

"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."—MILTON.

NEW SERIES.

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TERMS.

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ANTEDILUVIAN SHARK.

We copy the following "Fish Story" from the Goldsboro' Telegraph, with the remark that the length of one hundred feet is immense for a Shark...

"Professor Emmons has discovered the fossil remains, principally teeth, of twelve different varieties of the Shark, along the banks of the Cape Fear and the Neuse."

From the Argus.

RE-UNION OF THE PARTY.

Under this significant heading the Raleigh Standard, which has been for months prating of disunion amongst the Whigs...

"Our cotemporary of the Washington Union is devoting his energies of late, and very properly we think, to the important work of re-uniting the party with reference to the approaching campaign."

CONNECTICUT.

The Whig Convention of Connecticut, which met at New Haven on the 4th inst., adopted the following resolutions in support of the Compromise and the Administration.

"Resolved, That we reaffirm, as the cardinal policy of our land, the great measure of protection to American industry, of internal improvements and the principle of a just distribution of the public lands, whenever the country is out of debt, as vital to the prosperity of the country, and that a judicious system of discriminating specific duties in laying revenue is demanded, particularly at the present time, by the depressed condition of labor and capital."

"Resolved, That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual concession and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained inviolate, and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country."

"Resolved, That we gratefully accord to President Fillmore and his distinguished Cabinet the praise of conducting his Administration upon truly national principles, with high ability, integrity, and wisdom."

"The 'New Orleans Be'e' one of the staunchest Whig papers, has a long and eloquent article for Mr. Fillmore's nomination. His name it says is almost alone heard at the South. We quote: 'If Mr. Fillmore cannot secure a majority in the National Convention, the contest will ultimately be between Mr. Webster and Gen. Scott. In such an event, the feelings of the whole South will inevitably lead her to stand by the great Statesman of Massachusetts. The moment Mr. Fillmore is out of the question, Mr. Webster becomes our first choice. He stands upon the same platform; he is pledged to the same principles and policy. He has an everlasting claim to our gratitude and admiration. The duty of the South in the premises is therefore clear—Millard Fillmore first, Daniel Webster next, and Winfield Scott last.'"

"The females appear to adhere to Solomon's advice, and lick their young continually."

MEETING IN NEW HANOVER.

The Whig Meeting was held in the Masonic Hall in Wilmington, March 8. The following are the resolutions adopted. Delegates were appointed in accordance therewith.

The time is fast approaching when the citizens of North Carolina will be called upon to take part in an election of the deepest interest and most vital importance to the State; and to join in a Federal contest, the result of which must seriously affect, for weal or for woe, the peace, prosperity, and general happiness of our country at large."

We regard the "People" as the source of all political power. Exercising their electoral rights in such a manner as is becoming to freemen and republicans, they should require that all elections should be so conducted as to express their voice, and faithfully to carry out their wishes. To accomplish this, it is their right and duty to assemble in primary meetings—to discuss all matters of public policy—to express their views of the same; and to take such steps as will ensure their respectful consideration by the delegates to the general Convention."

We believe that the last election in North Carolina tended to the utter subversion of this cardinal principle—inasmuch as it did not express the voice of the people; but, in its results, tended to authorize and encourage the carrying out of certain measures which were in direct and positive disregard of their will. And whereas we have reason to fear that—unless the voice of the people shall command obedience—certain new issues will be forced on that party whose principles we cherish, which will tend to its defeat, and utter ruin in the coming campaign; therefore, we, the Whigs of New Hanover County, deeply impressed with the importance of the coming elections, both State and Federal, have unanimously

Resolved, That we heartily approve the course of public policy pursued by Millard Fillmore—that we have the utmost confidence in his skill, firmness, honesty, and political ability; and cordially recommend him for re-election to that office, the duties of which he has discharged with so much honor to himself, and usefulness to his country."

