

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The "Pioneer" devotes two columns to an account and comments upon Mr. Kerr's speech at Elizabeth City. It was not satisfactory to the Editor—he questions "if there was one person in the house, who of democracy, that knew anything more of Mr. Kerr's opinions upon State policy after he had concluded that they did before, except that all amendments to the constitution should be done by convention." We incline to the opinion from this, that Mr. Kerr was plain enough. The editor at least differs with him as to the mode, and says so. He also differs with him and condemns his positions generally. How, then can he say he knew nothing of Mr. Kerr's opinions?

The "Pioneer" also contains an interesting letter from the Editor dated at Raleigh. We quote:

"The 'City of Oaks' is the most beautiful town at this season of the year that I have ever seen. Every house is located in a lovely grove, which shades it from the rays of the sun, and gives it a charming appearance; while the yard is ornamented with every variety of shrubbery and flowers. The beauty of the place is only surpassed by the hospitality of the citizens, to whose kindness I am indebted for many attentions.—Not the least gratifying feature of my visit to Raleigh has been the meeting with many of my editorial brethren—Holden, of the 'Standard,' Bryan, of the Fayetteville 'Carolinian,' Wilson, of the Rutherfordton 'Banner,' and Gulick of the Goldsboro' 'Republican & Patriot,' than whom a cleverer set of gentlemen cannot be 'scared up' anywhere."

The Warrenton "News" publishes a correspondence between Hon. W. N. Edwards and a number of his Democratic friends of the county; from which we learn, that although the health of the Hon. gentleman will demand a visit to the Virginia Springs during the summer, he consents to become a candidate for a seat in the Senate, and will not doubt be elected, as he deserves to be. We believe Mr. E. is not a very ardent advocate of free suffrage; but he seems to have extravagant notions of the extraordinary powers of the next Legislature; for, after an enumeration of some of its constitutional duties, he goes on to say:

"Still graver duties, however, are assigned to the Legislature. By the amended Constitution of 1855, it is invested with constitutional powers—powers beyond and above the Constitution, and all amendments, alterations and reforms of that instrument must originate with and be matured by it. So that it may be considered, that the entire Organic Law of the State is submitted to it for revision and improvement. From this cursory view it is easy to perceive with what important functions the Legislature is clothed, and what high and weighty responsibilities attach to them."

We are disposed to deny "that the entire organic law of the State is submitted to the Legislature for revision and improvement." There's no such thing in the constitution, if Mr. E. means what is here put down.

The Wadesboro' "Argus," under the head of "States Rights," says:

"The value of Democratic rantings on the subject of States Rights may be estimated by the conduct of Messrs. Ashe, Daniel and Venable, on the passage of the Homestead Bill. Here was a measure more directly and emphatically assailing the rights of N. Carolina than any ever before presented to the consideration of Congress—a measure that should, in fact, be called a scheme to plunder the old States and corrupt the new—and how did this trio of States' Rights champions deport themselves? Did they spit fire and threaten to swallow the spoils? Did they shake the 'Resolutions of '98 and '99' over their heads and talk about State Sovereignty? Not they. Like dumb dogs they spoke not; nor even so much as voted against the spoils! But had the question been a senseless abstraction—a matter of no consequence here nor there—Venable would have puffed and roared like a blacksmith's bellows, and voted on every division. It is really astonishing to reflect with what little wisdom the world is governed!"

The Weldon "Patriot" says: "David A. Barnes, Esq., of Northampton, was selected by the District Convention, which assembled in Gatesville on the 17th inst., as the Whig Elector for the District. The appointment is one of the best that could have been made. The Convention was one of the most numerous that has been held in the State, and the proceedings are indicative of a glorious triumph in that section on the 18th and 19th of November."

We also quote a bit of fun poked at some of the Democrats of the way as they are: "The editor of the Warrenton News visited our sanctum not long since, and from close observation we confess to having given him credit for a little more 'understanding' than he can boast. His 'fist' is not quite fourteen and a half inches long; but it's long enough in all conscience, and thick to boot. If brother Moore should happen to tread on Gov. Reid's toes, he'd never suffer from corns again while he lived."

