



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY APRIL 23, 1853.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. A. W. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lott Edwards, C. M. L. Wiseman, and H. J. Thomas.
 Mr. Henry M. Lewis, Montgomery, Ala., is our General Traveling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by C. F. Lewis, James O. Lewis and Samuel D. Lewis.
 Mr. Israel E. James, No. 182 South Third Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Porin Locke, George P. Burton, Joseph Burton, D. R. Goslin, William J. Coxey, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson.
 Receipts from either of the above will be good.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

MONDAY NEXT, the 26th, has been fixed by general consent for the meeting of this Grand Council of the Whig party. We trust the attendance of delegates will be large; and that they will all come up, prepared to meet their brethren in a kind, frank, conciliatory spirit, and governed by a sincere desire to promote the honor and welfare of the State by the adoption of such measures as may result in a general stampede of the trespassers upon the body politic now in office, and the placing better men in their stead.

The Whigs of the State are united upon National politics; and they are prepared for and desire the nomination of Fillmore and Graham. We believe every Whig meeting adopted resolutions in their favor—and, reflecting faithfully and truly the popular will, the Delegates will only have to give voice and embodied form to the foregone conclusion arrived at by the sturdy Whigs of the good old North State. This need not employ time. A few plain, practical resolutions will serve to define our position. We want no generalities—no abstractions—no wire-drawn distinctions—no long discussions on our theory of Government—no long essays on the respective rights of the National and State Sovereignities.

As to State policy, our views have been fully expressed heretofore, and are so well understood, that no remarks from us are necessary, under this head. We trust Whig principles will be suffered to govern in the Convention. Let us consult the popular will and faithfully carry it out. It is not for us to prescribe for the people this or that measure of reform,—nor to propose any limit to their sovereign will. If the sentiments of the people, or of the great majority of them, should be in favor of Reform by Convention, no sectional feelings should stand in the way of the ready deference which it is the duty of republicans in a popular government like ours to pay to the voice of the people. It is for the Locofoco party to dictate the measure of Reform and the mode by which it is to be effected. Republican Whigs know better the value of their principles and the usages of a free government. Let us take our stand upon the broad platform of popular rights; and we shall overthrow the unscrupulous partisans who have dared to trade and traffic upon the constitutional law.

We look with much interest to the action of the Convention next week: the honor and prosperity of the State are closely connected with the results which may follow—and we again invoke a patriotic and fraternal spirit to govern and guide in all things during the session of the Convention.

WHIG MEETINGS.

We should have been gratified had we been able to publish the proceedings of all the Whig meetings in the State; heretofore, we have given those of three or four every week; but they have crowded upon us seven or eight at a time, now, and the State Convention, in reference to which they were mainly held, will overtake us, before it is possible to find room for all.—We must stop, therefore. They all speak one language, we are happy to say. Fillmore and Graham—the finality of the compromise measures—opposition to Locofocoism, Filibusterism, Intervention and all the abominations of the enemies of our country—and unwavering devotion to Whig principles—these are the sentiments of all the resolutions of all the meetings. The Whigs are right as a rivet on all National matters—the great heart of this party is sound in the core—and its pulsations therefore are strong and reliable as ever.

The Whigs of Lenoir nominated Fillmore and Graham, and recommended H. W. Miller, Esq. of this city, as the Whig candidate for Governor. Their resolutions are excellent in tone and spirit, declaring the compromise measures a finality, and expressing unabated attachment to Whig principles.

The Whigs of Franklin designate that

able, fearless and uncompromising Whig, John Kerr, of Caswell, as their first choice for Governor; nominate Fillmore and Graham, and approve of the course of the Hon. G. E. Badger upon Kosuth and Intervention. The same list of delegates was appointed for the State and District Conventions.

The Whigs of Surry approve the compromise measures; nominate Fillmore and Graham for President and Vice President; and John Kerr for Governor; and were addressed by John A. Lillington, Esq. of Davis, one of the most able and gallant Whig champions in the West.

The Whigs of Mecklenburg recommend James W. Osborne, Esq. for Governor; are in favor of an open convention for amending the constitution; nominate Fillmore and Graham; and recommend Wheeling or Louisville as a place more eligible than any other point spoken of for the meeting of the National Convention.

In Union, acquiescence in the compromise was re-affirmed; Fillmore and his cabinet approved; James W. Osborne nominated for Governor; and the Whigs will support either Fillmore; Webster or Scott for President, as the Convention may see proper to nominate, and Graham of North Carolina, or Crittenden of Kentucky for Vice President.