Resolved, That William A. Graham is already nominated in the hearts of the people of North Carolina; and, in presenting his name as our first choice for the Vice Presidency, we respond to the universal sentiment of the Whig Party in every Town and County in the State."

Resolved, That we can support no men for these distinguished offices, who will not openly and unqualifiedly endorse the Compromise measures of the last Congress."

Resolved, That we regard the "Constitution" of North Carolina as a sacred instrument—not to be tampered with lightly and unadvisedly—that our condemnation of the course of the Democratic Party, in the last campaign, proceeded from a deep, settled principle, which, in honor and good faith, we are bound to apply, equally, to Whigs and Democrats; and we hereby declare that we can support no man for Governor who will consent to degrade the Constitution to the level of an electioneering lobby."

Resolved, That the question with regard to the mode of amending the Constitution, has no legitimate connection with the office of Governor; and we protest against it as an issue to be sustained by the Whig Candidate."

Resolved, That we will support any good Whig for Governor who may be nominated on good Whig issues. But our choice is for the Hon. John D. Toomer, of Chatham, whose commanding talents will adorn the Executive Chair, and whose political honesty, and purity of character afford a sufficient guarantee of the success of his administration."

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint 20 Delegates to represent this County in the Whig Convention to assemble at Raleigh on the 26th of April next, and that the said Delegates be empowered to fill any vacancies among their number which may occur."

Resolved, That we recommend to the Whigs of the various Counties composing this Congressional, and this Electoral District, that a Convention be held in Wilmington on the 12th of May, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, and also an Electoral Candidate, and that Ten Delegates to said proposed District Convention be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting."

After the adoption of the foregoing, Mr. Loring introduced the annexed resolution, and it was adopted:

Resolved, That in regard to the amendment of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed."

MEETING IN ALAMANCE.

The Whigs met at Graham, March 3. Delegates were appointed in pursuance of the following resolutions:—

The Whigs of Alamance county, believing that the principles for which they are in common with the Whigs of the country, have long contended, are conservative of our institutions and have given prosperity and glory to the country, are determined to make every honorable effort to sustain and perpetuate those principles. In the elections for both State and Federal officers, which are to take place during the present year, they hold it to be the duty of Whigs to look to men only as the representatives of their principles, and all partialities should be made to yield to the success of these; they nevertheless have their preferences among the prominent men before the country, and will rejoice if their favorites shall be preferred as the representatives of the Whig party. That the wishes of the people may be fully carried out by the Whig Conventions, and that there may be united effort in our ranks, a free

declaration of our preferences should be made in primary meetings, and delegates chosen to express our views in the Conventions, Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the unwavering fidelity to the Constitution, and the eminent ability, both in the domestic and foreign policy, which have characterized the administration of President Fillmore, have secured for him our strongest confidence; and that we prefer Millard Fillmore to all others as the Whig candidate for the next President."

2. Resolved, That it is with the greatest gratification that we have seen the manifestations of partiality in different sections of the country for our fellow citizen, Wm. A. Graham, as the Whig candidate for Vice President. As it is but due to the South that one of her citizens should be placed on this ticket, we believe that no purer man, no truer Whig, could be placed there than William A. Graham."

3. Resolved, That we cordially approve of the proposition to hold a Whig State Convention in Raleigh on the 26th of April, to nominate a Whig candidate for Governor; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent Alamance county in said Convention."

4. Resolved, That we propose to our Whig brethren in Orange to hold a Convention at Hillsborough on Tuesday of May court, to nominate candidates to represent the two counties in the next Legislature; and that the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in said Convention."

MEETING IN PASQUOTANK.

The Whig meeting was held at Elizabeth city, March 2. Delegates were appointed, and the following resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, It is necessary and expedient that the Whigs of North Carolina should assemble in Convention for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Governor, and two delegates to represent the State at large, in the National Convention; and whereas, we view it as equally expedient that the Whigs of this District should meet in Convention to appoint a District delegate to said National Convention, Therefore,

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates to represent the Whigs of the county of Pasquotank, at Raleigh, April 26th, to select a gubernatorial candidate."

