

Our thanks are not tendered to the Hon. L. D. Campbell, M. C. for a copy of William H. Seward's speech on behalf of the Exiled Irish Patriots. We have nothing to say about them—and don't want to. Arch-Arch-Bishop's speeches on any subject his words have no weight with us, be his cause what it may.

**THE METROPOLITAN.**—Among the funny papers going, the Metropolitan is one of the best, and certainly the cheapest. We were much pleased with some of its cuts.—Monthly, 50 c per annum. Price and Balance, 87 Nassau St.

**VERY COMPLIMENTARY.**—A writer in the Southern Press, speaking of Ohio, says: "I am not surprised at any folly, absurdity or extravagance committed by this great lubberly State, which has increased so fast that it has outgrown its discretion. At this moment it breeds more pigs and pig-headed politicians than any State of the Union."

**WAR IN MEXICO.**—Reports were received in New Orleans, March 5, that Carvajal recommenced operations on the 19th Feb. and stormed and captured Camargo on the 20th. A later arrival throws doubt over the subject, as follows:

**REPULSE OF CARVAJAL.**—New Orleans, March 7th.—The Steamer Fanny has arrived from the Brazos, bringing very contradictory statements of Carvajal's movements. The American Consul had received information which was probably correct, that Carvajal had attacked Camargo, but had been repulsed, and obliged to retreat with the loss of his ammunition and artillery. Carvajal had about 500 men with him.

**CONNECTICUT.**—The Whig State Convention which met at New Haven on the 4th inst. adopted resolutions in support of the Administration and the Compromise measures. The New Haven Palladium states that the prospects of the party in that State were represented by the Delegates assembled to be satisfactory in the highest degree.

**DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY.**—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Standard, writing under date of March 1st, says: "There is a rumor in the city to-night, stating that from some cause our Minister to France has been given his passports; if true, it may lead to something serious—the cause is conjectured, but no two concur in opinion. The information, if it be true, will be authenticated in a few days."

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Arctic arrived at New York on Monday, with dates to the 25th Feb. In England the change of ministry absorbed public attention. Lord John Russell's resignation was accepted on the 21st, and Lord Derby, formerly Lord Stanley, as prime Minister and first Lord of the Treasury, formed a new cabinet on the 25th, with Mr. D. Russell as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Malmesbury, Secy of Foreign Affairs, &c. Generally speaking, the new Cabinet is favorably received. Reports prevailed, however, that the opposition would not vote the usual supplies until Lord Derby should announce the principles upon which the administration would act.

In France, the elections for members of the National Assembly would take place on the 29th February and 1st of March. The downfall of the English Ministry had caused considerable sensation in Paris. The demand of Napoleon for the destruction of the Waterloo monuments had created universal excitement in Belgium, and much energy was manifested in leaving the year's recruits and increasing the military force.

Diplomatic relations were about being entered into between Belgium and Russia.

**MARKET.**—The circulars vary as to the condition of the cotton market—some quote the market as inanimate, and prices a shade lower.

Brown and Shipley quote cotton quiet without any change in prices. Sales for the four days, including Tuesday, were 30,000 bales.

#### A FAIR PROPOSITION.

MOBILE, March 2, 1852.  
To the Governor of the State of Massachusetts:

SIR: I observe that one branch of the General Assembly of the State of Massachusetts has thought fit to appoint a committee to institute enquiry as to what action shall be taken to procure the restoration to freedom of the three negro men, who were a short time since sold at Galveston, Texas, under the laws of that State and purchased by me.

I happened in Galveston at the time these three negroes were detected in the act of kidnapping or abducting slaves from their owners. They were tried under the laws of Texas, found guilty and of course subjected to the penalty imposed by the law of that State. In the execution of this law, they were exposed, to public sale and I became the purchaser.

If the Legislature of Massachusetts, or the Abolitionists, are really sincere in their disposition to restore to citizenship and liberty these negroes, I will afford them an opportunity of doing so.