The Whigs of Anson leave their delegates to the State Convention untrammelled; but express their preference for John Kerr for Governor; regard the Adjustment measures as a final compromise and settlement of the slavery question; nominate Fillmore and Graham; and approve of the course of Senator Badger. The meeting was addressed by John W. Cameron, Esq. of the Argus.

The Whigs of Yadkin have nominated Fillmore and Graham and Kerr. We believe we have not seen these proceedings.

In Montgomery, Fillmore and Graham were nominated; Hon. John D. Toomer was recommended as the Whig candidate for Governor; and delegates were appointed to the State Convention. The following resolution was adopted with respect to State policy:

Resolved, That in reference to any amendments to the Constitution of our State, the Whigs of Montgomery will cordially support such as may provide for the unrestricted exercise of the rights and privileges of the Freedmen of North Carolina; but they do not approve of Legislative tinkering in making amendments to the Constitution—knowing the strong tendency which legislative bodies have to act under party influences. They would therefore prefer that the people should make these amendments themselves, by assembling in open and unrestricted Convention for the purpose—when other amendments of equal importance might be made by them.

All these meetings speak a good language—there is unity of sentiment and purpose here—very much of it—let the delegates come here with such feelings and carry them out in action, and what can hinder the triumph of the Whigs of North Carolina? Nothing in the power of our minority adversaries.

SENATOR MANGUM.—Our readers are referred to the substance of a late speech defining his position as to the Presidency, &c. It is his intention to support the nominee of the National Convention; and we are put in possession of his decided and emphatic judgment as to who that nominee should be, under all the circumstances of the case. It could serve no good purpose, we know, for us to draw a comparison between the incumbent of the Presidential chair, and the glorious old soldier of a hundred splendid victories, with whose great deeds no man's on earth is worthy to compare—but the hearts of our people are filled with the President who has been true and faithful to us, and our's,—and it is upon him we wish to confer the highest honor upon earth—to his worthy and tried hands we desire to commit, for four years, the peace, no less than the prosperity and happiness of the country, so far as his high office may enable him to promote all these.

We speak for the Whig party of the State when we say, that we can see no reason under Heaven why Southern men should consent to any waiver of the strong claims of Mr. FILLMORE in favor of any other man. In the National Convention, there will be cast (for we assume Southern Whigs everywhere to be united in these views) one hundred and twenty votes or thereabouts, for MILLARD FILLMORE'S nomination; and there's not a Southern Whig State that there's any doubt about carrying for him. We understand Senator Mangum to insist strongly upon the availability of GENERAL SCOTT; which we admit; no less than his great claims upon the country. But we are well satisfied with our Northern President, and we desire to place upon the ticket with him our distinguished fellow citizen, W. A. GRAHAM, whom North Carolina has always delighted to honor, and to whose sterling worth, faithful services, and noble character, the whole Union bears testimony.

This press is pledged to support the Whig nominees; but it is our duty, at this time, faithfully to reflect the public opinion of our people. As we cannot agree with the views enunciated by our Senator, we must say so, respectfully, but freely, and at once. It is quite likely that General Scott would receive the vote of North Carolina, in the event of his nomination.

MR. GWIN (by leave) asked the Senator from North Carolina whether he was authorized to say that General Scott approved the Fugitive Slave law as it had passed; and whether, if elected, he would execute it as it had been executed by the present President; and whether he would oppose all efforts of attempts to repeal or modify it?

MR. MANGUM said that he had had no conversation with General Scott on the subject of the Compromise since the time when the omnibus was pending. He was not authorized to say that General Scott approved of all the features of all the several acts comprising the Compromise.

MR. GWIN said the answer was just what he expected. The gentleman was not authorized to say that General Scott would execute the Fugitive Slave law as it had been executed by the President; nor that he would oppose its repeal or modification.

MR. MANGUM said that no President could be elected who, without becoming perjured, could refuse to execute all the laws of the United States. If General Scott should give the pledge required, the gentleman would not vote for him.—Mr. M. then referred to the Kane letter, and other Presidential documents, and spoke disparagingly of asking or furnishing any such pledges on the eve of an election.

MR. GWIN said that if the nominee of the Democratic Convention should refuse to pledge himself in writing to the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, he would not vote for him.

MODEL FARM.