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the justice and patriotism of the Whig party, in whatever section of the State it is found; and we feel a moral assurance that the Convention about to assemble at Raleigh, will act with wisdom in the selection of a candidate for the suffrages of the party, we, therefore, forbear all expression of preference for the person who is to be our candidate for Governor, pledging our zealous support to him who shall be recommended to our choice; provided no new issues shall be forced upon us."

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whig brethren of the district, Gatesville as a proper place, and Monday, the 16th of May, as a convenient time for holding our District Convention."

Resolved, That the Chair appoint thirty delegates to attend the Convention to represent the county of Pasquotank therein."

Resolved, That "we regard the series of acts, known as the Adjustment measures, as forming in their mutual dependence and connection, a system of Compromise, the most conciliatory, and the best for the entire country that could be obtained from conflicting interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

Resolved, That the conservative policy pursued by the present Chief Magistrate, Millard Fillmore, throughout the time he has been called to fill the Executive chair, entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the whole country, and that it has especially endeared him to the Whigs of the South, and that he is emphatically the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina for the Presidency."

Resolved, That knowing the talents, conservatism and patriotism of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham; knowing his devotion to the principles of the great Whig party; we cheerfully recommend him to our brother Whigs of the Union, as, in all respects, well qualified to discharge the duties of the Vice Presidency."

ADVERTISING.—If there is any one matter more than another, says the N. O. Picayune, that should convince a man he is not fit for business, it is the possibility of his carelessness in neglecting to advertise. When a man can forget advertising, let him shut up shop. Men of all trades and professions, should take advantage of advertisements to make the merits of their wares known to the world. How much benefit might accrue to themselves and publishers, generally. Lawyers, authors, and artists are in this particular too modest. Our worthy disciples of Galen make no bones of telling the world the virtues of their medicine. Day & Martin might have lived and died in penury unknown, had they not themselves sung the praises of their unequalled blacking."

Our thanks are due to the Hon. George E. Badger for the Patent office Agricultural Report. It contains much information which will be valuable to Agricultural readers."

From the Richmond Whig. MESSRS. CASS AND DOUGLAS.

Et cantare pares, et respondere parati.

Among the sweet-souled men, whose all loving natures shed a perfume on the 19th century, Senators Cass and Douglas have acquired an enviable pre-eminence. At every passing tale of suffering, at each recurring instance of oppression in Ireland or Poland, whether the Russian Bear lay his heavy paw upon the trembling cossack, or the Austrian Eagle make a swoop at a Hungarian Count, this Arcadian couple at once erect their ears, snuff the far off atrocity, and make the air vocal with their sympathetic sorrow. The whole United States is but one vast sounding board, reverberant to their loud laments. "The wolf's long howl from Onolaska's shore," is but tame and muffled music compared with the hoarse din of their complaints. Strangely forgetful of the wonderful powers of deglutition and absorption, exhibited by themselves in regard to Mexico—altogether oblivious of the premonitory moaning of the mouth with which they gloated over the prospect of ultimately swallowing the whole of South America—they now foam with virtuous indignation at the display of a like morbid appetite for annexation in their counterparts, the Emperors of Russia and Austria. The little body of Douglas is spasmodic with grief; the immense periphery of Cass is tremulous with sorrow. At the bare mention of ill-starred Ireland or down-trodden Hungary, the bowels of their compassion are stirred within them, until the whole abdominal region glows with such intense inflammation, that all the mucous surfaces, from the tip of the nose to the terminus of the alimentary canal, are immediately or sympathetically involved."