I, therefore, propose to this committee, or to the Abolitionists generally, if they will pay me the amount of money it has cost to reclaim a fugitive slave, in Boston, they can have these negroes. This proposition, I consider fair, liberal and just; and it will be regarded as a test of the sincerity of those who manifest such a lively interest in the welfare of this peculiar people.

My place of residence is Mobile.

I am, respectfully, your obedient serv't.  
Mob. Tribune.] SAMUEL QUARLES.

**COLUMBUS, March 5.**—In the Ohio Legislature resolutions to refer the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people were indefinitely postponed, by yeas 44, nays 38.

Notice was given of a bill to prevent the further settlement of negroes in the State.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian calls the present Temperance and anti-Temperance issue a war between the Maine-Jacks and Cogniacs.

#### BUCHANAN'S LETTER.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, (X.), dissects Buchanan's late letter to the "unfriendly" as follows: Mr. Buchanan's letter to distinguished citizens of Baltimore has produced quite a sensation here. It has been remarked that while Mr. Buchanan in speaking of the old issues, enumerates the National Bank, the Independent Treasury, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the veto power, he entirely abstains from giving an opinion on the tariff; though that measure is even now agitated by the Pennsylvania members in Congress. The inquiry is, are the democrats (since there is no issue on that subject) to stand on the Whig platform, or vice versa?

Mr. Buchanan also "unhesitatingly" reiterates that the democratic party must fall back on those "time honored principles" which have divided parties "from the beginning of the federal constitution;" and this has led to the inquiry whether it would be safe to go back as far as 1814. Great changes have evidently taken place in men's minds since that period, and it would be difficult now to construct a party out of materials no longer in use, or have been strangely metamorphosed all round.

**PRODUCTIONS OF MOORE.**—We have in our possession a flake of wool measuring full twenty-seven inches in length. It grew upon a sheep of the common breed, the property of our friend John B. Black, Esq., of Moore county. The animal was out in the range, and was not shorn spring before last, so that its fleece was of the growth of two years when taken off.—Is not such a production creditable to the sheep of Moore? We have an idea of sending it to the next World's Fair. It would make a garter for Queen Victoria, just as it is even tie with a good knot round our own republican leg.—Wonder if Wheeler will not mention it in his next edition along with the 30,325 bushels of Corn which he puts down as the product of old Moore?—It will afford him a fine opportunity of introducing another quotation from his favorite classics.

—superat pars altera curat,  
Lanigeros agitare greges.—  
Argus.

#### MR. BADGER.

As citizens of North Carolina we are much gratified at the zeal and ability with which Mr. Badger has sustained the true and conservative doctrines of the South in the United States Senate, since the Kosuth nomination and other kindred fooleries have taken possession of that once dignified body. While Cass, and Douglass, and Seward, and Hale; and others of the same stamp, have been playing the Demagogue, and trying to create excitement out of which to make political capital for themselves, no matter what woes might befall the country, our own true and faithful representative of the unpretending State that sent him, has stood upon the platform of the Father of his Country, and with stalwart arm hurled down the Goths and Vandals by which it was invaded. The whole Malinesbury, Secy of Foreign Affairs, &c. Generally speaking, the new Cabinet is favorably received. Reports prevailed, however, that the opposition would not vote the usual supplies until Lord Derby should announce the principles upon which the administration would act.

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#### FUN FOR DEMOCRACY.

The Washington Union takes up its text for a long article on the "Present posture of the Democratic party." Mr. Buchanan's admission in his late Baltimore letter, that "The Democratic party never was in greater peril than at present." The Union endorses the truth of Mr. Buchanan's statement in regard to the condition of the Democratic party. "The truth of the declaration cannot be gainsaid." Three months ago, in the view of the Union, the party was stronger than ever—now it is in imminent peril of an overthrow. "Our party," it adds, "has assumed no new position for which the people have withdrawn their confidence; nor have our opponents assumed any new position by which they have won the hearts of the people." Let us try this statement.

