From the Washington Republic.

GUANO.

In our notice on Wednesday of correspondence which had been forwarded to us for publication by the Hon J. D. Freeman, of Mississippi, we cited the statement of the writer of the principal letter—Hon. A. B. Davis, of Maryland—in reference to the importation of guano in 1844, as the first arrival of that manure in the United States. A friend has since informed us that this impression is erroneous, and, in confirmation of the remark, has handed us a copy of a letter received by President Monroe from Commodore Stewart, of the United States Navy, as far back as 1823; from which it appears that the Commodore, while in command of the squadron in the Pacific, became acquainted with the fertilizing properties of guano, and at the time took steps to introduce it to the notice of the agriculturists of this country. The following are the material portions of the letter:

"UNITED STATES SHIP FRANKLIN,
Valparaiso, March 13, 1823.

Dear Sir: I have taken the liberty to transmit to you (via New Bedford, care of William R. Rotch) a barrel of wheat from Ariquepa, Upper Peru. It is only within a few years that wheat has been raised in that province, but it proves remarkable for its sweetness, as well as whiteness, when manufactured into bread. I have therefore deemed it worth an experiment in our country, and knowing the interest you take in agricultural pursuits, I send this sample in the hope that it will arrive in time to enable you to make an experiment next year.

There is a species of manure in use in Peru called guano, or huana in Spanish, which is extremely fertilizing, and is found in great abundance at two or three places or islands on the sea coast, where it is obtained for a trifle; but under present circumstances, war existing, it is sometimes sold in Ariquepa as high as eight dollars the *fanaqo*, (about two bushels.) It is so strong a manure that they put but one spoonful on every other hill of corn. It is used in the fields, gardens, and elsewhere, and it is said will destroy or keep off insects of all kinds. I have, therefore, thought it would be effectual against our grub worm and the Hessian fly, which would be a great acquisition to our country, as ship-loads of it could be got without difficulty. I shall take the first opportunity of procuring some barrels of it, and forwarding it to the United States.

* * * * * *

I remain your excellency's
Mort obedient servant,
(Signed) CHARLES STEWART.

To his excellency, JAMES MONROE,
President of the United States."

The exact date of the arrival of the guano does not appear, but General Skinner, in his Farmer's Library for July, 1845, states that in the spring of 1825—twenty years previous—he received from the President the two barrels forwarded by the Commodore, and distributed their contents amongst some of the most intelligent farmers in the eastern States, who reported favorable results. No measures were taken, however, to procure a further supply, nor was any thing more heard of guano until 1839 or 1840, when a few bags were carried to England for experiment.

We now append Mr. Davis' letter:

"GREENWOOD, Montgomery, Md.,
March 29, 1852.

Dear Sir: I had the honor, by Saturday's mail, to receive your favor of the 26th inst., enclosing a letter to you from the Hon. John D. Freeman, Representative in Congress from the State of Mississippi, asking of you information as to the supply, use, and cost of guano in this State, and what it will cost landed at Mobile or New Orleans, which information you ask me to give.

I take great pleasure in giving, so far as it is in my power, the desired information.

Guano, you are aware, is the deposit of innumerable sea-fowl, and some amphibious animals whose food consists almost entirely of marine shells and fish, chiefly upon islands in the South Pacific ocean. It has been preserved in its greatest purity near the Peruvian coast, from the remarkable phenomena of the most total absence of rain or moisture, both coastwise and inland, in a considerable portion of that country. Other guanos have been found south of Peru; and recently a Mexican guano has been introduced in the port of Baltimore, but whether from the Pacific or Gulf coast, I have not learned. All of these—the Chilian, Pategonian, and Mexican—have been pronounced by chemists (and experiment, so far as my observation extends, confirms the correctness of the opinion) inferior to the Peruvian, doubtless owing to the presence of rain and moisture in all those countries, which is almost, as before stated, totally unknown upon the coast of Peru.

Its use in Peru as a manure has been long known; but its application is immediately followed by *irrigation*, which is necessary in that hot and arid country for the development of its fertilizing power. Its introduction into England and the United States is of very recent date. The first cargo imported into Baltimore—it being, I believe, the first in the United States—was in the year 1844. It was at first used with caution, and in very limited quantities, from the twofold reason of, first, its high cost, and, secondly, the doubt with practical farmers, of the possibility of so small a quantity of 'dust' exerting such wonderful power upon vegetation as it was represented to do.