We clip the following article from the Warrenton News. If the Editor wrote it, (so useful are the lessons it should teach,) we would willingly go ten miles to do him honor, and he will consider Lis' shak-er particularly, by us. A more faithful North Carolina picture never was drawn, (the more the pity.) Omitting the first paragraph, we quote:

"Let us take our stand here and observe our model farmer as he makes preparation to commence his work. We shall have enough to entertain us if we note the form of the various implements he uses, and indulge in speculations on their adaptedness to the end he aims at, or should aim at, namely, breaking the earth thoroughly for the reception of his crops. And first we shall see at a glance that his ploughs are all home-made. He scorns the idea of hitching his horse to a blue or red plough; it saves too much of book-farming, which he looks upon as all humbug. It is the prevalent idea among many farmers, and one upon which they always act, that any body can make a plough. They presuppose no mechanical skill, no experience in the use of carpenter's tools. Any body can make a plough. Now observe the ploughs about to be put in use; the beam is straight or at least intended to be. No plane has been used in making it. The hatchet and drawing knife alone were used in giving it its beautiful proportions. It has a mortis for the insertion of the helve of the plough hoe, which has been split two thirds the length of the beam by the wedges driven in to keep the hoe from leaving the hoe, or rather, the plough from leaving the hoe. Now notice the handles. How beautiful they are wrought. One sticks out as straight as a hoe handle, while the other has an excuse for a curve, but seems to be determined to look as straight as it can under the circumstances. The lower end has been nailed and renailed to the beam until it has been split into shivers, and there being no more space for nails, has finally been secured to its place by a hickory withe. The upright piece and cross bar for supporting the handles complete the machine, which, if it has nothing else to recommend it, must be admired, at least, for its simplicity; the wedge work used in securing the plough to the frame being the only thing complicated about it.

Now observe the gearing for the horse. The bridle is made of such scarcity of rope as to require a raw cotton or leather strap to piece it out. There are no blinds, no brow-band, no throat-band. It is a perfect model of simplicity. The bit is straight or nearly; the headstall and reins are all of a piece and easily adjusted. The collar is made of cork shucks, and has seven shoulder written all along the seams as plain as printing. Next come the hames. They are of no particular shape, being fashioned according to the curve of the sapling they are made of. They are fastened at top and bottom with a rope handle-string, and have iron hooks to hitch the traces to. These traces, perhaps, we shall find mismatched; one being composed of twisted, the other of straight links, supported by a half tanned leather back band, attached at each end to the traces with leather whangs. And a plough saddle, made of two bits of board kept the proper distance apart by leather straps tacked to them, a singletree and clevis, and we have the outfit entire. That is, the outfit for one team, for the gears and ploughs differ in proportion to the number on the farm; and it would not be a very uncommon thing in a large number to find a grape vine trace, a rope back band, a hickory wadded hame-string or a wood turning board.

Upon such crops as such ploughs can do, upon such crops as such work will produce, are many and many a family dependent for bread, for clothes, and for education. Is it any wonder then that, throughout the country, many be found many, very many, who are badly fed, badly clothed, and not at all educated. Is there anything so strange or unaccountable in the never ceasing cry of 'hard times! hard times!' when there are so many hard times factories in operation season after season in our country.—Men ought to see, they have chances enough to ascertain that the old, half-made, clumsy, back breaking, horse-killing land impoverishing implements so long in use will not do. Yet we hear men cry out against 'book farming,' and see them repute every thing that is new, no matter how valuable, and stick to the old systems and cry unceasingly, 'hard times.' No wonder.

nothing, asked for nothing, either for himself or for his.

He understood from unmistakable evidence, that the people of his State unquestionably preferred the present President for the nomination for the succession. This preference was not his preference. But he should, if it was so decided, do as he had four years ago, yield his preference when another should be selected.

He knew that his expression of a preference for another individual would break harshly upon the ears of the friends of the Administration here, as well as in North Carolina. But his duty was to speak the truth, and the mature convictions of his judgment. The people of North Carolina were so averse to the renewal here of the agitation of all those exciting subjects which had engrossed public attention so much within late years, that they would reluctantly bestow their support upon any one who directly or indirectly would favor or encourage a renewal of that agitation. In this he and the people of North Carolina did not differ. No enlightened patriot could desire to see the country again pass through the scenes of strife, agitation, and excitement which took place in 1849 and '50. He prayed God that the country might never again be called upon to witness such scenes.