The mistake of the Union has been in considering the results of the recent elections as triumphs of the Democracy.—They were the triumphs of the Compromise. North and South, with a few exceptions, the candidates were elected who were supposed to be most friendly to the Compromise—saving in two or three States hopelessly fanatical or deceived. When Congress came together, the only point of party union or strength—the only question of immediate and urgent party interest—was the Compromise. The Democratic centre had claimed all along to be the best friends of the Compromise. They had proclaimed that President Fillmore could not be trusted to carry out his own policy. With these feelings Congress came together.—The Democratic Congressional Caucus was held, and the Free soil faction of the North, in league with the Secessionists, drove the Democratic centre to the wall. The Buffalo Conventionists had full swing in the caucus, and put down Messrs. Polk, Gorman, Bayly, and the whole Compromise strength of the party.

Then followed the reaffirmation of the Compromise policy by President Fillmore in his annual message, and its endorsement by the Whig Congressional Caucus. From that moment a paralysis seized upon the Democratic party, and from that moment "hope elevated and joy brightened" the crest of the Whigs. The Democrats withdrew from the caucus, and have assumed a new position, for which the people have withdrawn their confidence, and the Whigs have more distinctly and formally taken their stand on the Compromise policy of a Whig President. This accounts for the "great peril" of the Democratic party, a peril which cannot be overcome by any eleventh hour dodges of Mr. Fitch. Deathbed penitence cannot save them. Abolition and Secession are on the back of the "Democracy"—mastering it—guiding it—bound to triumph or fall with it. Meanwhile the Whig party, stripped of its fatal incumbrances, standing out nationalized, patriotic and united, planting itself upon the ground of the Whig Administration and the Whig Caucus, rallies the people to a decisive victory over Abolitionized and Secessionized Democracy.

In regard to the extraordinary letter of Mr. Buchanan, which furnishes the Union with the text for its political homily: it is funny, very funny, to hear an old double-faced Federalist, who would bleed out of his eyes, talk of the fundamental and "time-honored principles which have divided us from our opponents since the beginning!" This is capital—the best joke of the day. Mr. Buchanan then goes on to state what the Democracy must "inscribe on their banners" in a style that must amuse Young America beyond telling. "Douglas and the spoils!" is an inscription that will laugh to scorn "Buchanan and rigid economy." We think we can see the Democracy dividing on these points—Douglas carrying the day without a count, and Buchanan literally nowhere.

Republic.

**FROM SOUTH AMERICA.**—Contradiction of the Defeat of Urquiza.—Following extracts from the Journal of Commerce of Rio de Janeiro of 12th January, received by the bark Baltimore at this port from Rio de Janeiro of that month, completely refute the reports of General Urquiza's defeat, as lately published in the New York papers, and lead to the belief that the Liberating army will be ultimately successful, as there appears to be great disaffection towards Rosas, the important city of Santa Fe having declared against him: "The arrival yesterday of the English packet Prince, from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, brings us dates from the latter to 6th inst. at night, and Buenos Ayres to 4th inst. The accounts from the Parana are highly important and favorable. Gen. Urquiza crossed the Parana on the 24th ult., and has already arrived at Santa Fe with nearly all the liberating army.—This city had declared in favor of the allied forces and against Rosas. Capt. Jacinto Gonzalez, of the Rosista division, with 400 men and 3,000 horses had presented himself and joined the allied forces, and many were daily joining.

"The possession of the province of Santa Fe is of the greatest importance to the Liberating Army in a military point of view, as it separates all the other provinces from Buenos Ayres.

"When the Prince left Buenos Ayres, on the 4th, they were ignorant of the occurrences in Santa Fe.

"Among the Allied forces there was the greatest enthusiasm and good feeling.

"The advice brought to New York from Rio was no later than the above, and were merely a verbal report. It was impossible to have any later reliable intelligence from the seat of war than the above, as the English packet which brought it (the Prince) is a steamer. The story of the defeat of Urquiza must have been a Buenos Ayres fabrication.