I believe the honorable Senator Pearce, of Kent county; Col. Capron, of Laurel, Prince George's co; and Edward Stabler, of Sandy Spring, in this (Montgomery) county, have the honor of being the first, or among the first, in this State, to give the result of their experiments to the public. These will be found in the first volume of the Farmer's Library, and the first volume, new series, of the American Farmer, and are interesting as well for the general success of the first application of guano, as for the failure or transient benefit in some of the experiments then made. The failure then, as well as the failure of similar experiments since made, is now well understood to result from a too superficial application of the guano. Moisture here, as well as moisture in Peru, has been found by experience necessary to its full development. This is obtained here by burying the guano with the plough several inches below the surface of the soil, and beyond the influence of the sun and drying winds to which our climate is subject. Some judicious practical farmers say eight or ten inches is not too deep, though I have no practical experience myself in so great a depth. I am confident that a depth of less than four inches in our climate, for a summer crop, will hazard the expected benefit from its use.

Since the successful experiment of Mr. Stabler upon his single acre of wheat, detailed in his letter of September, 1845, already referred to, from the application of the previous autumn, the use of guano has steadily and rapidly increased in this county, as well as in the lower and tide-water counties, both on the eastern and western shore of the Chesapeak; and it has also rapidly extended into the State of Virginia. From a single cargo in 1844, and but two or three in 1845, brought into the port of Baltimore, such has been the popularity of, and growing demand for, this wonderful manure, that during the year 1851—a period of only seven years from its first introduction—the import into the same port had run up to the large quantity of 25,000 tons, which was all sold at the high price of from $46 to $48 per legal ton from the vessel. In this county—with a population of less than sixteen thousand souls—from the small experiment already referred to, and one or two others not given to the public, last year at least 1,500 tons, at a cost of $75,000, were bought by our farmers. The result has been an increase since 1845 of at least two hundred per cent. upon the wheat crop—the crop to which it is chiefly applied. Upon old worn-out land, long considered worthless, the effect has in many instances been magical, frequently producing from twenty to twenty-five bushels of wheat from a single application of 250 lbs. per acre, where not a return for the seed sown could have been expected before. Wheat, you are aware, is a winter crop, is seeded during the autumn months of September and October, and some times as late as November, and matures the latter end of June and first of July; consequently the low temperature and moisture of the winter season, being favorable to the action of guano, intervenes between the germination and maturity of that crop, and hence its powerful action thereon. The usual mode of application is to separate the fine guano from the lumps with a sieve or riddle, (a plasterer's riddle is a convenient implement,) then with a watering pot, with a rose to it, moisten the mass sufficiently to prevent the dust from flying. The lumps can easily be reduced with a maul or hammer if left in mass for a day or two, after being pretty freely watered. Then sow the guano with the hand (the ground, of course, being first prepared) *pari passu*, with the wheat, at the rate of from two to three hundred pounds per acre, and both ploughed in together three or four inches deep, with a shovel plough or a long toothed cultivator. To obtain the above quantity with sufficient precision, I lay off my ground in lands of seven strides or twenty-one feet, passing up and down on either side, at a moderate pace, and finishing in the middle, with a handful at each cast. Some prefer before sowing to mix a peck or more of plaster of Paris with each of guano, (the bags averaging about one hundred and sixty pounds,) and think its action both improved and prolonged. The experiment is worthy of trial, though I have succeeded satisfactorily without, not having had the plaster at hand.

Besides the wheat crop, guano has been successfully applied to corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, and garden vegetables, and also tobacco. Although it gives a vigorous growth to the latter crop, yet it imparts a coarse texture, unfavorable to the long established reputation of our fine silky Maryland tobacco. Corn and potatoes being gross feeders and of quick growth, require a larger supply than wheat—say from three to four hundred pounds per acre, turned under with the large two or three horse plough, unless combined with other manures, except lime and ashes, both of which seem to be unfriendly to some of the valuable salts contained in guano. But with bone-dust, barn-yard and stable manure, it acts promptly and powerfully. The finest crop of wheat I ever made was from a dressing of guano and bone-dust, and the finest crop of timothy I ever saw was from a like combination.