The Editor of the Milton "Chronicle" presents the picture of a hat which has lately been presented to him, and which almost decides him to go to the Baltimore Whig Convention. Hear him talk:

"We now lack but one thing to throw the beauty of our senior friend of the Danville Republican so far in the shade that the search warrants in Virginia could not find him—and that is 'a bob-tail coat like his. Out upon the tailor! that he should build the pattern as soon as he made that coat. Without such a coat we'll not budge one inch to the Baltimore Whig National Convention; because Barnum wouldn't notice us, and the splendor of our beaver would attract too much attention to one point."

The Greensboro' "Patriot," commenting upon some extracts from the speech of Mr. R. P. Dick, in the Locofoco Convention, says:

"Our townsman, Mr. Dick, is one of the most amiable fellows in the world; what on earth possesses him to let out in this terrible fashion we cannot divine; unless he has fallen into the common error of thinking the people will not believe him in earnest if he does not put on extras."

Speaking of a late examination of the pupils of Edgeworth School, the "Patriot" says:

"We believe that no examination has ever taken place here, which exhibited more satisfactory results. Prof. Sterling is an eminently practical scholar, and possesses that rare and agreeable aptness for teaching which brings out the latent powers of his pupils into cheerful and vigorous exercise. The healthy and happy appearance of his classes was scarcely less a subject of remark, than the distinct and prompt manner of their responses during examination."

The Concord "Mercury" makes a good suggestion to those citizens who wish to judge the Whig nominee fairly:

"Since this gentleman's acceptance of the nomination for Governor, he has commenced the canvass with a commendable zeal. Already has he visited some eight or ten counties, and we see that he has appointments out now that will occupy his time until the last of June. Every voter in North Carolina should make it a point to hear Mr. Kerr at least once during this campaign, as we feel satisfied the political opponents even of this Whig champion cannot fail to be pleased with him."

The Tarboro' "Southerner" argues to show that Gov. Reid is the conservative candidate, and spreads his net accordingly to catch all sorts of birds, in this manner:

"As there are many good democrats who differ as to the policy of adopting any amendments to our present Constitution; many who are, in a word, conservative as regards our organic law, we would particularly call their attention to the position of the two parties of the State, as represented by the gentlemen, whose names head this article. Our purpose in so doing, is to show that at present, Reid is unquestionably the conservative candidate; that Free Suffrage, the only amendment which he advocated, has passed beyond gubernatorial influence, and that he is now officially decidedly conservative—whereas, Kerr advocates, at least, the means of unlimited, unrestricted amendments. That while Reid has advocated the adoption of Free Suffrage, Kerr now advocates the sure means of bringing about those very amendments, the probable adoption of which was the only substantial objection to Free Suffrage."

MR. KERR IN CHOWAN.

From the long account in the Edenton Bulletin of the reception and success of the Whig nominee in Edenton, we make the following extracts:

"It is with unqualified pleasure that we record the success, which has characterized Mr. Kerr's first visit to this portion of the State. He had long been known to us as a sterling Whig and tried patriot; with talents which commanded the respect and admiration of his bitterest foe; with an ingenuousness and purity of character, which endeared him to all who knew him, and with an honorable ambition, uniting zeal and devoted patriotism, which have given him a place among the brightest stars in the galaxy of North Carolina. But when on Friday last he came among us, it was a proud day to the Whigs of old Chowan."

Mr. Kerr addressed the people in the Court House in Edenton, in the afternoon of Friday; and, though laboring under serious indisposition, in consequence of very great exertions on the day previous, he, for about two hours, enchaind a crowded audience, with an eloquence and ability which drew forth the highest eulogium of the Whig State Convention. He advocated the great principles of the Whig party, and showed that they were the only principles upon which the Government can be successfully administered, and the prosperity and happiness of the people secured.

