

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

A large and enthusiastic Whig meeting assembled on the 8th inst., in the Court House, when on motion of G. W. Baxter, Esq., Col. A. G. Logan was called to the Chair, and C. L. Harris, appointed Secretary.

J. G. Bynum, Esq., being called upon, addressed the meeting at some length, and concluded by moving the appointment of a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The chairman appointed Col. Jesse J. Webb, Robert McFarland, Andrew Flack, Jr., Robert McLean and J. G. Bynum.

While the committee were absent, Mr. Baxter was called upon and addressed the meeting. The committee returned, and through their chairman, Col. Jesse J. Webb, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is proposed to hold a Convention in Raleigh, on the 26th of April next, to nominate a Whig candidate for Governor: And whereas, we desire to cooperate with the whigs, throughout the State, in redeeming North Carolina from its present Democratic misrule, and in rescuing the Constitution from the polluting hands of designing demagogues. Be it therefore

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent Rutherford county in said convention.

Resolved, That having been the first county in the State to present the name of that firm patriot and eloquent advocate of Whig principles, JOHN KERR, Esq., of Caswell, for the office of Governor, and having always since been willing and anxious to sustain him, we again present him to the people of North Carolina, as the man who can redeem the State.

Resolved, That in the event the delegates appointed to attend the State Convention, shall not be able to be present, they be authorized to appoint substitutes.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint ten delegates to meet delegates from other counties in the District, at Asheville, at such time as may hereafter be designated, to elect a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and also to appoint an Elector for this District.

Resolved, That the firm and patriotic stand taken and maintained by MILLARD FILLMORE, in behalf of the Constitution and its compromise, entitles him to the gratitude of every lover of his country, and we therefore most cordially recommend him as a suitable person to be presented to the people of the United States, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. Geo. E. Badger, our Senator in Congress, in denouncing the new-fangled doctrine of intervention or interference in the affairs of the nations of Europe, and in sustaining the policy of George Washington, the father of his country, meets with our most cordial approbation and that the chairman of this meeting be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution, with our thanks, for his patriotic and statesmanlike course.

Delegates to the State Convention, appointed by the Chairman.

Gen. J. G. Bynum, C. L. Harris, G. W. Baxter, William Smith, Jr. Maj. Sam. Biggerstaff, Maj. B. Blanton, Col. Jesse J. Webb, R. McFarland, Esq., W. M. Shipp, Esq., J. B. Sloane, Col. J. M. Hamilton, B. Ledbetter, Maj. B. H. Padgett, Robt. McLean, Col. C. J. Webb, Gen. G. W. Logan, Col. W. A. Tanner, R. G. Twitty, M. H. Kilpatrick, and Col. M. O. Dickerson, and on motion A. G. Logan was added.

Delegates to District Convention: R. L. Gilkey, M. W. Davis, Col. W. H. Melton, Wm. M. Shipp, G. W. Baxter, J. W. Harris, Jas. Whiteside, M. Lynch, Toliver Davis and J. G. Bynum.

A. G. LOGAN, Chm.
C. L. HARRIS, Sec.

WHIG MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

A meeting of a portion of the Whigs of the County of Johnston was held in the town of Smithfield on Thursday evening, the 25th of March.

It was called to order, and on motion Major Ashley Sanders was made Chairman, and Col. Wm. H. Morning, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained, Major Nathan Williams, Jno. B. Beckwith and Lovell Eldridge were appointed a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. After consultation the Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

1. Resolved, That the able and patriotic manner in which Fillmore has administered the Government entitles him to the gratitude and confidence of the whole nation, and we do not hesitate to declare our preference for him over all others as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

2. Resolved, That William A. Graham will receive our most cordial support for the office of Vice President, should he be the nominee of the National Whig Convention, and we have every assurance which can be given by a faithful and patriotic performance of public duty, in times past, that we will do honor to the nation if called to that high post.

3. Resolved, That we approve of and are determined to stand by the compromise measures, as a final settlement of the slavery agitation.

4. Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of Nullification and Secession as wrong and unconstitutional and it is our purpose to sustain the laws, and aid in perpetuating the Union and maintaining the constitution of the United States.