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

**NEW ORLEANS, March 5.**—The American's news has been received. Holders of cotton are very firm, and in many instances demand 8 cents for strict middling.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

**IN SENATE, Wednesday, March 3,** the bounty land act, which had been returned from the House with amendments, was taken up and after debate the amendments were all rejected. The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up, and Mr. Dodge of Iowa addressed the Senate in support of it. He had not concluded when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Indiana Railroad bill came up, and Mr. Bennett addressed the House in favor of it. The bill was referred to the committee of the whole.—The House then went into committee, and took up the bill for the encouragement of agricultural manufactures by granting 160 acres of land to every head of a family.—Mr. Davidson of Pa., spoke in favor of the bill. The committee then rose, and the House soon after adjourned.

**IN SENATE, March 4,** a number of petitions, &c., presented; and a bill in relation to the passenger laws passed its third reading. The Iowa land bill was taken up; Mr. Dodge concluded his speech; and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, submitted the resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives of that State, in favor of preserving friendly relations with all nations, and entangling alliances with none, and opposing any departure from the principles by which they had hitherto been guided, which would involve the country in endless war; and declaring that it is the policy of the nation to preserve good faith, and to cultivate peace; which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. Bills were reported granting lands to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Wisconsin.

An amendment was proposed to the bill granting lands in Wisconsin, to the effect that two separate grants be made to Kentucky—one of 900,000 acres and the other of 500,500 in aid of contemplated railroads; and an amendment to the amendment was moved appropriating one million of acres west of the Mississippi in aid of the South Carolina and Tennessee Railroad; which with the bill were referred. The House went into committee on the bill granting lands to heads of families, when Mr. Breckenridge defended General Butler from allusions heretofore made by Mr. Cabell, and Mr. Cabell replied. Mr. Campbell commenced a speech, when the committee rose. A committee of conference was ordered on the Senate's disagreement to the amendments to the Missouri land bill; a bill authorizing appropriations to certain rivers and harbors was referred; and the House adjourned.

**IN SENATE, March 5,** a committee of conference was appointed on the bounty land law. After the presentation of petitions and memorials, the private calendar was taken up, some progress made, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House, the bill granting 160 acres of land to heads of families was taken up, and Mr. Campbell finished his speech. A discussion then ensued upon the Presidential election and every thing else, in which Messrs. Olds, Chastain and Campbell participated. Mr. Brown, of Miss. got the floor, moved an amendment, and the committee rose. The House then adjourned.

In the House on Saturday, the bill extending the time of payment of duties on railroad iron by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, called up a discussion involving the abrogation of duties on railroad iron.

Mr. Meade, of Va., explained the condition and prospects of the company, which commenced under disadvantageous circumstances; owing to which the road had been assumed by the State, upon condition that stock to the amount of \$400,000 should be subscribed. He begged gentlemen not to encumber the bill with a question that would effect its destruction. Several other members spoke on both sides. Mr. Clingman was in favor of abolishing the duty on railroad iron, and said he was glad to find so many members in favor of the measure; and when the proper time arrived, would submit an amendment to the tariff to that effect. He concluded by moving that the motion to reconsider the motion for a third reading be laid on the table, which was carried—yeas 84, nays 48.—The bill granting lands to heads of families was then taken up, and Mr. Davis, of Mass., took the floor, and replied to the speech of Mr. Rantoul, on a former day, exculpatory of himself, and entering at much length into the consideration of the local preferences and be guided in their choice by a proper consideration of the great interest of our Party throughout the entire State.

**Resolved,** That while we will cheerfully submit to a final decision of the Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, we cannot permit even the present occasion to pass, without an expression of our entire confidence in the Administration of, and the manner in which our President has administered the government, during the past three years,—a period never exceeded in danger to our national connection, or delicacy and difficulty in our foreign intercourse. We therefore, openly express our desire that Millard Fillmore be continued in the high office of President of these United States, and, associated with him as Vice President, we earnestly commend to the attention of the Whigs of the United States, the name of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, than whom no State of our Confederacy can present a more fitting candidate, in all the qualities of statesman and gentleman.