Mr. K. concluded his speech by advertising to some questions of State Policy, and particularly of Constitutional Reform, upon which he expressed his opinions in clear and unequivocal terms. He stood upon the 7th resolution, "adopted by the Convention which nominated him; thought our State Constitution as perfect as any that the wit of man has ever devised, but that, if the people desired a change, they should have it; that if any alteration was to be made, it should be made in a Convention of Delegates elected by the people for that very purpose, upon the basis indicated in the said resolution;—that he did not believe that the West desired a representation in both houses of the Legislature, upon a pure white basis;—that he was opposed to it himself, and would give sanction to no measure, which would give the West the power to control the East, or the East the power to control the West; and that if elected to the Executive Chair of the State, he would administer the Government without regard to the wishes or interests of any particular portion, and would be the Governor of the whole State."

The speech closed amid demonstrations of universal approbation. We will only say that the impression which Mr. Kerr has left here, will tell at the election, in as strong a support of him, as was ever given by Chowan County to any Whig candidate."

MR. KERR IN THE EAST.

Under the above head the Standard asks information on certain points. The editor learns that a resolution offered at the late Whig Convention in this town, endorsing the nomination of Mr. Kerr, was voted down in committee. We were not a member of that Convention, and were not present at any of the meetings, but guess it is a mistake, as a resolution of the character indicated passed the Convention, we believe, with great unanimity.

The Standard further says: "We learn, further, that there are many Whigs in New Hanover, Brunswick, and other eastern counties who will not, under any circumstances, support Mr. Kerr." We have neither heard of nor seen any Whig who has so declared himself—on the contrary, we learn that Mr. Kerr's nomination has been warmly and cheerfully received by the Whigs, everywhere.

We know of a number of Democrats who will vote for Fillmore, in preference to any other candidate. But the Standard does not inquire about them.

WITHDRAWALS.

A telegraphic despatch from Washington published in the New York Evening Post says it is asserted that Generals Lane and Butler have authorized their friends to withdraw their names from the Presidential canvass.

The Raleigh Times very well knows that the bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. McLean, during the last session of the Legislature, had the effect of hastening the passage of the Equal Suffrage bill through the Senate, and thereby extinguished the hopes of the Convention faction generally. We were "delighted and rejoiced" that an end had been put to the Convention movement in the Legislature. The passage of Mr. McLean's bill at that particular juncture, was galling to the Times, and, in consequence, satisfactory to ourselves. It effected a democratic triumph, if the Times desires it to be considered such, and we were gratified.—Edits. Rep. and Pat.

The bill here alluded to, introduced by Mr. McLean, was "a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the Federal basis," which was passed by the House of Commons on the 21st Jan. 1851, (afterwards rejected in the Senate.)

The reader will notice that this Democratic paper, (whose editor was present as a reporter during the whole session, and doubtless understood thoroughly the maneuvers, secret and public, of his party,) says that this bill "had the effect of hastening the passage of the equal suffrage bill through the Senate, and thereby extinguishing the hopes of the Convention faction generally." Such was the "effect." Now, it would doubtless afford satisfaction to members of the constituents of Democratic voters of this Convention bill—to be informed for what purpose this bill was introduced. Was it introduced and carried for the purpose of producing the effect which "delighted and rejoiced" this Democratic editor so exceedingly? Among the names of Western Democratic members voting for this Convention bill, on its passage, we find those of Mr. Avery of Burke; Flynn, Marshall and Waugh, of Forsythe and Stokes; Kallum, of Rockingham; McLean, Cockerham and Sheek, of Surry; and last but not least, R. M. Saunders, of Wake. Were the votes of these gentlemen given in good faith for the Convention bill? or were they given for the ulterior purpose which was at last effected, and which so highly "delighted and rejoiced" the editor of the Goldsboro' paper?