5. Resolved, That as true Whigs desiring the success of Whig principles, we would sustain the nominee of the Convention, for Governor, whatever may be his views on matters of State policy, and we appeal to our Whig brethren throughout the State to rally around their time honored banner, and secure the electoral vote of the State to the Whig Candidate for the Presidency.

Delegates were appointed to the State and District Conventions; and a resolution adopted recommending that the District Convention be held in Raleigh on the 26th of April, or the succeeding day.

WHIG MEETING IN PERSON.

A meeting of the Whigs of Person county was held at the Court House in Roxborough, on Wednesday the 17th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig State Convention.

Upon motion James Holman, Esq. was called to the Chair, and G. D. Satterfield, Esq., appointed Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and upon motion, appointed a committee to prepare resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented and reported from the Committee, by E. G. Reade, Esq., who accompanied with a spirited address. They were then put and carried unanimously.

Whereas, a Convention of the Whig party has been appointed to be held on the 26th of April, in the city of Raleigh, to nominate a candidate for Governor of the State; and whereas, the Whigs of this county approve of the time and place and object of holding said Convention, and desire to be represented therein. Therefore, be it Resolved—

1. That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifteen delegates to represent this county in said Convention.

2. That we cordially approve of the Administration of MILLARD FILLMORE, in relation to our foreign and domestic affairs, and that we recognize in his sagacity, firmness and patriotism—in his sacred regard for the rights of other countries, and in his loyalty to the Constitution—the best safeguards for the prosperity and stability of the Union.

3. That we have seen with pleasure, the name of the Hon. Wm. A. GRAHAM, whose character and career are so justly deemed amongst the proudest monuments of our own State—suggested in connection with the office of Vice President of the United States. That whilst we will defer to the decision of the Convention, John Kerr, of Caswell, is our first choice for Governor of the State. That with a leader of such abilities and character—one so dear to all true Whigs for his able and disinterested advocacy of Whig measures, we cannot but anticipate for our cause a triumphant victory.

Delegates were accordingly appointed, and the meeting adjourned.

NEWS OF MR. DOUGLASS.

For the benefit of those "Southern Rights" men that have been nibbling at the bait thrown out by Senator Douglass, we copy the following extract from a speech of the Honorable gentleman, delivered in the Senate, on the 13th March, 1850.—(See Congressional Globe, vol. xxii page 369.)

Mr. Douglass then and there said, in reference to the action of Congress upon the territorial question:

"IT IS NO VIOLATION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY nor of Northern rights, to leave the people to decide the question for themselves. In this sense, no geographical section of the Union is entitled to any share of the territories. The Senator from South Carolina will therefore excuse me for expressing the opinion that all of his complaints under this head are predicated upon one great fundamental error—the error of supposing that his particular section has a right to have a due share of the territories set apart and assigned to it."

According to this, Congress may, in the opinion of this aspirant to the Presidency, prohibit slavery in the territories, and it is all right and proper! It will be remembered, also, that Douglass did not support the compromise measures till after the same were passed and were generally approved.

THE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE AT HURLGATE, N. Y.—While Professor Maillefort was engaged in blasting the rock called the Frying Pan, at Hurlgate, N. Y., on Friday, a terrible catastrophe took place, by which two of Maillefort's assistants were instantly killed, one fatally injured, and several seriously hurt, including the professor himself.

It appears that Mr. Maillefort, in undertaking his blasting operations, employs two boats, in one of which is contained the galvanic battery, and in the other are placed the canisters. Mr. Maillefort himself guides the former, while, on this occasion, was one of Francis life boats; while the latter is employed by his assistants. It also appears, that immediately before the occurrence of the explosion, one canister, which contained about one hundred and twenty pounds of powder, had been already sunk in the water by the assistants, and was fixed on the rock, while another canister was still in the boat. Mr. Maillefort, who is generally about forty feet from the boat containing his assistants, then approached them for the purpose of receiving the wire, which was attached to the canister that was sunk in the water. By some mismanagement or other, he was handed the wire attached to the canister in the boat, instead of that already fixed on the rock. Having removed to the proper distance, he then brought the wire in contact with the magnetic battery, the natural consequence of which was the explosion of the canister in the boat, while the charge in the water was not fired at all. The boat, of course, was instantly blown to atoms, and the men, three in number, were scattered in various directions; two of them being instantly killed, and the third shockingly mutilated.