Mr. Cass seems specially concerned; he presses his saturated handkerchief to his eyes with a mournful emphasis which Douglas can hardly equal. Like Cassandra of old, (that female Cass,) he prophesies through his tears, and talks "of graves and worms and epitaphs." The lamentations of Jeremiah are merry christmas carols compared with his mournful canticles. When he strikes the deep sorrows of his lyre, and proceeds to tell how "man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," we feel that his grief is as sincere and pungent as that of Dante. Quickly in the ex-tempore fancy, which forced Fillmore to exclaim in kindly phrase, "for God's sake, Lords, convey my trifling queen, for tears do stop the flood gates of her eyes."

But in enacting the part of a weeping philosopher, the Michigan Senator has a dangerous rival in the indomitable Douglas, who, like Hamlet in the grave of Ophelia, will "drink up Esil or eat a crocodile," rather than be out-wined or out-faced by his portly competitor. He too, in contemplation of the woes of outraged humanity, gives forth utterances, not unlike the voices that were heard at Raminh. His course on the intervention question shows how readily his deliquescent soul melts at a tale of sorrow; his speech seems steeped in a briny solution: his fine face appears mottled with grief; and if in truth, "Beauty's tears are lovelier than her smile," may it never be ours to see Douglas in the full bloom of cachinnation!

But what may mean his elegiac strains, what fearful prophecy lurks in his tearful lament over the fortunes of Ireland and Hungary? Stephen A. Douglas has a historic right to be dark and saturnine. Even a crocodile sheds tears, which might be mistaken for sympathy, when he beholds a tempting specimen of unctuous flesh at some inaccessible height above the waters of the Nile, and surely Cass and his competitor may be excused, if the constant sight of the White House stimulates their high-rynged indignation into unvoiced activity. It is only towards the close of a Presidential Olympiad, and the approach of a new election, that their sympathetic souls shout out in torrents of frothy eloquence, like intermittent springs which occasionally burst forth in paroxysms of fury proportioned to the long intervals during which they had ceased to flow. Let that election pass and the now dismal Douglas, cheering up, like David after his babe was dead, will twitter away as gaily as a tomtit, in a thorn bush, and the sturdy Senator from Michigan, laying aside the assumed garb of Lewis the lachrymose, will again be recognised as Louis Debonair, ready to join, if the occasion demand, in a merry stave to Old King Cole, that jolly old soul!

LADY FRANKLIN.—Of this high hearted woman, famous—in an age of women noted for many other things,—for that unswerving devotion of affection which is the most beautiful trait of female character, we find the following:

Eleanor Ann Porden was born in 1795. She early manifested great talents and strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, "The Veils," was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the "Arctic Expedition," which led to her marriage with Captain Franklin. Her principal work is the epic of "Cœur de Lion," which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness of imagination. She is done writing poems now, but her life is a lofty strain of that heroism which is the aim of poetry to celebrate."

Hon. Rufus Choate is writing a history of Greece, it is said, and Martin Van Buren a history of his own life and times."

LIFE OF AN EDITOR.

But few employments are so unfavorable to careful reading, mature reflection, and elegant composition, as those of an Editor. It is expected that he should not only read every thing, but it is expected that he should read every thing in advance of every body else, so as to guide the taste of others in the selection of all new books, periodicals, &c. Like a well constituted gauger, he examines the articles prepared for the public palate, and chalks the proof and quantity as indicated by his critical analysis. The rapid conning over of the work to be reviewed, and the still more rapid glancing over exchange papers, and the versatility acquired by the random exertion of the mind are favorable to anything but a connected train of thought. Every one who has been in the habit of writing much, knows that there are times when a quasi inspiration seems to come upon one; when conceptions come hot and glowing as from a furnace. Composition under the influence of such an afflatus, is but a pleasure. But when soul and body are wearied with long continued exertion, how hard to rouse the drooping faculties from repose, and command that intellectual energy which is necessary to the conception and production of a readable article! But, well, or ill, inspired, or fabled, the "copy" must be prepared, and so, like a reluctant school boy, he mounts the tripod. No friendly spirit comes to whisper a kind word of encouragement or suggest a luminous train of thought. The article is at length finished, greatly to his own relief, and perhaps to the one who reads it; for who can, like the unhappy Israelite in Egypt, make bricks with out straw? or to use a modern simile, who can draw sweet strains of music from an unstrung harp?