We should be very loth to suspect that these Democratic members would play into the hand of the Eastern Democracy in the "delightful" manner intimated and claimed by one their editors,—and then come before their honest constituents claiming the benefit of their votes as true Convention men. Whether that vote was given in good faith or not remains to be seen, by their course this summer, when they will have a chance of advocating or opposing the very principle and position of the bill for which they voted. There is precious little chance for dodging or equivocation, and the western public may have a fair chance to judge the fidelity and sincerity of these their servants.

Are these gentlemen in favor of "ascertaining the will of the freemen of N. Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis" or not? It is a fair and necessary question for the good people of Surry, Rockingham, Stokes, Forsythe, Yadkin, &c. to ask of their candidates; and they should permit no shuffling or evasion of a distinct understanding of this matter, so deeply affecting their rights and interests.—Greens. Pat.

The New York Journal of Commerce pronounces the Homestead Bill an iniquitous measure. "It will take an immense quantity of land originally belonging to seven of the Old Thirteen States in their individual capacity, and by the latter surrendered to the nation for public purposes, and give it away to a particular class of citizens, contrary to the whole spirit of our institutions."

2. It will greatly depreciate, and in many cases render worthless, new lands in the West, belonging to individuals in the old States, who have paid for them more than they are worth, even without any government interference to depreciate them.

3. It will be offering a direct bribe, chiefly at the expense of the old States, to tempt away such of their people as have no land, whatever else they may possess.

4. It will tempt herds of the worst and poorest population of Europe to come over to this country, whereas we are already receiving quite as many as are for the advantage of the Republic or the safety of its institutions. The annual immigration, including that through Canada, is not less than 300,000 or 400,000.

5. This bill if passed into a law, will destroy one of our chief resources in time of war. In case of a war with Great Britain, for instance, our revenue from customs would be very small. But the public lands, if we retain them, will be a standing source of revenue and a very large one in the event of war with a great commercial nation.

6. It will squander away an invaluable patrimony, which will be wanted by our children and our children's children. We do hope that the Senate, the conservative power of the nation, will arrest the suicidal measure on the spot. It has not been properly discussed and understood by the people. At least give us time to think of it. A measure so vast in its sweep, and far-reaching in its consequences, should not be passed without the most mature deliberation. "Look to the Senate."

From New York we have intelligence that Thomas Francis Meagher, the Irish patriot, whose escape was lately announced and subsequently discredited, arrived in that city on Thursday evening from Van Dieman's Land. This will be gratifying intelligence to our Irish fellow-citizens, and to the lovers of liberty and humanity everywhere. The account states that he is receiving a most cordial welcome from his countrymen and the citizens generally.

WHIG MEETING AT CHARLESTON.—The Whigs of Charleston, (S. C.) held a meeting last week and appointed a committee to issue an address to the Whigs of the State, calling upon them to assemble in their respective Congressional districts on the 10th of June, to appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention.

THE CANVASS FULLY OPENED.

The ball has fairly opened, and we may henceforward anticipate interesting and stirring times. We have no fears for the result. We are confident in the ability and popularity of our candidate. He is a young man fresh from the ranks of the people, bold, active and talented. He has eloquence, energy and tact; looks like a Governor, and behaves like one. In every controversy it has been his fortune to engage in, he has always borne himself with credit to his reputation, and with commendation from his political friends and foes. His eloquence (we have never heard him) is said to be of the first order, while his kindness of heart and courtesy of demeanor render him universally popular. That he is a strong man no one more thoroughly comprehends than Gov. Reid, and the measure of his strength no citizen will more effectually ascertain than his "Accidency" when the votes come pouring in.

In political discussions with Mr. Reid before the people he must necessarily be superior, because, we presume it will hardly be contended by the admirer of the latter gentleman, that granted him the possession of talents of a high order, he yet can compare with Mr. Kerr, in all those lofty attributes which constitute greatness. The Governor can scarcely be weighed in the same scales with our candidate. He is a shrewd politician, and cunning electioneer, and no more. It is said, we know not with how much truth, that His Excellency would prefer meeting any other Whig in the State on the stump to Mr. Kerr. We hope his fears will be realities, and that he may have ample leisure after the August elections, to ruminate, in private life, upon the feeble tenure of public authority.—Wm. Herald.