He thought that as much had been done here in Washington to promote agitation throughout the country as had ever been done by the abolitionists of the North or the disunionists of another section. He had no sympathy or feeling with those who would revive that agitation.

But he thought there was a man who upon it is subject could present as clean a brand as Winfield Scott for another. That was his first choice for the presidency, and if he should be the nominee of the Whig party, he had little fear of the result. He knew how hard it was for him—without patronage, without official influence—to get the nomination against the power of the administration, which yields in its support the influence of one hundred thousand officeholders and their friends, amounting altogether to perhaps a half million of supporters. If the Administration should use unscrupulously this power, it would be, he knew, almost impossible to obtain a nomination against it. But he knew that the present president would use neither that nor any other power unscrupulously.

He desired to express as his firm conviction that upon the subject of reopening agitation on the slavery question, General Scott could present as clean a bill of health as either the President, Mr. Webster, or Mr. Clay. He then referred to the personal exertions made by General Scott during the pendency of the Compromise measures to effect their passage as a settlement of the agitating subjects they embraced. While others paused and hesitated, Scott was firm and unshrinking, at that time, in the advocacy of those measures. He did not pretend to say that General Scott approved of every thing contained in those several acts; very far from it. He (Mr. M.) did not approve of those measures in all their details, nor did he believe any other member of Congress approved of them without objection to some one feature or another in some of them. In this particular his own sentiments and those of General Scott accorded entirely. He desired no triumph in the North over the South, or the South over the North.—He desired the settlement to be upon broad national grounds.

He then pointed out the objections to making an approval of the whole of the Compromise acts as part of any platform. He alluded to the personal merits and qualifications of General Scott suited him for the Presidency. He said that it was not the highest ability that was required in the civil government; it would be unfortunate for the world if it were so, and particularly unfortunate for this American world.—But right intentions, a sound heart, steadiness of purpose, and good common sense in the ruler, was all that was necessary to make this people happy, prosperous, and glorious. These qualifications General Scott possessed in an eminent degree.

He then adverted to the question of availability, and said that for more than a year and a half his unwavering conviction had been that General Scott had been the only Whig in the country who could be elected President of the United States by the suffrages of the people. He then referred to the attempts which had been made to cripple and damage the cause of Gen'l. Scott by allying him with Freesoilers and abolitionists. This he declared could not be done. No Freesoiler in the country could calculate upon his becoming an instrument of that party. He could never be made an instrument of that faction, North or South. He believed he was the only whig in the Union who had any chance of election to the Presidency.

He again referred to the interest taken by General Scott in the passage of the Compromise. He alluded also and gave great credit to Mr. Cass for his exertions on the Committee of Thirteen; and, in reference to the probable contest between the two for the Presidency, was satisfied the former would obtain another victory like those gained at Cherubusco, Chepul-tepec, and all other battlefields in which he had taken a part.

He thought that he could satisfy the people of North Carolina that their preference for the present President was not more wisely given than if it had been given to General Scott. He again repeated the grounds upon which he considered General Scott as preferable as a candidate to any of the other gentlemen who had been named for the office. Scott was his first choice, and if he was not nominated, then he would support the nominee of the convention.

He referred to the many isms which had been started at the North, particularly to the one which had lately been introduced in the Eastern States, and which had proved so disastrous to the Whig party in Connecticut and elsewhere. He approved of the principle of that cause. It was calculated to do great good. He wished the cause God-speed; but would advise his supporters to keep it distinct and separate from politics.

be objected to by the West, and would for years to come quiet agitation upon a subject in which the East feels a deep interest.

"Whigs, this is a question from which you cannot shrink, and from which you would not if you could. Then, meet it at once, and with an eye to all the great interests of the State. Let not passion influence your conduct in the least. Go to your Western brethren in Convention, and in a spirit of kindness suggest to them a platform which, without injuring you, will be acceptable to them—a platform upon which all can stand—upon which all can fight—and that will rally to its support a host as invincible as is the justice of our cause."

The "Observer" remarks upon the Whig Caucus, and says, in this connection:

"The Whigs of North Carolina are unanimous for Mr. Fillmore, and are determined to have no non-committal candidate, supported by Seward and his gang, especially at the expense of one who has served his country, and his whole country, so ably, so faithfully, and so disinterestedly, as Mr. Fillmore has. The Southern Whigs would require no pledge, or platform, from Mr. Fillmore, or Mr. Webster, for both have given the world more than mere words in assurance of their faithfulness. But the candidate of the Sewardists cannot expect such confidence. We forbear to say more. We could not say less."