Various opinions exist as to the durability of guano as a manure. Some farmers claim for it an influence through a whole course of rotation of crops, while others insist that they can see no benefit beyond the first crop to which it is applied. It would seem to be unreasonable to expect long-continued or permanent benefit from so slight a dressing as from two to three hundred pounds of manure per acre, after so prompt and large a return as guano always gives, when judiciously applied, from the first crop. Yet I am quite confident that I have seen a marked influence upon the second crop of clover in the third season after its application to the wheat crop. Something, however, is certainly due to the character of the soil to which it is applied. Upon moist compact clays, it not only acts more powerfully, but its influence is longer seen; while upon light, sandy soils, it gives a less return, and its after-benefits is sooner exhausted. Upon limestone land, with which I have no experience, it is said not to act so well, perhaps from the same cause which renders freshly limed land unfriendly to its action.

I have thus, at some length, and I fear tediously given you an account of the source whence obtained the use and mode of application, and as the best evidence of its value, the growing demand and popularity among our farmers—a body of shrewd, practical, intelligent men, industrious and economical in their habits, and little disposed to waste money upon useless or doubtful objects.

I will now proceed to answer General Freeman's last inquiry, as to 'where it can be best procured,' and 'at what expense landed at Mobile or New Orleans.'

As before stated, the original source of supply of the best guano is the coast of Peru. It is owned by the Government, and let to contractors, who pay a bonus per ton for the privilege of digging and sending it abroad for sale. These contractors reside in Callao, and sell it here through the agency of Commission houses. Up to the present year, there have been two agents in this country for the sale of Peruvian guano—one in New York and one in Baltimore, where by far the largest quantity (or upon the Chesapeake and the tributaries) has been disposed of. The agents here prefer to sell it by the cargo or in large lots, and it is eagerly bought up by dealers, who retail it at a profit corresponding with the supply in the market. I have known this profit in periods of scarcity without any advance upon the import price, to run up to the handsome sum of fifteen dollars per ton, or thirty-six per cent in advance. It is now at a period of great abundance in market and considerable competition among dealers, retailing at about twelve per cent. profit upon the import price, which is now fixed by the present, and, as I understand, sole agent in the United States—Mr. Riley, of New York, at the following prices:

For	50 tons of 2,240 lbs.,	per ton		$48 00
"	100	"	"	47 00
"	300	"	"	46 00

at four months, or a discount of 2½ per cent, for cash, which is equivalent to 7 per cent. the legal rate of interest in New York. Thus, the farmers who cannot conveniently unite upon so large a quantity as 300 ons, will have to pay from 2 to 4 per cent. more than the dealers, if bought directly from the agent or importer, or from 12 to 36 per cent., if they rely alone upon the dealers.

In all instances where practicable, although at some disadvantage, I would advise that purchases be made directly from the importer. It is not only cheaper, but safer to do so. Some of the dealers advertise Patagonian as well as Peruvian guano—and now Mexican is also introduced. In this state of things, when one kind is in high request and another dull of sale, the temptation is strong to mix the inferior with the superior, or otherwise to adulterate the Peruvian—the better quality. This unfortunately can be carried on to a considerable extent without detection, until it is too late or too troublesome to obtain redress for the fraud. The inspection in this State affords no protection against adulteration, it is rather a protection to fraud—a burden without a benefit. I do not wish to be understood as charging fraudulent sales upon any of our dealers in guano. Having always myself purchased directly from the importer, I have no reason to do so. My object is only to point out the course of trade, and the advantages and disadvantages which attend it. I know no reason, however, why dealers in guano should be supposed to be less liable to temptation, or possess a higher degree of morality than dealers in drugs, who have been charged before Congress with extensive adulteration of articles and medicines, intended to 'cure the ills which flesh is heir to'—a degree of cupidity and fraud which should be punished with the severest penalty the law can inflict. Whether it is in the power of Congress to protect the humble cultivators of the soil from a like imposition is a question which I leave for you and Gen. Freeman, and your honorable coadjutors to decide.

What the cost of guano would be, landed at Mobile or New Orleans, I have not the means of knowing, with the present arrangement of the 'sole depot' in the city of New York. The price in New York having been already shown, to that will have to be added freight, insurance and whatever port duties may be charged in the southern cities. The freight from Baltimore to the cities upon the Potomac and James river has ranged from 75 cents to $1 per ton; sometimes higher even than the latter sum. Insurance ½ per cent; effecting some from ¼ to ½ per cent. From these data Gen. Freeman's better acquaintance with the charges between New York and the South will enable him to form a pretty correct opinion of the cost of the article in Mobile or New Orleans.