THE LATEST TROUBLE.

The published version of replies addressed by Democratic candidates for the Presidency to their interrogator, Mr. R. G. Scott, is likely to prove as prolific a source of embarrassment as the famous Donaldson and Greer correspondence. The Free-soilers are indignant at the attempt to defeat them in the game, and predict all kinds of misfortunes to the candidates who have put their hands and seals to the Fugitive Slave Law. The New York Evening Post lectures them in this fashion:

"If any of the persons named has pledged himself to Mr. Scott, in case he should be elected President, to put his veto upon any bill passed within the next five years by a majority of both Houses of Congress, with the approbation of a majority of the nation, mitigating the severities and lessening the odiousness of the Fugitive Slave law, now so much detested and so difficult to execute in many parts of the country, he has played the fool gratuitously. He has bound himself, at Mr. Scott's suggestion, by a most absurd promise, expressive of utter contempt for the popular will, and making no allowance for any change of circumstances, or any future state of public opinion. He has volunteered an engagement, the folly of which has not even the poor apology of being dictated by a reasonable fear of losing present popularity, and which will inevitably place the giver of it in disgrace with two thirds of the nation, whatever may be the diversity of their opinions concerning the law which Mr. Scott asks the candidates to uphold in opposition to the demand of the people for its alteration."

MR. CLAY'S SICKNESS.—The New York Express makes this statement, illustrating the very frail tenure by which Mr. Clay now retains his life. The editor derived the statement from Dr. Jackson: "One feature of his feebleness is that he cannot support himself alone, and is not allowed to walk, even with the support of others. Dr. Jackson told him recently that if he should faint he would breathe no more. 'Why is this?' asked Mr. Clay. 'Because there is not enough of vitality in the heart to give circulation to the blood.' 'Has it then come to this?' said Mr. Clay, and for a moment, sorrowfully. And seeing the necessity, he has suffered himself to be borne like a child to and from his bed. Mr. Clay, throughout, has studied his disease, if it disse it be, critically, thoughtfully, and even physically. He has watched the gradual wasting away of life, until there is but the faintest pulsation left to tell him that the spirit still survives within its emaciated tenement of flesh. He will die calmly and beautifully, as he has lived, and his spirit will depart full of the Christian hope of a blessed immortality."

"DESTINY," ETC., ETC.—Kossuth, whom the *quintessence* have nearly altogether lost sight of, lately, we see, has turned up at Buffalo. Public curiosity to see him seems to have reached a high pitch, yesterday, if the telegraph tells the story straight. The pitch of the speech made by the "distinguished stranger" to the mayor is, that the destiny of the United States will never be accomplished until it espouses the cause of Hungary and the "solidarity of the peoples" in Europe. If that is the case, then we apprehend it will be a long, long while before we shall begin to think of entering upon such a destiny. This generation will hardly see it, nor the next, nor the one after it.

HON. J. BARNEY AND THE FRENCH MINISTER.—The Hon. John Barney was summoned before Justice Goddard, on yesterday, upon the complaint of M. Le Comte Sartiges, Minister Plenipotentiary of France, to answer to a charge of libel contained in recent publications. Mr. Barney was placed under security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, to appear at the next term of the criminal court, to answer a charge of libel; and a further sum of five thousand dollars, to keep the peace. Republic of Saturday.

WHIG MEETING AT CHARLESTON.—The Whigs of Charleston, (S. C.) held a meeting last week and appointed a committee to issue an address to the Whigs of the State, calling upon them to assemble in their respective Congressional districts on the 10th of June, to appoint delegates to the Whig National Convention.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ARCTIC.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The American mail steamer Arctic arrived at 8 o'clock this morning, with ninety-nine passengers, having sailed from Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The case of the British subject named Murray, sentenced to death at Rome for political offences, was discussed before the House of Lords on Monday. Also, the case of the Protestant Missionaries banished from Austria. A warm discussion took place without any definite result.