The Hillsboro' "Recorder," in view of the late New Hanover meeting, says:

"We are much gratified at this termination of the difficulty among the Whigs of New Hanover, and we are glad without hope that moderate and wise counsels will so far prevail in the State Convention, to be held at Raleigh on the 26th instant, that all the difficulties which now threaten to disturb the unity of the Whigs of the East and the West may be removed, and the way opened for harmonious and efficient action in the important contest which is approaching, which we believe to be of high moment to the interests of the State."

The Charlotte "Whig" gives some account of a Democratic meeting in Union, where G. W. Caldwell and R. P. Waring expounded Democratic principles in their usual manner, remarking:

"The same men who constituted this meeting for the most part, interfered a year ago, at the same place and broke up a Union meeting. How can the people any longer follow in the wake of such leaders?"

A correspondent of the same paper completes the picture thus:

"They fraternize with abolitionism in Massachusetts, Cuban invaders in New Orleans, and Secessionists in South Carolina; and are as unchanging by profession at least as the Pope of Rome, or at least they are as consistent as the Vicar of Bray, who, when reproved for his many tergiversations—having been on all sides of all parties, whig and tory, that he had been consistent throughout, for that his principle consisted altogether in retaining possession of the vicarage of Bray. So with these weather-cocks who denounced this Union but a year or two since, as an 'accursed Union, known and felt only by its oppressions;' who, through their crazy and unprincipled organ, anatomized our patriotic President and thought the 'hottest place in hell would be too cool' for him who wished to uphold the majesty of the laws and the faith of our treaties. They turn round now, with a complete change of front and instead of denouncing this government as a compact with hell and shouting zealous huzzans to their own saviour, Secession, they are noisy now, since it is popular, in the cause of 'our glorious Union as they said before.'"

REMARKS OF MR. MANGUM.

In the Senate on Thursday, the 15th, Mr. MANGUM made the following remarks, which are published in justice to him—the complexion of his speech having been falsified in telegraphic dispatches published here last week. We shall have a few comments to make in another place:—

Mr. M. said, it was known to the Senate that during the past winter his health had been decidedly indifferent and at best always varying. He had not participated in any arrangements or intrigues touching the Presidential election. Yet he found, humble an individual as he was, that he was made the subject of newspaper speculation and comment. It had been his habit throughout life that on all questions of this character to be distinctly understood; and he desired to explain himself perfectly, that hereafter no misunderstanding may take place. In regard to the next Presidential election, he should very probably stand prepared to support the nominee of the Whig Convention. He professes to be a party man, and should act upon those principles which he preferred. He should yield, as he was called upon to do four years ago, against his judgment, and against all his inclinations, to support the person chosen as the nominee. But, while he should probably do this, he had his preferences now, as he had four years ago.—That preference implied no dereliction of principle upon his part, nor any departure from or modification whatsoever; of the principles that he had steadily maintained for now nearly thirty years, in both branches of the National Legislature. He knew, if he should go in a particular direction, that there were conservatives of what was esteemed the peculiar institution of the South, in both North and South, who imagined that a man was unfaithful to them, was untrue to them, if he did not happen to tread in the path indicated by them.—He was old enough, if not wise enough, to act upon the suggestions of his own understanding; and wise or unwise, he should probably do so without fear, favor, or affection—reward, or hope of reward—unintimidated by power, unseduced by the blandishments of flattery. In expressing the preference which he entertained, he knew that he should differ from the constituency he represented; still he could not for that reason abandon what, in his judgment, he should think was proper and right. He looked forward to no personal rewards at the hands of the people; his purpose was to retire from public life.

He was not now, nor did he expect to be, a candidate for any office. He wanted

pected. The Road is completed from the first mill to the depot on the river, and toll is now collected. All three of the mills are in operation sawing plank, which is laid down as fast as the mills furnish it. Undoubtedly it will be finished to the Railroad at Wilson before the end of the year."

We also learn that the Bank of Washington, which, on the first of April, had been in operation only 8-12 months, has declared a dividend—equal, to our figuring, to 6-8 per cent. per annum. This for a beginning, looks well, all Banks necessarily having extraordinary expenses to meet at their start.

We learn that the books of subscription closed with a capital subscribed of \$190,000, which has all been paid in, and being so near the amount desired, (\$200,000) a further increase will not be called for—at least for some time to come."