The Editor is justly entitled to your sympathy, kind hearted reader. His toils for your amusement are as laborious and as ceaseless as those of a convict on a tread mill. Surely, nothing but the pressure of poverty could ever induce any one to choose the wearisome profession. When, therefore, his efforts are found fault with; when the classic elegance and force of Macaulay are expected in a leader written amid the thousand perplexities that surround him, and his short earnings are rigidly noticed and set down against him, how kind is the conscientious world! how unkind the unfortunates Editor!

But the "unkindest cut of all," and one which many feel most acutely, is when he is not only blamed, but left—unpaid. That neglect takes away the sole remaining solace in his afflictions. Consider, good, kind, gentle reader, whether the "laborer is not worthy of his hire"—especially when it is a work that not only wears out his body, but wastes out the very freshness and youth of his heart."

Palmetto Banner.

TOLERABLE PIERCE.

POETRY don't seem to think much of those who do not have full confidence in him and his mission, who would like clearly to know to whom and what for their dimes are going. He is quite indignant on the subject, as the following extract from his speech at Covington, Ky. will show:—

"Let ambitious fools; let the pigmies who live on the scanty food of personal envy; when the very earth quakes beneath their feet; let even the honest prudence of ordinary household times, measuring eternity with that dimble, with which they are wont to measure the bubbles of small party interest, and taking the dreadful roofing of the ocean for a storm in a water glass; let those who believe the weather to be calm because they have drawn a night-cap over their ears and burying their heads into the pillows of domestic comfort, don't hear Satan sweeping in a hurricane over the earth; let envy, ambition, blindness, and pitiful wisdom of small times, artistically investigate the question of my official capacity, or the nature of my public authority; let them scrupulously discuss the immense problem, if I possess yet or possess no more the title of my once Governorship; let them ask for credentials, discuss the limits of my commission as a representative of Hungary. I pity all such frog and mouse fighting, Batra-homo machria, in the language of Homer."

SELF-WINDING CLOCK.—After years of mathematical labor and mechanical results, Professor Willis, of Rochester, has completed, and has now in constant operation, a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years of time, with unflinching accuracy, continuing in constant motion, by itself, merely requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components exist. So says the Rochester Democrat."

A PREDICTION.—Though not a prophet, nor the son of a prophet, the writer confidently predicts that if a European sun shall ever smile upon one Louis Kossuth, he will freely reveal his contempt for the people of the United States—even more emphatically, if possible, than he has done in many instances to their faces!—[Wash. Telegraph.]

The witty editor of the "Carpet Bag" touches the marrow of intervention in this little squib. The following toast, it says, was given by its Presidential candidate at the late celebration of the ancient and Honorable "The Massachusetts Volunteer Militia"—May their motto be, as it has ever been—eternal war, but no fighting."

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND BELGIUM.

The Paris correspondent of the London Mercantile Gazette, notices a remarkable and singularly significant change in the tone of Napoleon's official organ, The Monitor, upon the question of war with England. For some time past, the Elysée oracle has talked constantly of a collision between the two countries, as an improbable event; nevertheless which "the calamities" inserted by the foreign correspondent of English newspapers, and their audacious falsehoods, might one day precipitate. But of late the tone has changed. What was all but before is peace now, and the "Monitor" announces to the world that Louis Napoleon thinks of nothing but the inter alii improvement of France, and yearns to promote peace and good will between nations. This change of language, (says the Gazette) is the result of a visit, without some strong cause, and that cause is said to be embodied in the facts, authentically stated, as follows:

Within the last few days a dispatch has been communicated to the French government, from the government of Great Britain, to the effect that, in the event of a single French soldier entering the Belgian territory, the city of Antwerp, with its citadel and the forts on the Scheldt, would at once be occupied by an English army. It has been at the same time announced that the English occupation would be accomplished with the express sanction and concurrence of all the great powers of Europe, including Russia. It appears that the Russian government is giving its consent to this important measure, made it a special condition that King Leopold should at once dismiss all the Polish officers in his service—a condition, which was at once complied with."