**Resolved,** That we recommend to the Whigs of the 9th Congressional District, that a Convention be held at Edenton, on Tuesday of the next Superior Court held there, for the appointment of delegates to the Whig National Convention.

**Resolved,** That the chair appoint twelve delegates to attend said Convention from this county.

Delegates were then appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

**THE GOVERNMENT CONSPIRACY CASE.**—It is stated that the grand jury at Washington have been engaged in investigating further charges against Mr. Levy, of a similar character to that upon which he has already been indicted.

#### WHIG MEETING IN ROCKINGHAM.

The Whigs of Rockingham County assembled at the court house on Thursday the 26th of February, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention, to be held in Raleigh. On motion of Dr. James, Dr. Currie was called to the Chair, and C. L. Glenn requested to act as Secretary. The object of the meeting having been explained, the Chairman selected Dr. James, Dr. Patrick, and Major Glenn, as a committee to retire and prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. During their absence, John A. Gilmer, Esq., being called for, responded in his "usual happy style," depicting in a lively humorous manner the "ridiculous absurdity of Locofoco pretensions." In the mean time, the committee having returned, the following resolutions were adopted by the Secretary, read and passed "nemine contradicente":

**Resolved,** That we approve of holding a Convention in the City of Raleigh as proposed, on the 26th day of April next, to nominate a Whig candidate for Governor, and that the Whigs of this county desire to be represented in said Convention.

**Resolved,** That the Chairman of this meeting appoint 8 delegates to said Convention.

**Resolved,** That we have the most abiding confidence in the ability, patriotism, and sterling integrity of Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States, and that we believe in his administration of public affairs, he has been surpassed in prudence, wisdom, and fidelity to the Constitution by no President since the days of Washington, and that he eminently deserves the confidence and support of all patriots throughout our country, and that we express our desire that he may be again promoted to the station which he now occupies, the duties of which he has discharged with so much credit to himself and benefit to his country.

**Resolved,** That in conjunction with a large portion of the people of the United States we believe that the ability, honesty and integrity of our distinguished fellow citizen the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, eminently qualify him for the office of Vice President of the United States, and that we express our preference for his nomination.

**Resolved,** That although we prefer the names heretofore mentioned, yet we will cheerfully vote for any good and true patriot and Whig who may be nominated.

John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, being loudly called upon by the crowd, gratified them "as Kerr only can," by one of those bold, stirring, eloquent appeals, for which he is so universally and deservedly noted. He called upon the Whigs of the State to rally once more to the standard and all would yet be right. He was followed by Messrs. Gorrell and Walker in the same spirited vein.

Delegates were then appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

#### MEETING IN NORTHAMPTON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Northampton county, held at the Court House, in the town of Jackson, on Wednesday, the 3rd of March, on motion of Col. Herod Faison, Sam'l Calvert Esq., was called to the chair, and John B. Odom appointed Secretary of the Meeting.

The Chairman stated briefly the object of the meeting. A motion was then made and adopted that he appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Whereupon Col. Herod Faison, David A. Barnes, and H. K. Burgwin were appointed to compose said Committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions; which, being read, were unanimously adopted, to wit:

**WHEREAS,** A Convention of the Whigs of this State is to be held at the Seat of Government on the 26th day of April next for the nomination of a suitable Candidate for the gubernatorial office, it is both respectful and proper, and in accordance with the feelings of the Whigs of this County, that their voice should be heard in that council.

**Therefore be it Resolved,** That a suitable delegation be nominated to represent the Whigs of the County of Northampton in said Convention and that this meeting appoint the same.

**Resolved,** That the Chair select thirty-seven delegates to represent us at said Convention.

**Resolved,** That the Whigs of Northampton meet their brethren in Convention with feelings of entire devotion to the general cause and willingness to suppress all local preferences and be guided in their choice by a proper consideration of the great interest of our Party throughout the entire State.