The boat of Mr. Maillefort, who was accompanied by his brother-in-law, was also greatly damaged, and he himself thrown to a height of sixty feet in the air. Such was the violence of the explosion, that the effect was felt all around the neighborhood to the distance of several miles. Boats from shore were immediately raised, and scene of disaster, the dead and the wounded were picked up and brought to Astoria.

THE CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.—This event will take place on the 11th of April. The scene is to be one of great pomp. Twenty-five thousand troops and all the dignitaries of the Island are to be present on the occasion.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—At a recent conference of the churches in Croton, Mass., the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear marks of the flames, was brought to the meeting by a descendant of the martyr.

MR. BUCHANAN AT HOME.

The *Lancetian*, one of the most vigorous Democratic Journals in Pennsylvania, fills several columns of its last issue with the comments of other papers in the State, of the same party, in reference to the action of Mr. Buchanan's friends in the Harrisburg Convention. They concur in describing Mr. Buchanan as destitute of the confidence of the voters in his own locality, notwithstanding his studied and frequent efforts to win popularity; and they attribute the larger portion of the exertions that are made in his behalf to the manoeuvres of political tricksters. Looking at the broad line that now separates the Cass and Buchanan sections, and its tendency to become wider, they regard the defeat of Mr. Buchanan, in the event of his nomination, as certain. The West Chester *Jeffersonian* calculates the protest of the Cass delegates represented forty thousand votes, and remarks that the loss of one-fourth of that number would endanger Mr. Buchanan's local success. Reviewing the unimpeachable evidence of disorganization presented in these articles, the *Lancetian* arrives at a very gloomy, though very rational conclusion as to the prospects of Democracy in the State.

Wash. Republic.

The Raleigh Standard says that General Scott is "considering." Well, that's one good recommendation; we like a man of deep thought. But, the idea of the Standard is that he will be a long while "considering." Did it never occur to the Standard, that another distinguished gentleman requires some time to explain to the understanding of the people "his thoughts once matured"? How long has General Cass been considering his "Nicholson letter"—can the editor tell us?

But, suppose, after Gen. Scott has finished "considering," he should—as we have no doubt he will—come out in favor of the "Compromise"—what will the Standard say then? Why, just what it now says without "proof"—that General Scott is the "first choice of Gov. Seward." Well, for fear the Standard will not do it, we intend to tell you, in all probability, will be the first choice of Joshua R. Giddings, Chase, Rantoul and Preston King—men who boast that they are Abolitionists of the deepest die? And to whom reader, do you suppose we allude? Why, the nominee of the Baltimore Convention! If, then, Gen. Scott should be set aside because it is possible Gov. Seward will support him for the Presidency, what ought to be done with either of the gentlemen likely to be the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, supported as they would be by Giddings, Chase, Rantoul, King, and others of a like stripe!—*Wet. Herald.*

The Democratic State Convention met at Richmond March 25th. Mr. Cox, of Chesterfield, was called to the chair temporarily, and Messrs. William F. Ritchie, J. M. Daniel, and Brunet, were appointed secretaries.

The proceedings of the assembled Democracy were signalized on the threshold by a fierce and boisterous struggle between "Old Fogyism" and "Young America." Mr. Wise, the champion of the first-mentioned wing of the party, offered a resolution to the effect that a committee, consisting of one from each Congressional district, be appointed, by the delegations from the respective districts, to nominate the permanent officers of the convention.

The Young Democracy, for reasons best known to themselves, regarded this move as an attempt to stock the cards in favor of Mr. Buchanan; and accordingly, Mr. Claiborne, of Franklin, who is understood to be a warm partisan of Mr. Douglas, offered an amendment, the object of which was to leave the appointment of the committee on organization in the hands of the temporary chairman, and not, as proposed by Mr. Wise, in the hands of the delegations from the Congressional districts. A long and excited debate ensued, which lasted two days. The upshot was that Mr. Wise and the Buchananites were defeated by Claiborne and the Young America faction, the amendment being adopted, year 248, votes 261.