In publishing Mr. Stanly's letter, the "Whig" remarks—

"Whilst reading this letter, we could not but hope that, if such men as Rantoul, and Hallett, and Cleveland (who will be master spirits in the Democratic National Convention) should come into the Whig Convention, the 'atmosphere' would drive southern Whigs out. If the Southern Democracy choose to affiliate with such political lepers as Rantoul & Co., why let them. But the Whig party should be kept clean of such contamination."

The Goldsboro' "Telegraph" has a good deal to say about a Convention, in connection with the Wilmington meeting and the speech of Mr. Cowan, the substance of which it details, as assort of solemna warning to the East. All this talk about 'rights' and 'interests' and what not, flows from the materials of which jumbags are made; and the "Telegraph" will find that the Eastern people must either stand with the Whig party, and consult the popular will, or be swept away with its "basis" and "interests" by the people, in their strength, before five years shall go by. Why not trust your whig friends, rather than your democratic opponents? We like the tendency of our friend Strong's remarks—but it looks like petulance to insist so much upon a guaranty which no one has any right to give. You can't limit the sovereign people.

The Concord "Mercury," under the head of "the game commenced," says—

"Among other Resolutions passed at a Democratic meeting at Beattie's Ford, the proceedings of which appear in the last Republican, there is one denouncing the present mode of electing Judges as un-republican, and the life-tenure of the office as a relic of 'feudal aristocracy,' and in favor of giving the election to the people. This is exactly what we expected and prophesied would be the course of the Democratic party; and this will be the cry of the party all over the State two years hence. The Beattie's Ford Democrats are only a little in advance of their party—like the lame captain, they concluded to start first. So long as they can make political capital by it, so long will they continue to tinker, in this manner, with the Constitution of the State; nor will any thing but a free Convention put a quietus to their demagoguism.—They are opposed to a Convention from party interest, for well they know that a Convention, which shall finally settle all these Constitutional questions, will take from them the very staff of their political life in North Carolina. It might say a good deal more on this subject here, but having given our views heretofore at length, we will forbear further discussion until after the meeting of the Whig State Convention."

The Greensboro' "Patriot" says—

"We have just learned, and we are gratified to announce to the public, that Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies of Greensboro' Female College at the next Annual Commencement, which occurs on the first Thursday of June. On the same occasion, the Rev. Mr. Wightman, of Columbia, S. C., will preach the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class. The progress and flourishing state of the College, under the administration of Rev. President Deems, is just cause of gratulation with the friends of a high order of female education throughout the State."

In commenting upon the Wilmington resolution going for legislative amendments to the constitution "at all hazards," the Patriot says:

"We cannot think that this would be the expression of the people of the Cape Fear country, after a fair presentation of the whole question by a candidate imbued with the true republican sentiments and feelings that ought to guide Whig judgment and warn the Whig heart. Why we again ask, how and when has any ill feeling been manifested in the West towards our New Hanover friends? Has it been in any refusal to vote appropriations to improvements in the East? Has it been in any want of a ready and liberal co-operation in every good and desirable work in that part, and all other parts of the State? True, we are poor in these backwoods; but what we have, is as dear to us as the abundance of the East is to the possessors thereof. Liberality is a comparative term; we claim as much of it as our neighbors; if it should be withdrawn, they would feel the consequences more than than ourselves. In this talk about sustaining things 'at all hazards'—who, pray, has the biggest 'pile' at hazard, and who would be likely finally to secure most by conciliation?"

The Weldon "Patriot" takes ground in favor of a Convention to amend the constitution; and we are gratified to state, sustains the views of this press. We quote:

"To us, it would seem that no one could object to this method of grafting into the Constitution such amendments as may be needed. In this way, and in this way only, the whole matter is properly submitted to those in whose hands it of right belongs.