**Resolved,** That while we will cheerfully submit to a final decision of the Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, we cannot permit even the present occasion to pass, without an expression of our entire confidence in the Administration of, and the manner in which our President has administered the government, during the past three years,—a period never exceeded in danger to our national connection, or delicacy and difficulty in our foreign intercourse. We therefore, openly express our desire that Millard Fillmore be continued in the high office of President of these United States, and, associated with him as Vice President, we earnestly commend to the attention of the Whigs of the United States, the name of William A. Graham, of North Carolina, than whom no State of our Confederacy can present a more fitting candidate, in all the qualities of statesman and gentleman.

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#### FROM THE N. O. PICAYUNE.

Messrs. Editors—The exquisite beauty of the gem I enclose will, I am sure, secure for it a more prominent place than the poet's "shard." It is from a rich treasury of pure and lofty thought, and its touching simplicity mirrors the sweetness and tenderness of the young mother's heart.

#### MY CHILDREN.

I have two little darlings,  
With eyes of deepest blue,  
There's just a year between them,  
And the younger is not two.  
I watch their minds expanding  
With fond and earnest hope,  
Like fragrant little blossoms  
Whose petals daily open.

Frank says he's mother's rose bud,  
And little brother Willy,  
With skin like alabaster,  
Is my budding water lily.  
I call them both my mock-birds,  
For like music to my ear,  
Are their merry little voices,  
So silvery and clear.

What dew is to the flowers,  
The rainbow to the sky,  
Are these children to my pathway,  
Which they cheer and brighten.  
They fill my heart with gladness,  
With kindness and praise,  
They chase away my sadness,  
And leave no gloomy days.

Though many other blessings  
Around my footstep fall,  
My children and their father  
Are chief among them all.  
My life seems crowned with joys  
Whenever I look on them,  
And the brightest jewels  
Within the diadem.

Then blessings on my darlings,  
Bright blessings from above,  
To guard their tender boyhood  
From all the ills that move.  
Miss not a mother's love,  
Oh may my days be lengthened  
Throughout their early youth,  
To lead them in the pathway  
Of Honor and of Truth.

God grant to me His spirit,  
To guide their souls aright,  
To teach them by example,  
To walk "as in His sight."  
And when this life is ended,  
May all whom He has given  
United, form a family  
Within the courts of heaven.

Montgomery, Ala. March 5.

**ALABAMA SOUTHERN RIGHTS CONVENTION.**—The Southern Rights Convention adjourned this evening, after a session of two days. A series of Resolutions, containing the usual general principles, were passed. An animated and protracted discussion arose on the 16th Resolution, in substance as follows: In consideration of the fact that the people of Alabama and other Southern States had decided against resistance to the Compromise acts, consequently that the Southern Rights party would not press that issue, but would guard against the future.

This resolution was earnestly opposed, as a dissolution of the Southern Rights party, and an adoption of the Georgia platform. It was supported by Messrs. Buford, Yancy, Elmore, and others. A substitute was accepted, which modified the language in some respects, but was considered to amount to the same practically.

A resolution against the doctrine of intervention was adopted by the body. The other proceedings were of not much importance.

**HARRISBURG, March 4.**—The Democratic State Convention met here at eleven o'clock this morning. An immense number of spectators were present. The Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The Buchanan men are determined in their efforts in his behalf. Judge Ross, of Luzerne, was appointed Chairman. The contested seats of the delegates from the Erie and Crawford districts excited a warm and angry debate.

At the afternoon session the Hon. Wm. Hopkins was chosen permanent chairman, and the convention proceeded to vote viva Buchanan for a candidate to be presented to the National Convention. Buchanan received 97 votes, Cass 31, Houston 2, and Walker 2. On motion, the convention unanimously concurred in the nomination of Buchanan.

**The Maine Liquor Law Defeated in New Jersey.**—A long debate on a Law similar to the Maine Liquor Law was concluded in the New Jersey House of Representatives on Wednesday, when the bill was defeated—yeas 13, nays 46. The Trenton American says the "law was amply discussed, but was finally decided to be unconstitutional, impracticable, fraught with mischief, and out of its latitude."