The convention appointed fifteen electors, with authority to the central committee to appoint two for the State at large; claiming for the State seventeen electoral votes. A series of resolutions were adopted. The first re-affirms the principles of the resolutions of 1798 and '99; the second declares that Congress has no power to appropriate directly or indirectly the proceeds of the sales of the public lands; the third declares against a protective tariff; the fourth affirms that the Federal Government should in its foreign policy adhere to the maxims of the Father of his Country, and the father of Democracy; the fifth re-affirms the resolutions of the Baltimore Conventions of 1844 and '48. No nomination was made for the Presidency, and the Delegates therefore are left free and untrammelled.

"LA, ME!" sighed Mrs. Partington, "there I have been suffering the agonies of death for three mortal weeks. First I was seized with a bleeding phrenology in the left hemisphere of the brain, which was exceeded by a stoppage of the left ventrator of the heart. This gave me an inflammation in the borax and now I am sick with the chloroform morbus. There is no blessing like that of health, particularly when you're sick."

The Whigs of North Carolina, among the truest, most reliable and most conservative men of the Union, are holding County meetings in all parts of the State, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to the State and District Conventions. The meetings are all well attended, quite enthusiastic, and so far as we have seen, in every one of them Resolutions have been adopted favorable to Mr. Fillmore's nomination for the Presidency. They are also quite unanimous in favor of the nomination of Mr. Graham for the Vice Presidency, and as a general thing avow a willingness to support the nominee of the National Convention.—*N. Y. Express.*

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—At a recent conference of the churches in Croton, Mass., the identical Bible used by John Rogers, the martyr, and carried by him to the stake, some of the leaves of which bear marks of the flames, was brought to the meeting by a descendant of the martyr.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Mail Steamship *Eurydice* arrived at Halifax on Friday with advices from Liverpool to the 13th, and from Havre to the 12th instant.

In the Liverpool Cotton market, a decline of 1-8d. is reported, but mostly on the lower grades and middling qualities; Fair Orleans is quoted at 5 3-8d.; Middling 5 1-16d.; Fair Uplands 5 1-4d.; Middling 4 7-8d. The transactions, for the week ending the 12th instant, embraced 58,000 bales; of which, speculators took 17,000, and exporters 4,000 bales.

The decline in Cotton is fully 1-8d., and in some cases 1-4d.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope had been received, announcing the close of the Kaffir war, by the unconditional submission of the Kaffirs.

On the re-assembling of Parliament on the 12th, the Free Trade question was broached in the House of Lords. Lord Lyndhurst addressed the House, and, in the course of his remarks, took occasion to denounce the efforts of the new Anti Corn Law League, whose agitation, he said, would lead to a dissolution of Parliament.

In the House of Commons, the Opposition, headed by Lord John Russell, had resolved to vote supplies for only three months, and, by that means, force a dissolution of Parliament.

FRANCE.—Decrees have been published, declaring that the prescribed oath to the Constitution and the President is indispensable, and that any person refusing to take such oath shall forfeit his seat in the Assembly. It is believed that Gen. Cavaignac will enter a chamber protest against this action of the President, and then retire from the Assembly.

By another decree, the exclusive control of education is to be hereafter exercised by Church and State, and all Professors' chairs in the Universities and Colleges throughout France are to be abolished.

The armistice of Paris is still progressing, and more political prisoners had been sent to Cayenne.

The opinion was prevalent that Napoleon would assume the title of Emperor on opening the Chambers, on the 29th instant.

"There is no use in mincing the matter; if the Convention of next month shall require its candidate to advocate a free Convention to amend the Constitution, the people of the East will not support him. We may as well understand each other in the outset, in order that future heartburnings and mutual criminations and recriminations may be avoided."

That is a fact—"there is no use in mincing the matter;" if the Whig Convention shall determine to send a gagged candidate into the field, or one who shall favor amendments of the Constitution by Legislative enactments, the Whig people of the West may look at him but not admire him. He won't take, and there is no use in trying it. This question of amendment has been forced upon the people, and they have now got the whole matter into their own hands, and they are going to manage it according to their own liking. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain many of the laws of our modern Legislatures, composed as they are of County Court lawyers and upstarts; the off spring of broken down party hacks and "swelled heads," lubberly "available" and cunning, selfish partisans; and any one that knows any thing knows, that a body composed of such members, is not the most competent for the work which is required to be done.—Since the Constitution is to be worked on, they have determined the job shall be committed to the hands of the wise, prudent and experienced in their midst; and it is a matter of too much importance to be covered up—hid—and not talked about in the approaching canvass, when they will be called on to give, indirectly, their sanction to a piece of tinkering undertaken by the last Legislature.—*Sals. Watchman.*