Although this letter has already extended to a length beyond what I intended, I will avail myself of the occasion to make a few general observations upon this subject.

From the tenor of Gen. Freeman's enquiries, I infer that his object is to try the effect of guano upon the great staple of the South—the cotton crop.

If his experiment should prove successful, which I cannot doubt if judiciously applied—seeing that it has been long used in a warmer and much more arid climate than Mississippi, or the Southern States—it will at once very much enlarge the demand for and consumption of the article; like all other articles of commerce under such circumstances, its cost may be be expected to increase.

An interesting subject of inquiry, then, is—can the use and consumption of guano in this country be extended without carrying with it a corresponding increase in price. It may be said that an article which yields so large and prompt a return is intrinsically worth a great deal and will fairly bear a high price. This is true to some extent, and seems to be just and plausible, looking at one side of the question only. But there are seasons of blight and disappointment. We have 'rust and mildew,' as in olden times. And I have not yet seen that guano even is a barrier against or panacea for, the blighting effect of a precarious climate or unlooked for casualties to which the husbandman's crops are constantly liable. Reverses then, as well as success, should be taken into consideration in estimating the value of guano. In this view, I am of opinion that it is now as high, even higher than it ought to be, and ought not to be increased. The deposit in Peru being inexhaustible, as it is conceded to be—consequently, no short supply there—there is no reason why it should be increased in price here, or why it should not be reduced to a point of reasonable profit and just remuneration. That it is now much too high a little reflection will show.

Coal is now mined in the mountains of Maryland and Pennsylvania, transported on canals and railroads some two hundred miles on tide water, paying high freight and toll, transhipped, and sold in New York at from $3 50 to $5 50 per ton; or it is mined at a depth of several hundred feet below the surface, transported inland, transhipped at Liverpool, brought across the ocean, and sold at about $6 per ton in New York. Can it be possible, then, that guano—the free and bounteous gift of nature—with no inland transportation, easily dug and shoveled, or poured from its elevated position directly into the hold of the largest ships, although it may have to traverse the ocean three or four times as far as from Liverpool to New York, shall yet cost in the same port seven or eight times as much? Surely there must be some unreasonable exactions, some enormous profits somewhere. And it behooves a Government, having a just regard for the interests of its citizens, to inquire into, and if possible remove an imposition and a barrier to the enterprise and prosperity of its people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant. A. B. DAVIS.

Hon. JOSEPH S. COTTMAN."

Democratic District Convention.

The Democratic District Convention for the 6th Congressional District was held in Nashville on Thursday April 29th.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the meeting was called to order and organized by the appointment of James S. Battle Esq., of Edgecombe as President, and James H. Moore of Warren as Secretary. The President called on Col. J. N. Daniel of Halifax to explain the object of the Convention, which he did in a few concise remarks.

A motion was made and carried, inviting all persons present from the different counties in the District, to take seats in the Convention.

A list of delegates was then called for, when five counties were found to be represented as follows:

NASH.—Sam'l L. Arrington, Thos. W. Avent, Asel Vick, Joseph A. Drake, John E. Thorne, Joel Wells, John Brazil, A. B. Bains, Alfred Boykin, George N. Lewis, John R. Drake, John H. Drake, and George E. B. Singeltary.

EDGECOMBE.—D. Ferguson, Henry Odum, James S. Battle and T. L. Maynard.

WARREN.—John Arrington, John L. Evans, E. D. Drake, James T. Russell, Sam'l A. Williams and James H. Moore.

FRANKLIN.—W. D. Coppedge and W. H. Joyner.

HALIFAX.—J. N. Daniel.

On motion a Committee of five, consisting of Sam'l L. Arrington, Dr. Joseph A. Drake, Dr. S. A. Williams, Gen. Singeltary and Dr. J. H. Drake were appointed to report rules for the government of the convention. The Committee, after retiring a few moments, recommended the rules adopted by the last House of Commons, so far as applicable, for the government of the Convention, which was agreed to.

Maj. E. D. Drake, of Warren, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the President to report resolutions for the action of the Convention.

In pursuance of this resolution the following gentlemen were appointed: Samuel L. Arrington, D. Ferguson, James T. Russell, John N. Daniel, W. D. Coppidge, E. D. Drake, and John H. Drake, who retired for consultation. Thos. M. Arrington Esq., and Gen. G. E. B. Singeltary were severally called upon to address the Convention, who responded in short, but stirring and appropriate addresses.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Joseph A. Drake and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in casting the votes of this Convention for the adoption or rejection of the Preamble and Resolutions to be reported by the committee raised for that purpose, that one vote be given for each hundred democratic votes polled in the several Counties of the District in the Presidential Election between Polk and Clay, and that the same rule be observed in the selection of Delegates to the National Convention.