The dissenter's bill, requiring civil registration in the only dissenting chapels, was read a second time.

A committee was appointed to report on the value of Warner's long range and invisible shell, for war purposes.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, the Colonial Secretary stated that the Government was devising means for assisting the starving Highlanders and distressed hand-loom weavers of Scotland to emigrate.

The Militia bill was discussed and postponed until Tuesday—no quorum being present.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had refused to countenance the petition in favor of the release of Smith O'Brien.

On the 16th inst., the village of Maria, in Cambridgeshire, was nearly destroyed by fire.

The new Constitution for New Zealand has been published, and the colony has been burdened with a civil tax of £19,000 sterling.

The weather in Ireland and England has been extremely favorable for good crops.

Generals Lamorciere, Bedeau and Leflo, have refused to take the oath of allegiance to Napoleon.

The two months grace allowed to foreign holders in 5 per cent rents have expired, and repayment of investments is demanded to the extent of 35,500,000 francs.

The census of France has been published, and shows the whole population to be 35,781,628.

It is rumored in Paris that the Minister of Police has been vested with discretionary power over all foreigners in France.

Paris is now connected by telegraph with Amiens and Bologna.

Georgy's book on the Hungarian war has been suppressed by Austria, it is supposed in consequence of asserting that the Hungarians were in the legitimate ground until they put forth their declaration of independence.

The interview of the Northern sovereigns had caused great uneasiness at the Tuileries, and their movements are closely watched by special agents.

The Emperor of Russia has left Vienna for Berlin.

It is understood that Prussia, Austria, and Prussia have definitely agreed, with reference to French affairs, to uphold the treaties of 1814 and 1815.

The premium on gold is rising alarmingly at Constantinople, new coins of 100 piasters being current at 115.

The Pasha of Egypt has voluntarily contributed \$275,000 towards the financial relief of the Sultan.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton.—The sales of cotton on Saturday, the 15th amounted to 18,000 bales, at advancing rates, 10,000 being for export and speculation. On Monday offers were freer, the business reaction 10,000 bales, 3,000 of which was on speculation and export, but Saturday's extreme rates were barely attainable. On Tuesday sales were to the extent of 7,000 bales, of which 2,500 bales were for speculation and export. The tone of the market was quiet yet steady, without noticeable change from Saturday's prices.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLMORE.

At the great Philadelphia Fillmore meeting, Saturday evening, Dr. Mitchell, before he took his seat, read the following letter from President Fillmore, written nearly a year ago. It was received with the warmest cheers:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851.

"DR. J. K. MITCHELL.—My Dear Sir: I have yours of the 10th, and am gratified to learn that the discussions in the Whig party in Philadelphia are quieting down. 'I am far more anxious so to conduct it as to merit the approbation of my country, during the time I have to serve, than to continue it for a day longer. 'Let the people select my successor, wholly uninfluenced by me, and if he be honest and true to the constitution and country, I shall be satisfied. I ask no more. I am, truly, yours, 'MILLARD FILLMORE.'"

The two last paragraphs of this letter are worthy of the best men and best days of the Republic, and every man who knows Mr. Fillmore knows that what is here said is in full accordance with the spirit and acts of his whole Administration. He has labored so to administer the Government as to win the approbation of his own conscience and the approval of all just and patriotic men.—N. Y. Express.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AN ANTI-MASON.—The Masonic Union states that the Prince President of France has determined to suppress freemasonry in that country.—Several lodges have been closed, and it is announced that the Grand Master of the Orient of France, desirous of carrying out the wishes of the government, has issued an order prohibiting any official meeting of free-masons before the first of January, 1853. As the boy at the fire-works exhibition said when the operator blew himself up by accident; "What the deuce will he do next?"

A WOMAN IN THE FIELD.—It is stated in some of the Pennsylvania papers that the Women's Rights Convention, which assembled in Westchester, Pennsylvania, on the 1st of June, will nominate a candidate for the Presidency. If the lady should be young and handsome, we would not give much for the chances of the old foggy candidates.