This is certainly a substantial reason for the proclamation of pacific professions in the Monitor."

From the Telegraph.

Mr. Editor.—I see that several distinguished individuals have been spoken of as suitable candidates for the office of Governor of North Carolina, for any of whom I would most cheerfully vote, believing as I do, that they are true and able Whigs, and would add the Executive Chair of our State. But, Sir, will you permit me to suggest the name of one whose eloquence, ability, and known devotion to the Whig cause, would command the united support of the Whig party of No. Carolina? That man is HENRY W. MILLER. No man in the State has done more for the Whig cause than Mr. Miller. When Holden and Venables, and the Democratic party generally, proclaimed the abominable doctrine of secession as the cardinal principle of the Democratic Party, whose eloquent appeals were raised in defence of the constitution and the union of the States? Henry W. Miller's. This distinguished individual is known throughout the State as an eminent lawyer, a polite and accomplished scholar, and an able and fearless advocate of Whig principles."

It is obvious that the Whigs have a decided majority in the State; then if we wish to advance the Whig cause the cause of the country, and to beat the "little County Court lawyer" David S. Reid, we should bring out a man upon whom the Whigs would unite, and I venture my assertion that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. Smithfield, March 2d 1852.

INDIANA LOCOFOOD STATE CONVENTION.—The Indianapolis State Journal relate the following incident which occurred at the above named meeting:

Mr. Case, at one time connected with the Cincinnati Inquirer, introduced a resolution in favor of universal war, and of whipping all Europe into republicans, whether they wanted republics or not."

Mr. Case said that, "place Gen. Scott at the head of ten thousand American soldiers; and he would march to the gates of St. Petersburg." This remark called down thunders of applause, in which the whigs present joined. At this Mr. Hughes suggested that they intended to "send Gen. Scott to the head waters of Salt River, and could not spare him to go and whip Russia." "No matter for that," said the indomitable Case, "Scott could go to Salt River, and afterward whip Russia, and the balance of Europe thrown in." This did not sit very well with democracy. We heard that one of them swore that he did not come there to hear a whig speech."

ROME, N. Y., March 4.—The Oneida Whig District Convention met to-day in this city. Resolutions were reported pledging Oneida Whigs to the old principles of unity, and exhorting Gen. Scott, expressing a preference for him for President. J. C. Jones, of Tenn., was named in connection with the Vice Presidency. Palmer V. Kellogg was appointed a delegate to the National Convention, and George Brayton substitute."

GEN. CASS.—The Buffalo Commercial, on a survey of popular movements and indications, has reached the conclusion that General Cass is the only man among the older Democratic aspirants to the Presidency who has the least chance in the world for the nomination."

"Mr. Smith, you said you once officiated in a pulpit—do you mean by that, that you preached?" "No, sir; I held the light for a man what did." "Ah, the court understood you differently. They supposed that the discourse came from you." "No, sir; I only thought a light on it." "No levity, Mr. Smith."

GEN. SCOTT.—The Locoforecacy just now exhibit as much hatred and fear of Gen. Scott as did the British and the Mexicans in times gone by, and abuse him a great deal worse than either. The "Standard" pitches into him regularly, twice a week, with might and main. We look out daily for the charge that he is a "granny" and a "coward"—these being standing Democratic charges against every good Whig who has the misfortune to be talked of in connexion with the Presidency."

Greens. Pat.

"We were not prepared to hear that dissection had been 'ruling' in the democratic ranks at Washington." Standard. "Then you must be as hard to 'prepar' as a tailor's 'goose' is for the carving knife. 'Not prepared'!—He-m! take our hat, sir!—Mitt. Chron."