The Committee returned and reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, the last by acclamation:

WHEREAS, The Democratic National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of President and Vice President of the United States, is to be held at the city of Baltimore on Tuesday the 1st day of June next; and whereas, the established usage of that party would insist upon and require a general representation; therefore

1. *Resolved*, That this Convenion appoint one delegate from each county in the District to the Baltimore Convention, and that a majority of those in attendance at said Convention shall give the vote of the District.

2. *Resolved*, That relying upon the integrity, patriotism, and sound Democracy of the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN of Pennsylvania in the hour of trial; and imposing implicit trust and confidence in our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. ROBERT STRANGE, we do cordially recommend them for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States; but this Convention will give its cordial support to the nominee of said Convention, relying upon their wisdom in the selection.

3. *Resolved*, That it is our firm conviction that DAVID S. REID is the most suitable candidate for the office of Governor of this State; and we do most respectfully recommend his re-nomination by the Democratic State Convention, and pledge to him our undivided and cordial support.

In pursuance of the 1st resolution the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention:

W. W. Holden, of Wake; Linn B. Sanders, of Johnston; John H. Drake, of Nash; A. M. Lewis, of Franklin; George D. Baskerville, of Warren; M. A. Wilcox, of Halifax; James S. Battle, of Edgecombe.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, According to the apportionment of the Census of 1850, North Carolina will be entitled to but 10 instead of 11 Electors, and whereas, the re-districting of the State will probably not be effected until a short time previous to the Presidential election, and it being desirable that the State should be thoroughly canvassed, therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we approve the plan that has been suggested in the public prints, that each District as at present organized, shall select one Elector, and that only one be chosen for the State at large by the Democratic Convention to meet at Raleigh on the 13th of May.

2. *Resolved*, That this Convention proceed to the selection of an Elector for the District on the Democratic ticket.

The Convention went into the election of Elector, which resulted in the unanimous choice of PERRIN BUSBEE, Esq., of Wake.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to inform Mr. Busbee of his election and solicit his acceptance of the appointment.

The thanks of the Convention were tendered the President and Secretary, when, on motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES S. BATTLE, *President*.
JAMES H. MOORE, *Secretary*.

In another column may be found the proceedings of the Democratic District Convention, held in Nashville on the 29th ult. We had the pleasure of being present at the deliberations, and we assure our Democratic brethren in other parts of the State that perfect unanimity of sentiment prevailed among the members. Reid and Free Suffrage will get a lift from the region there represented that will astonish non-committalists, and the Democratic candidate for President may look upon all the land and find no surer people to help him to a seat in the White House.

The action of the Convention in selecting a District Elector may seem to some rs premature, but under all the circumstances, we are of opinion that it was right and proper. To appoint temporary canvassers to operate until the State shall have been re-districted, and then appoint the regular electors for the Districts, was looked upon as more objectionable than the plan suggested, namely, for each District to appoint its own Elector and the State Convention to appoint but one; thus providing the number to which the State will be entitled, and, at the same time, securing a thorough canvassing of questions of vital interest that will be involved in the approaching struggle. We believe the decision of the Convention in this matter will be approved, and will be productive of good. To the choice made by the Convention, of Elector, we know there is no objection. Mr. Busbee stands recommended by every attribute that can claim regard—talents, integrity, industry, and sound Democracy—these exercised in the cause of truth, will make the mist enwrapped Scottites in the 6th Congressional District smell frost a long time before the leaves wither next fall. *Warrenton News.*

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

☞ The members of the Democratic State Convention are requested to meet at the Commons Hall, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 12 M.

THE REGISTER AND GOV. REID.

The Register's low flings at Gov. Reid are almost beneath the "dignity of contempt"; and we notice them only that the people may see and judge for themselves, what sort of an organ the Whig leaders have here at the centre.

In one number that paper says it "cannot be said of the present incumbent" that he "elevates" the "pride" of the State "at home" or her "reputation abroad"; and in another, the chief Magistrate is spoken of as an "automaton" obeying "the movement of the man that pulls the string." This is a specimen, we desire the people to know, of the language habitually used towards Gov. Reid by the Raleigh Register.

