will tread with impunity upon the fundamental law, and this great charter of our rights will command no more respect from those who meet to pass laws by virtue of its authority than did the old King Log from the subjects of his marshy dominions.

For these reasons, and for others of the like kind that we have not now time to enumerate, we go for a free, full, and open Convention, in which the voice of the people themselves may be heard.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA. THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, March 4.—The Steamer America arrived here this morning, with Liverpool dates of the 21st ult.

The English Ministry had resigned, having been defeated upon the militia bill proposed by Lord John Russell.

The Ministry were most unexpectedly defeated on the Militia Bill. Lord Palmerston proposed an amendment, upon which the Ministry joined issue, and were defeated by a vote of 136 to 125. The event was unlooked for, as the Ministry on the previous night had a telling majority on Lord Nass's motion concerning the Clarendon and Birch affair, receiving 137 out of 232 votes.

All sorts of rumors were afloat at Liverpool as to who was likely to succeed Lord John Russell. A coalition was expected between Sir James and Lord Palmerston. When the premier announced his resignation the greatest astonishment was felt, as no one was prepared for this result. It is said in the House that the Queen will not appoint Palmerston, but that the Earl of Derby will at once accept.

The Irish brigade voted with the majority and cheered lustily at the result. The London Times says that possibly the Ministers resigned to avoid fatal blows on the Cape question. If saved on the Kafir question, they would have been wrecked on the Reform Bill.

Lord Palmerston will probably resign the task of forming a new cabinet to the Protectionist Chief, who long since professed his arrangements made, and had only to walk in and take possession, and that he had really no choice.

Lord Derby is likely to be the Minister next week, and has something in his favor. The reform bill will not stand much in his way.

The Herald declares that Lord Dudley will be prepared to take office at once, and that the event was sudden, but not unexpected.

The Post says this victory is worth the loss of Palmerston. It was not a party, but a national question.

The opposition Peers had held a meeting at Earl Derby's and resolved to offer a most determined opposition to the Reform Bill, on its second reading.

A new law for the resignation of the press has been issued, but does not give general satisfaction.

Lord Normanby has handed his letter of recall, as Ambassador of France, to the President. Lord Cowley, the new Minister, arrived at Paris on Wednesday.

It is feared by government that Gen. Cavaignac will be elected to represent several districts.

Various rumors prevailed of a new ministerial crisis. Gen. Arnaud was said to be in disgrace because he will not sign the decree for the dismissal of a number of officers of Orleans tenancies.

The War department is to be conducted by Admiral Lalande during De St. Arnaud's absence in Algeria.

The Gazette de France states that the President is about to form a body guard from the "Garde Mobile."

SPAIN. The Queen's health was completely restored. Public thanks for her safety had been celebrated in Madrid and all the Catholic capitals of Europe, with great ceremony.

The Gazette contains royal orders, directing that the poignard with which Merino committed his crime, and the pistols and balls found in his house, be broken in pieces, and his manuscripts, not of a private nature, be burned, in the presence of the Judge. The body of the regicide has been buried.

BELGIUM. The correspondent of the London Chronicle writes that French agents had been sent to Belgium for the purpose of seducing the army from its allegiance, and sowing seeds of discord and disaffection among the people. Reports were daily submitted to Napoleon of the proceedings of these agents.

The Catholic party was, in 1835, the principal cause of severing Belgium from Holland, and it is now that same party which is most active in getting up a feeling in favor of a French alliance. The clergy are almost all indefatigable agents of the Elysee. The Belgian government had made an addition of 4,000 men to the army, and were strengthening their defenses.

COTTON. Cotton had been active. The demand from the trade was good and freely met by holders. Prices had advanced 4d per lb. The sales of the week reached 74,300 bales, of which 46,800 were to the trade, 22,800 to speculators, and 4,690 bales to exporters. The quotations are fair Upland 5 1/2, fair Mobile 5 1/2, fair Orleans 5 1/2, middling Mobile and Upland 4 1/2, middling Orleans 5.

The sales to-day amount to 8,000 bales. The transactions in turpentine and spirits, for want of stock, have been moderate. Fresh arrivals will meet with ready sales. Rosin is in good demand, at 3s 1d a 3s 2d. Nothing doing in tar.