The usual luck of the Whigs has just been exemplified in New York. The Loco's carried nearly all the offices at the last State election. Mr. Cook, a Whig, however got a majority of the votes for Treasurer, and took possession of the Office. His adversary Mr. Welch, by virtue of an information in the nature of a *quovarranto*, has just turned him out and taken it himself. A long list of Whig votes were unfortunately for Jas. A. Cook, instead of Jas. M. Cook, and these being thrown out, left him minus. Our friends of the *Observer and Old North State*, will discover in this incident, another exemplification of what may be considered a fact, that "the Devil takes care of his own."

WIL. HERALD.

A MODEL SPEECH.

The following is an extract from a speech of General Bancroft, in favor of 54 40—

"Mr. Speaker—when I open my eyes, and look over the vast expanse of country—when I see how the yeast of freedom has caused it to rise in the scale of civilization and expand on either side—when I see it growing, swelling, roaring like a spring freshet—I cannot resist the idea, sir, that the day will come when this great nation, like a young school boy, will burst its straps, and become entirely too big for its boots. Sir, we wait elbow room—the continent, the whole continent, and nothing but the continent—and we will have it. Then shall Uncle Sam, placing his hat upon the Canadas, rest his right arm upon the Oregon and California coast, his left upon the eastern sea-board, and whittle away the British power, while reposing his leg like a freeman upon Cape Horn! Sir, the day will—the day must come."

FISHERIES.

Owing to the cold weather for the last few days; and a heavy freshet in the Roanoke, the fisheries have not done so well.—Those upon the Sound are improving; and should the weather prove favorable, they will doubtless do a good business during the season.—*Villager.*

The remains of Ferdinand Harris, who fell in a duel, some two or three years ago, upon the Banks of the Dismal Swamp Canal, arrived here a few days ago, on their way to Greenville, the former residence of the unfortunate deceased.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1852.—The jury in the case of the Skupinskie came into court this morning with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.—The prisoners seemed to be fully aware of the peril of their position, and watched the jury, as the verdict was pronounced, with the closest attention. Mathias, who has, throughout the trial, maintained a hardened composure, became as pale as death; while Blais gave evidence, by his inflamed eyes, that he had been weeping bitterly.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—Our municipal election came off on Monday under the new charter, and the Whig ticket was successful over both the Democratic and Independent.—Mr. Crossman, the Whig candidate for Mayor, was elected over Mr. Lewis, by about fifty majority.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Mr. Buchanan, says the *Charlottesville Advocate*, has attempted to introduce a new issue in the Presidential canvass. In a recent electioneering letter, he says:

"These expenditures (of the Federal Government) have now reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per annum; and, unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of the Democracy of the country may, in the course of a few years reach one hundred millions."

To hear Mr. Buchanan talking about economy in the expenditures of the government is really funny. It reminds us of a certain personage rebuking sin. But—the impudence of the thing surpasses belief.—Does the honorable gentleman suppose that there is a child in the land who does not know that the great increase of our expenses is a legacy from the Polk Administration, of which Mr. Buchanan was chief? Not only so. We have good Democratic authority for saying that the Democratic party is now responsible for the large expenditures of the government Mr. Borland said in the Senate, on Monday.

"Upon what grounds can the Democratic party ask a change of administration, the old issues being out of the question? Certainly not on the ground of lavish expenditures of the public money, because they having the majority in both houses, could have controlled those expenditures by refusing the appropriations. No man of the Democratic party at the next election can go before the people, and ask a change of administration on the ground of the increased expenditures of the government."

These Democratic doctors disagree, and we will leave them to settle the difference between them.

PENNSYLVANIA WHIG CONVENTION.—The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania assembled at Harrisburg on the 25th instant, and was permanently organized by the election of the Hon. William Jessup, of Susquehanna county, as president, with numerous vice presidents and secretaries.

Mr. Jessup, on taking the chair, returned his thanks, urging, in a forcible manner, the importance of harmony and conciliation.