Gov. Reid's character as a public man needs no defence at our hands. Born to no inheritance either of property or of aristocratic name, he has made his way, slowly but surely, to his present proud position, by the force of his own energies and talents; his *merits*, and the confidence which those merits won for him at the hands of the people, have made him what he is. A *new man*—the first of his name to make his mark upon the history of the times, and to attract to himself the respect and affection of the people of a whole Commonwealth, it is natural that a certain class of the Federal party should question his title to distinction, and envy him the honors which cluster on his path; and it is also natural that the organs of the class to which we have referred, should seek to please their employers by misrepresenting and abusing him, and by attempts to cast reproach and ridicule upon his services and character. To all such we have only to say, *go on*—Gov. Reid, we know, is totally unmoved by these exhibitions of malice and envy—you are benefiting *him* vastly more than you are yourselves. Strong in his own integrity, and in the love of a generous people, whose champion he is, he may well defy—no, not *defy*—he may well *smile* at such pop-gun reports from the batteries of the Raleigh Register.

Gov. Reid has borne himself so well in the performance of his duties, *that his political opponents have not been able to bring the first charge against him*; and the only *specific* charge of any sort which has been preferred against him by any of the Whig organs, was that by the Raleigh Register some time since, to wit—that he was in the habit of mingling with his fellow-citizens in the market-place in Raleigh. Yes, that was the charge. The Register was grieved to see the Governor of the State *lowering his office* and *sinking his dignity*, by going occasionally to market! Such conduct was offensive to the aristocratic nostrils of the Register; and that paper complained of it in tones which showed that its feelings had been touched. We would advise the Register to cease its talk about "automatons" and all that, and go back to its old charge against the Governor of having gone to market; for that charge has at least one merit, and that is, *it is true*. If the Register will only do this, its Editor will enjoy a luxury to which he has long been a stranger, to wit—the luxury of making a statement which every one will believe, and of riding, booted and spurred, right on top of a charge, the correctness and truth of which no one will dispute or deny.

"THE SPOILS."

The spoils—the spoils—this seems to be the main idea—the ground-work at present of the action of the Whig leaders. Their talk in Convention, in their newspapers, and elsewhere, is all bottomed on this; you can hear but little, if any thing, about the best ways and means for advancing the public interests and benefitting the State, but the cry is "let us redeem the State—let us vindicate the principles of the Whig party"—which, being rendered in plain English, means, let us beat the Democrats, and thus get possession of the offices and spoils.

This was the burden of the address of the President of the late Convention, as well as of Mr. Nash's remarks, who came boldly out for a clean sweep—for *proscription* of the most general character, in case the Whigs should prove successful. Mr. Kerr too, it appears, has caught the idea, for in his letter of acceptance he says:

"I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me, by my political friends who composed the Convention, and accept the nomination they have tendered with an anxious desire and full determination to do all I can to *restore North Carolina to her former eminent position as a Whig State, and advance her interests, and vindicate the principles of the Whig party.*"

And now is not this a *noble*, a *glorious* platform for a candidate for Governor! He wants to "restore North Carolina to her former eminent position as a Whig State"—he burns with a desire to "vindicate the principles of the Whig party." Why, what has all this to do with the duties of the office to which he aspires? Does he mean to say that, if elected, he will be the Governor of a party, and not of the State? And how kind the nominee is to offer to "restore" the good old Commonwealth! And how much afflicted are they all at the idea that the State is *lost*, and needs to be "redeemed"! No, fellow-citizens, it is not the State that is *lost*, but *the offices*; the Democrats are *in*, and the object of these Whig gentlemen is to create a crisis, and to induce the people to turn out one set of men and put another set in. This is the way, doubtless, in which Mr. Kerr and his supporters wish to "vindicate" Whig principles and "redeem" the State.

Can the honest people of North Carolina be operated upon and influenced in this way? What has Gov. Reid done, that he should be denied a re-election? What are the charges against him? What great public necessity exists that he should be turned out and Mr. Kerr put in? Whom has he offended?