LOCOFOCRACY.

In noticing the action of the N. Y. Assembly, by which Mr. Snow's seat was declared vacant, the "ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL" says:—"It was known, before the opening of the session in the morning, that a number of Whig members were absent. Several of them had, as they supposed, taken the precaution to 'pair off,' and had left the city ignorant of what is alleged as a fact, two of the Loco Foco members of the House had deemed it consistent with their own sense of honor to each 'pair off' with two or three Whigs! Taking advantage of the absence of these members, the concerted movement for the expulsion of Col. Snow, who had, the day previously, been legally established in his seat, was begun at half-past one o'clock."

Six Loco Foco members who had paired off with absent Whigs, were present and voted! Strangers will keep their hands on their pocket-books when they visit the Assembly Chamber hereafter!"

RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY MARCH 12, 1852.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. J. A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Loft Edwards, C. M. L. Wiseman, and H. J. Thomas.

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Ala., is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Samuel D. Lewis. Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Perin Locke, George P. Button, Joseph Button, D. R. Goodin, William J. Coxey, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson. Receipts from either of the above will be good.

STATE POLICY.

We publish three articles on this subject to-day—which are credited respectively to the Wadesborough Argus, the Asheville News, and the Concord Mercury. They are commended to the attention of our readers.

This discussion, we suppose, will go on until the meeting of the Whig State Convention; when we trust such grounds will be taken by that body as will enable all the Whigs of the State to vote for their nominee; but no man nor any party can expect to prevail, against David Reid and Free suffrage, unless open, honest and decided grounds are taken. To put up a candidate who shall go into the canvass at the present time, declaring that the Governor has nothing to do with the Constitution, and therefore he has no opinions to express in relation thereto, is a confession of defeat, as well as an unworthy course for an independent and honorable man to pursue; and the people will reject such a man by a majority which will be annihilating.

Yet such is the course recommended by certain presses of the State who are opposed to an amendment of the Constitution by legislative enactment or otherwise.—When they have decisively lost the State by this course, our warnings, perhaps, may be received with more favor.

We add another remark—that a settlement of this matter, in some manner, is highly necessary to the success of the Whig party. While it is kept hanging over, and dividing us in this way, we shall always be beaten. Our course is plain, however. So far as the Reform of the constitution by convention is concerned, we are for it; and it is our design to press it henceforth upon the people of the State, without reference to the opinions of the Whig Convention or its nominee. If they accord with us, we shall rejoice at it—if they do not, we shall labor for their success all the same, with our best ability, as all good Whigs ought and we hope will. But if the course recommended by one of their presses here, is pursued; namely, to nominate a candidate "without reference to his opinions on State Reform;" or that of another press elsewhere, to permit "free suffrage to settle itself, or else go by default;" though we shall look with pain upon the disastrous slaughter which will ensue, we shall have but little pity for the wisdom of a party that can follow such advice, and be clear of all blame for the consequences.—The occasion demands frankness and freedom of exposition, and boldness to set the truth clearly before the eyes of the people.

An energetic decision will give the Whigs the advantage ground in the coming contest—timidity, indecision, neutrality, or sectional time-serving, will defeat the party, and not kill the Convention movement at last, if that is the thing desired.

We are told, that "the Whigs of the East are opposed, earnestly opposed to an unlimited Convention;" and that "this being so, it can hardly be expected that they will support the nominee of the Convention, if that body should make the question of an unrestricted Convention a test, and require the candidate to canvass the State on that issue." This, then, may be regarded as wholesale ostracism of the Whigs of the West, who are "earnestly" in favor of an unlimited Convention. If the candidate should be a Western man, and "earnestly" in favor of a free Convention, he must muzzle his tongue on that subject, because "it can hardly be expected" that the Whigs of the East will support him, if he acts independently and uprightly according to his "earnest" opinions. Is this liberal? Is this fair?

The hope is expressed "that the Whig convention will look to the established landmarks of the party." We hope so too.—What is the "established landmark" on Free Suffrage, we are not told. If principle is to govern, the Whig Convention should oppose party tinkering with the Constitution, and its attempted amendment by party legislation, and maintain the Republican doctrine that the people alone

have the right to amend the fundamental law, acting in their sovereign capacity.