A committee of thirteen was appointed to draft resolutions, and the convention took a recess.

When reassembled, on motion of Mr. Kileinger, the convention proceeded to vote *in vacuo* for a Presidential candidate, which resulted in General Scott receiving 113 votes to 5 as the nominee of the National Convention.

Ex-Governor William F. Johnston, Morton McMichael, and John C. Kunkle, were then elected senatorial delegates to the National Convention.

"LONG MAY IT WAIVE!"—General Wayne announced to General Washington the victory of Stony Point thus laconically:

STONEY POINT, 2 o'clock A. M. }
July 16, 1779. }
"Dear General:—The American flag waves here!"
Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAYNE.

ESQUIRE.—The question is often asked, who is entitled to the title of Esquire, in the United States, according to usage?—The answer is plain—every man who has taken to himself a wife!

Just so. And the rest of mankind are nothing more than Majors and Colonels, and so forth.

GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

The North Carolinian thinks that the Whig Meeting in Moore was in a fog as to where its delegates were to go—and hence, its reference to a convention of the *Whig or Union Party*.—Did the Carolinian ever hear of a certain set of delegates that were appointed to represent the respectable county of Edgecombe in a Democratic State Convention in Raleigh. They set out for the City of Oaks in high glee, [so the story goes,] "full of the fundamental principles of Democracy;" but when they reached the fork of the road there was not a man amongst them who could read the sign-board. The consequence was, they took the wrong track and never got to the Convention at all. Long after the body had adjourned they were heard of in Nash, drinking brandy and fighting chickens.

N. C. ARGUS.

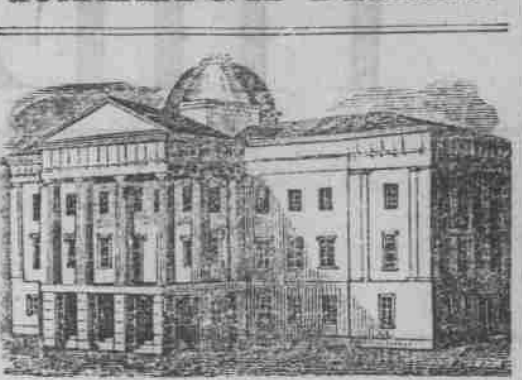
FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.—Wilmer and Smith's European Times discourses as follows of the relations of France and Switzerland, and other matters:

"Every day increases the anxiety which prevails respecting the affairs of Switzerland. The claim made by the French Government for the extradition of a few political refugees from Switzerland, is merely the pretext for ulterior designs. M. Beuret, the Inspector General of Lyons, continues at Paris, and is in constant communication with Louis Napoleon. From the concentration of troops in the Southeast of France, there is little doubt that some serious military movements are contemplated. An armed intervention with the occupation of Geneva and Faud by the French, and of Ticino by the Austrians, is evidently meditated, if not resolved upon."

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RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY APRIL 3, 1852.

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

Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Ala., is our General Travelling 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 Travelling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Percin Locke, George P. Button, Joseph Button, D. R. Goodin, William J. Coxe, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson.

Receipts from either of the above will be good.

WAKE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Wake County Agricultural Society met at the Capitol on Monday last. It was a very respectable meeting mostly of the farmers of the county; Maj. C. L. Hinton presiding. Able and instructive addresses were delivered by Alpheus Jones, Esq., and the Rev. Dr. Richard M. Mason. Brief but interesting remarks were also made by Messrs. William Boylan, Willie Pope, W. F. Collins, L. O. B. Branch, and Dr. Hicks. A constitution was adopted, and officers appointed for the ensuing year; and the society adjourned to meet again at May Court.

STATE POLICY DISCUSSION.

Our readers will find scattered over our columns, some articles from other papers, which may interest them. We leave all concerning this subject to the wisdom of the people of the State—intending to maintain the positions we have taken, on all suitable occasions. We may as well have no State constitution, as one liable to alterations at any time when it may suit a party in the State, and a minority party at that. If the people of the State intend to submit to it—if the Whig conservatives choose to surrender power on such terms, and give up their party organization, to be run over by Loco-foco innovations, much as we may regret to see it, we shall be compelled to submit.