Baltimore Clipper.

Gov. Reid addressed the people of Orange at this place on Tuesday, much to the gratification of his partisans. Pressing duties deprived us of the pleasure of hearing him.—Hills. Rec.

RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Traveling Agent for the Western States, assisted by John T. Dent, Dr. J. A. Wadsworth, Alex. R. Laws, James Rutherford, Dr. Lat 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. 152 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, is our General Traveling Agent, assisted by Wm. H. Weld, John Collins, James Deering, A. Kirk Wellington, E. A. Evans, Perin Locke George P. Burton, Joseph Burton, D. R. Godwin, William J. Coxe, Isaac M. Bodine and Walter D. Thompson.

Receipts from either of the above will be good.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Monday, 7th, Fayetteville, Cumberland; Wednesday, June 9th, Elizabethtown, Bladen; Friday, 11th, Whitesville, Columbus; Saturday, 12th, Lumberton, Robeson; Tuesday, 15th, Rockingham, Richmond; Wednesday, 16th, Wadesboro', Anson; Friday, 18th, Albemarle, Stanly; Saturday, 19th, Troy, Montgomery; Tuesday, 22d, Ashboro', Randolph; Pittsboro', Thursday, June 24th; Graham, Saturday, " 26th; Greensboro', Tuesday, " 29th; Salem, Thursday, July 1st; Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3rd; Wilkesboro', Tuesday, " 6th.

MR. KERR IN RALEIGH.

MR. KERR speaks in Raleigh to-day, FRIDAY, JUNE 4. We hope a large crowd may be in attendance; as we are certain our candidate has only to be heard to enable him to win the opinions of his fellow-citizens. In every place where he has yet spoken, we are assured the impression produced has been quite favorable; and from his eloquent and strong powers as a public debater, his friends have placed a reliance on him of the most hopeful kind.

The positions occupied by Mr. Kerr, in their conservatism of our institutions by deference to the popular will which alone he wishes to be carried out, are the true ones. Radicalism and agrarianism seek a foothold in our good old State—radicalism, which would insidiously break down the checks and balances of the government—and agrarianism, which would place under the control of men not interested by ownership, the power heavily to burden the substantial landed interest of the State—all under the color of amendments to the constitution by the Legislature, without the sanction of the people.

Mr. Kerr favors constitutional Reform by convention, first consulting the popular will, and declaring it must rule. And this is best for the people of North Carolina; and it will free the constitution from the tinkering of demagogues; and either preserve the integrity of our organic law, or place it in the proper hands. No free people should tamely submit to infractions upon a theory of government like ours, which has preserved for 76 years the public liberty, and aided the progressive prosperity of the State. We should stand against the first innovation with our utmost strength—we should resist all usurpations of the Legislature—the servants of the people—and forbid at once all dictation to the sovereigns—their masters, in respect to the constitution; their power over which is delegated only for convenience in carrying out such amendments to the constitution as are first decreed by the people.

We have no doubt this discussion between the candidates for Governor will be quite interesting; as we are to learn here, for the first time during this campaign, Governor Reid's views upon public matters. The presumption is he has constructed a new speech, and our people will be anxious to hear it.

REMEMBER.—A meeting of the Whigs of Wake will be held to-day, (FRIDAY), to nominate a candidate for the Senate, at 10 o'clock, at the Court House.

The Raleigh Register appears in entire new type, and presents a very handsome appearance. The improvements bear testimony to its prosperity and success, upon which we heartily congratulate the enterprising Editor.

REFORM QUESTION.

So deep a hold has this subject taken upon the public mind, and so busily are the presses of the State engaged in its discussion, that our readers will excuse the space given to it in our columns. We have placed some articles on our first page which are well worthy of attention, and to which we refer.

The Raleigh Times is respectfully requested to point out that portion of the editorial which extracts from the Carolinaian, and which it calls *DOUBLE-TONGUED*.