It is idle, it is utterly futile to hope for any escape from this issue. Nay, it is unworthy a great party to attempt it. Instead of saying that this question has nothing to do with the canvass, it would be nearer the truth to say, that no other subject approaches it in interest and importance. The Presidency, the policy of the National Government, foreign and domestic, what has the Governor of North Carolina to do with any of these subjects? Our State policy he is more directly concerned with, and it is in reference to that our people will the more curiously inquire.

But, really, the suggestion of evading a question of this kind is such a confession of weakness and defeat as we very much regret to see coming from any quarter.

AS YOU WERE!

We informed our readers last week that Mr. Fitch, of Ohio, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives, affirming the Compromise measures; and that the House (two-thirds not voting in the affirmative) refused to suspend the rule for its reception. This movement is deserving of notice, because it is an attempt of the Locomotives to get upon the Compromise platform, which they repudiated in the Congressional caucus at the commencement of the session. Only two Locomo members from New York voted to suspend the rules, all the others voted in the negative. How can Southern democrats affiliate with the Preston Kings and Rantouls, whose names are found recorded in the negative.

Keep it before the people, that the democrats will not endorse the Compromise measures. They will run a Northern Locomo for President, and wish to get men of all opinions, of every grade and color in politics, to vote for their nominee; and they boast openly here, that that nominee, whoever he may be, will be elected. The Northern Democrats, Cass and Douglass, are interventionists, and go for protests and other meddling measures in the affairs of foreign nations—a doctrine which will never do for Southern men—for, if the principle be once established, by parity of reasoning intervention in domestic affairs will follow, which is our duty to resist at all hazards and to the last extremity. As soon as the Presidential election shall be over, the Locomo free soilers, who constitute the strength of the party in the North and Northwest, will re-commence assailing the South. Let us stand against all such destructive doctrines; let us consider the questions which lie behind the Presidential election; let us exercise our sound conservatism, and reject the nominees of that desperate party, who are now time serving on this great question of the Compromise; covering up their causes of dissent for the unholy purpose of gaining "the spoils;" burying for the moment their bitter hatred of us and our institutions; that when the offices are obtained they may break out upon us again with tenfold fury, from the "vantage ground of power and place and the whole patronage of the Government, which will be under their control in case of Locomo success.

Following another paper, we stated that all the North Carolina members voted for suspending the rules, except Mr. Caldwell, who was absent. This was a mistake.—On examining the list of yeas and nays, we find Messrs. Ashe, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, Stanly and Venable in the affirmative.—Messrs. Clingman and Daniel in the negative, and Mr. Caldwell absent.

GEN. BUTLER OF KY. The Raleigh Times alludes to Gen. Wm. O. Butler as the Free-Soil candidate for President. We challenge him to present one particle of proof to sustain the allegation—"Goldsboro' Patriot."

It is too fast, perhaps, to give that appellation to Gen. Butler; though we do not recollect, and cannot find any such phrase in the two last Nos. of our paper. There is no candidate for the Presidency, as yet.—Gen. Butler seems likely to be the favorite of the free soilers and barnburners, and is distrusted by his Kentucky friends, as we learn from Democratic authority.

We clip from our last the following, which was among the news articles:—"Gen. W. O. Butler, an incipient candidate for the Presidency, has written a letter to Mr. Breckinridge, a member of Congress from Kentucky, avowing himself in favor of all the compromise measures, and shaking off all suspicions of Free Soil. As the reader will remember, this is the "General" Butler that was not elected Vice President when he ran in company with "General" Cass, in the last Presidential campaign."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

From Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, we have received the January and February Nos. of this popular Magazine, which we cannot too highly commend to public attention and patronage. Also, the January No. of the London Quarterly Review.

The Prospectus of the valuable Reviews, Magazines, &c. republished by Scott & Co. may be found in our columns to-day, to which we refer our readers, on this occasion, for information. Address Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton, entrance 54 Gold, New York.

We learn from the Wilmington Chronicle that the laying down of the T iron on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, was completed on Wednesday last. It is now said by passengers to be the best road in the United States.