But, just here another question presents itself to view. If a Convention should be determined on, ought it to be called on a white or present basis, and be limited to certain purposes? We have heretofore expressed a preference for an unlimited Convention, which, we think, (and we speak only for ourselves) in justice to the East, should be called upon the present basis of representation. This, we think, would not

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The Wadesboro' "Argus" has a leading article upon "Federalism and the Father of Democracy," in reply to the "Republican Patriot," which charged that "the Whigs of to-day but echo the sentiments of their predecessors." The "Argus" replies—

"By the predecessors of the Whigs, the Republican and Patriot means the Federalists of 1793—and who were they? George Washington, John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Gov. John Morris, Fisher Ames, John Marshall, the Pinckneys of South Carolina, William R. Davie, and James Iredell, of N. Carolina; and many others of the best and purest men that ever lived; and if the Republican and Patriot were not only to charge, but actually to prove, the principles of the Whigs to be identical with those of Washington and the patriots and sages who had stood around his administration and 'felt his great arm lean on them for support,' we do not know that they ought therefore to be regarded as infamous, or even exceedingly heretical. Washington was generally thought to be a pure man, and the leading measures of his administration were approved of by the prominent men of that day—except Thomas Jefferson, William B. Giles, Nathaniel Macon, Andrew Jackson and a few others who were under the influence of the aforesaid 'father of Republicanism in the United States.'"

In commenting upon portions of Mr. Stanly's letter, the "Argus" remarks—

"That Mr. Fillmore is the choice of the Whigs of North Carolina for the Presidency—and of nine-tenths of the Whigs of the whole South—there is not the slightest doubt; and for one we are ready to nail his colors to our mast head and never take them down until victory shall perch upon them or defeat bury them beneath the waves. As we have before said—the fact that certain Northern Whigs prefer Gen. Scott to Mr. Fillmore furnishes no reason why southern Whigs should not support the former gentleman; but Fillmore we all know, certainly. We all know him; and with him we are willing to 'live or die, sink or swim, survive or perish.'"

The "Commercial" replies to a letter of Mr. Fulton, describing Cass as resembling his Editor, but rather "better looking," as follows:

"There now—see to that—if Mr. Fulton is no better judge of beauty than all that comes to, he ought to come right home at once, before he makes any more blunders. If he were not a temperance man we would suspect he took a 'cock-tail' view of the General's pliz and proportions. But as it is we put it down to political prejudice, and nothing else. If Cass were not a democrat we would have heard a very different report. 'Rather better looking' indeed! The influence of party on the imagination is amazing."

The Warrenton "News" has an article in commendation of Mr. Attorney Eaton, which we are willing to endorse. A reply is also attempted to us, about pledges up West, in which the News fails to make out its case, as we could very easily show. "A jack-a-melanter" article follows; but the News treats us to a "model farm" essay, which we transfer to our columns.

The "North-Carolinian" discusses with the "Argus" which is the Union party; and refers to the vote on the fugitive Slave law to prove that more Democrats than Whigs sustained that measure—and this bill, it is contended was the test of the compromise measures; and not the Texas boundary bill. Having been covered by the "Argus" in respect to secession, the "Carolinian" replies—

"If the Argus means to assert that a great portion of the democratic party contended in the last campaign for the right of secession as contained in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99, we candidly admit it. If, however, the Argus means to assert that the democratic party of North Carolina ever advocated immediate secession by the South, we deny the proposition and call for the proof."

The same paper copies a sketch of the life of the Hon. Robert Strange, in which full justice is done to the distinguished subject, saving and excepting his Nashville Convention proclivities, of which no mention is made. In the language of John H. Wheeler, after Byron—

"These are deeds that should not pass away, And names that must not wither."

The Salisbury "Watchman" remarks upon the novel proceedings of the Whigs of Wilmington—

"The Western Whigs are requested to note them. The Whigs of New Hanover, it appears, will go with the Democrats against a Convention. Will they be able to prevent a Convention at last; that if not, will our Eastern friends gain any thing by their opposition?"

Under the head of 'Home Manufactures,' we are told—

"The mechanics of Salisbury have no room, we think, to complain for the want of patronage. Few men now think of sending to the North for an article which is manufactured at home. This is more particularly true in regard to Carriages, Buggies, &c. We have three excellent shops in this kind for the manufacture of articles of this kind, and although all of them give employment to a considerable number of hands, they cannot more than supply the demand for vehicles."

The "Pioneer" devotes a portion of its energies towards rallying the faithful of the Albemarle region for the Legislative canvass. An examination is made (favorable to the Democracy in spite of the figures) of the late votes on Jackson's and Hillyer's resolutions; a flattering notice of the Farmer's Journal; and then a "cheering" extract of a letter congratulating the Democracy upon the elevated position they occupy over their opponents." The Pioneer does its duty very well.

The "North State Whig" says—

"The annual report of the late President of the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road, details the operations upon the Road up to the annual meeting of Stockholders in February. Since then, we learn, the work has been going ahead as rapidly as could be ex-