We believe that a majority of the people of the State desire amendments to the constitution; and we prefer to make one of the whole concern. If the people are dissatisfied with their present constitution, it is their undoubted right to change it; and our preference is to trust them with it rather than the Legislature. That's our whole ground.

So far as the coming elections are concerned, we have all along indicated the course which, in our best judgment, the Whig party should pursue. If we are wrong, the State convention can set us right; and we shall sustain, as far as we can, the policy they recommend; deeming it not at all likely they will oppose the Convention mode of amending the constitution. But whatever be their action, on this subject we are free; nor will our efforts to bring about a Free Convention for the reform of our constitution cease, until this question is settled by the people, one way or the other.

ATTENTION IS CALLED to an article from the *Neucherman*, on our first page, on the subject of agreement among the Whigs of the State in respect to Free Suffrage and Reform. To all sincere and well meant efforts to produce unity of action in the Whig party, our columns are open. We might say much as to the particular views presented; but as we favor an open and unrestricted convention, it is perhaps best to content ourselves, at present, with a general reference to the article, that our readers may judge for themselves. The whole difficulty may turn upon the only points proposed to be reserved; and in that case, all we may say now would be thrown away.

SUPERIOR COURT has been in session all this week. No cases of great public importance have been tried, though the usual number of indictments for assaults, disorderly houses, &c. have occupied the time of the Court. A negro named Mitchell, charged with murder, was examined by a jury selected for the purpose, by whom he was pronounced insane, so that he was not arraigned, and has been left in jail. Judge Dick presided at this term.

In one case before this Court, indictment for disorderly house, we learn the defence set up was, that it was not a nuisance of a noisy character, so as to disturb the immediate neighborhood—it was alleged that a man riding along the street could not hear it. We have never understood, that in these cases, the nuisance consisted in the noise. A dirty, filthy grog shop, where white men, free negroes and slaves assemble to drink and gamble, we conceive to be the worst nuisance in the land, albeit no positively noisy riot may ever occur in the place—and surely, in a slave country like ours, all the other facts being proved, the mere circum-

stance that people in the street would not be disturbed by the noise, should not suffice to screen the corrupter of slaves and the trader on the vices of free negroes and dissolute white men from a punishment heavy enough to break up his unlawful establishment. There are many nuisances which are not noisy at all. An unhealthy stench is a nuisance—immodest exhibitions of whatever kind, are nuisances; and, noise or no noise, we must believe every shop or dogger, where this indiscriminate trading with and gathering of negroes may be allowed, are nuisances in fact and in law, and the peace and good order of society require they shall be abated.

What are our Magistrates and Commissioners and Police officers about, that so many of these unlicensed grogshops are doing business around us? Why is not the law enforced, and indictments sent up, not only in one or two, but in dozens of cases?

THE COST OF IT.

The *Goldsbore* Republican and Patriot, in the course of an article upon the Convention Question, makes the following assertion:—"The expense of a Convention will not be less than \$40,000." &c. The last session of the General Assembly was a long one, about 70 days, we think, and the cost for pay of members, clerks, &c. according to the Comptroller's statement, was \$45,685. We are curious to see how that print will support this assertion, by any calculation within the range of figures; for surely a very wide mistake is committed here. The Legislative mode of amendment is far the most expensive—one single amendment, by legislative enactment, will cost more than a Convention of the people, by which the whole constitution may be amended and revised. In the speech of Mr. Foster in the last Legislature, he gave the following account of the expense of Legislative amendments, and the cost of the Convention proposed by his bill, on the basis of the House of Commons:

"Well, sir, let us endeavor, in the first place, to form a rough estimate of the cost of amending the constitution by legislative enactment. The Legislature of North Carolina costs the State per day \$560, apart from the public printing, fuel, stationery, &c."

Again:—"Let us look at the cost of one amendment by this method, under the most favorable circumstances. I have said the Legislature costs, apart from public printing, stationery, &c. \$560 per day. Say, then, that the bill receives, after being discussed for one week, which all admit to be a very short allowance, the required three-fifths. It has then cost the State \$3,360. Well, sir, allow four days to its discussion, at the succeeding Legislature, when it is brought forward to receive the two-thirds vote. That will cost \$2,240, which makes the sum spent for the passage of one single amendment through the Legislature, \$5,600; and