**QUERY.**—We have noticed in the Journal and the Carolinian the proceedings of democratic meetings in Cumberland, Sampson and other counties, but have been unable to find any "declaration of principles." The meetings, indeed, nominated, we believe, Buchanan and Strange, and recommended a State Convention, &c. but did nothing more. Will our friend of the Carolina, who came down upon the Whigs of Cumberland "like a thousand of brick" for a lake procedure, explain this circumstance? If he cannot, will he favor us with a little wholesome denunciation of the Cumberland Democracy for disregarding what he calls their ancient maxim, "principia non homines?"—Observer.

**ROTATION IN OFFICE.**—The new Democratic Governor of Maryland has dismissed all the officers in that State (Whigs and Democrats) and appointed a new set out and out, of his own peculiar stripe.—This is the first instance, we believe, of the application of the rotation principle to a man's party.

**PHILADELPHIA, March 8th.**—Michael and Blair Shipnicks were arraigned this morning for the murder of Jacob Lehman, and plead not guilty. The Attorney General having withdrawn the 5th count of indictment, the defendants' counsel withdrew the motion to quash.

**NEW YORK, March 8.**—The Arctic brings intelligence that the Emperor of Austria has conferred the order of the Iron Crown upon Chevalier Schusslan, as a mark of approbation for his course at Washington.

**NEW ORLEANS, March 6.**—Intelligence has been received from the Rio Grande that Carvajal had attacked and captured Camargo, and had laid siege to Matamoros.

The Steamer Fanny, from the Brazos, is below, and will probably bring full and authentic particulars.

**THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.**—It appears that delegates have been chosen to the Whig National Convention from New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and California.

The States yet to choose are Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas. Delegates at large have been chosen from Wisconsin, and a few district calls have been issued in New York.

**NEW HAVEN, March 4.**—The Whig State Convention met here this morning, and was organized by the election of Alexander Hall as President. Green Hendrick was nominated for Governor, receiving 238 votes out of 300. Roger H. Mills was also nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, receiving 137 votes out of the 256 that were cast.

Thomas Clark was nominated Treasurer by acclamation; Mr. Turnbull, Secretary of State; Seth Strong, Comptroller; Delegates at Large to the National Convention—D. P. Tyler and A. G. Hazard.

#### THE MARKETS.

**FAYETTEVILLE, March 9.** Cotton 7 1/2; market quiet animated. The stock of corn is increasing; quoted at 80 to 90; wheat 85 to 90; Turpeentine, yellow dip and virgin 12 1/2; Spirits 27.

**WILMINGTON MARKET.** Corn, 3000 bushels sold at 63; fair stock on hand. Lard 10 to 11 1/2. Nothing doing in River Lumber. A cargo of 300 bushels of Calumet sold at 19 and 20, 50 days. About 11,000 bushels of Turpeentine sold on Friday and Saturday at 2 1/2 for soft, 1 1/2 for hard, a decline of 20 cents. Spirits 22. Turpeentine 12 1/2. Turpeentine sold from \$2 to \$4 per M. Sales of 1 M prime lard at 10, 50, 1 prime at 9, 50, 1 at 7, 50, 1 at 7, 1 ordinary small at 6, 50, 1 at 5, 50, 1 at 5, 30 or 40 rates unsold. Sellers refuse offers. Ashes heading 9 to 10. New York, March 8. Cotton in steady, sales of 4000 bales at 84 cents for middling uplands. Sales of 2,500 bushels red wheat at 97 cents, and 19,000 bushels mixed and yellow corn at 63 a 67 cents. CHALMERS, March 7. Cotton in firm, with an upward tendency. Sales yesterday of 1,700 bales at 63 a 64 cents.

**NEW ORLEANS, March 6.** Cotton yesterday was less active, buyers holding back. Sales 3000 bales. The exports to day were 23,00