It would be amusing, were it not also perplexing, to follow the Democratic presses through all their windings upon the subject of constitutional amendments, which we honestly declare seem to us to be intended to mystify and cover up the subject from the public view. We do not desire to do any of them injustice—we shall endeavor to be careful not to misrepresent them—but we are certain if our readers could see, as we do, all their articles, they would arrive at the same conclusion with us.

In the first place, they all claim that the election of Governor Reid was unmistakable evidence that the people desired an amendment of the constitution in the matter of free suffrage—that being the test in that campaign—and, therefore, to carry out the will of the people, that measure ought at once to be incorporated into the constitution in the mode proposed. Well, if so, the Governor was only elected by a majority; yet they declare this majority should rule in this matter of the constitution, both as to the measure and the mode.

We understand the Fayetteville Carolinaian to say, in the two last papers, more especially, that, in this question of Convention or no Convention, which the Whigs propose to submit to the people, a mere numerical majority have no right to call a Convention. We never supposed they had, outside of the forms of the constitution. But if the moral force of Governor Reid's 2700 majority was so effectually binding as should ensure, in the judgment of all Democratic editors, the entire and triumphant success of free suffrage, in the constitutional mode proposed—why should not a decision by the people, in a vote of equal magnitude, supposing JOHN KERR should carry the State, be conclusive, in like manner, to the next Legislature, that the people desired at least an opportunity of saying Convention or no Convention?

In fact, according to the Democratic reasoning above adverted to, if Gov. Reid's action settled the will of the people as to suffrage, Mr. Kerr's certainly would settle this question in favor of taking the vote of the people, in a manner, potentially considered, proportionate to the size of his majority.

It could hardly be expected that we should all see alike upon these matters.—In our view, and it is one of our strongest objections, the Democratic party attempts to carry through free suffrage without any previous vote of the people; for we are very far from conceding that Gov. Reid's election was a decision of the people in its favor. We know of other causes, quite adequate, which produced his election—a combination of them. The Carolinaian objects to a vote of the people for a Convention counting anything. And we are amazed to see a Democratic print, edited by a well-informed, and we think talented man, use such an unqualified expression as the following from the Pioneer:

"The question of Free Suffrage was the test question in the last gubernatorial election in this State, and the will of the people about whom Mr. Kerr talks so eloquently was unmistakably expressed by the election of Gov. Reid."

These things, and we think we have seen the same expressed in the Carolinaian, may not possibly justify our expression, but will at least explain our meaning.—And we are not willing that these questions of Reform shall be taken up and pressed upon the people by party Legislatures, upon the assumption that a vote upon a foreign question—the election of any man—has decided in favor of amending the constitution.

TAR RIVER—STATE GEOLOGIST.

Nothing is more common than for the Locofoco prints to claim for Gov. Reid the possession of high abilities, fidelity in office, and great anxiety for the public good. Being an humble doubter of his qualifications in all these respects, besides being his opponent in politics, we shall probably be charged with presumption if we dare say anything against this brilliant light of the age. But, nevertheless, as a citizen of the good old North, we are not going to see all the great men who have heretofore filled the office of her Governor reflected upon, by the high claims made in his favor—otherwise, we shall soon see these same Locofoco prints, grown bold by temerity, loudly asserting that we never had an able, faithful and zealous Chief Magistrate, until by their own good luck and Whig divisions, this same Governor Reid was satisfied upon us by the minority party.

And where is the evidence of his ability? What has he done? Where the evidence of his fidelity? How has he performed his duties? Is any evidence of his ability and fidelity to be drawn from promptness in the discharge of his duty, when he had to be reminded of it, in the appointment of Commissioners for Tar River, by a Whig print? So able and so faithful—one would have supposed he had ample time to study out his duties and perform them. But no—Tar River must be neglected for about twelve months, until reminded of his duty by a Whig print; and then until he could find Locofoco partisans to accept the appointment! And he is the only Governor of N. Carolina we ever heard of, against whom