We have said the Democrats are *in*, but Whigs are in office also under Democratic rule. There is a Whig Secretary of State—a Whig Clerk in the Treasurer's office—a Whig on the commission to revise the Statutes—a Whig in the Literary Board—there are Whigs in office in corporations, either by direct appointment of the Governor or by the State's vote; and that party has, upon the whole, been treated with a liberality and magnanimity in this respect, by the Democratic party and by the present Administration, which puts to the blush all former Whig Administrations. The history of parties will show that the Whig leaders began, thirteen or fourteen years ago, *a system of proscription which left no Democrat in office* whose place they could touch; and this, too, in the face of declarations made by them just before every election, that they were opposed to proscription and would remove no man from office for opinion's sake. The Democrats, on the contrary, make no professions with a view to deceive the people, but they have been and are still content to let their course in this respect speak for itself.

We shall allude to this subject again.

A FRAUD UPON THE PEOPLE.

The Raleigh Register persists in keeping under its Editorial head the following Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions, and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."—[*Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December* 1, 1851."

Now it is well known, and can be proved on Whig authority, that the above Resolution was adopted in caucus by a minority of the Whig members, mostly from the slaveholding States; but aside from this, the action of the Whigs of the House on this subject and of the Whig Senators and Representatives in their caucus of the 10th of April, conclusively demonstrates that they are *opposed* to the "compromise" as a finality, and determined that no endorsement of it shall be had in the approaching Whig National Convention.

When we say "the compromise," we mean, of course, as the Register does, the fugitive-slave law. Well, let us see how the vote stood upon the passage of this law through the House of Representatives. In that body there were 82 Democratic votes in favor of the bill, and only 27 Whig votes. In the negative there were 57 Whig votes, 15 Democratic votes, and 4 Freesoil votes. Of the Whig vote, *more than two to one was cast against this law*; while the Democratic vote stood 82 for and only 15 against it. Only *three* Whigs from the free States voted for this law, while *fifty-seven* Whigs from the same region voted against it. These are facts from the record, which the Raleigh Register never has and never will lay before its readers.

Again: On the 5th of last April the House voted on Jackson's and Hillyer's Resolutions, declaring the "compromise" a finality. Mr. Jackson's Resolution *was voted down*, so far as the vote went, *by the Whig party of the House*—that party, North and South, giving 27 votes in favor of it, and 31 against it; and Mr. Hillyer's Resolution, in the hands of the same party, just escaped the same fate, receiving 32 Whig votes in its favor, and 28 against it. Only *seven* Whig members from the free States voted for Mr. Jackson's Resolution, and *ten* for Mr. Hillyer's.

Again: In the Whig caucus held on the 10th of April, *the "compromise" was voted down by a vote of 46 to 21*; whereupon Messrs. Outlaw of this State, and other Whig members from the South withdrew.

We submit, therefore, that the Whig party of the Union is *against* the "compromise" as a finality—the *facts* prove this to be the case; and to assert the contrary, or to endeavour to leave an impression to the contrary, as the Raleigh Register is doing, *is to perpetrate a fraud upon the people*. Let that paper, if it intends or wishes to deal honestly by its readers, take that Resolution from its columns; but if it will not do that, let it publish underneath it the votes of the Whig members on Jackson's and Hillyer's Resolutions, and the official account of the caucus of the 10th of April.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The statement of the correspondent of the Washington Telegraph, published in our last, that the two-thirds rule was adopted at the suggestion of Silas Wright is, we learn, a mistake. The origin and history of the rule is this: The Convention of 1832 appointed a Committee to report rules to govern its action in making its nominations. In this Convention the question was raised and discussed with some feeling, as to what should be the rule of voting—whether the vote should be confined to the *majority* States which had voted *for* Gen. Jackson in 1828, or whether the *minority* States, which had voted *against* him, should also be entitled to their full Electoral vote—when *a member from Pennsylvania*, now deceased, proposed the two-thirds rule as a compromise, which was adopted, and reported by Col. King as Chairman of the Committee. This rule was intended to secure the majority States from nominations against their wishes, which might have been effected by combinations between a portion of their own strength and the minority States. On being reported from the Committee a member from Massachusetts moved to amend by inserting "a majority," which was carried; and then a motion was made and carried, under the influence of Silas Wright, Dickinson, and the lamented Kane—a Senator from Illinois, who had as much influence in the adoption of the rule as any one—to re-consider the vote establishing the "majority" rule, and to adopt and adhere to the two-thirds rule. The rule was again adopted by the Conventions of 1836 and 1844, and the nominations then made were carried by the Democratic party.

These facts have been furnished us by a gentleman who was a member of the Convention in which the rule originated, and also of the Conventions of 1836 and 1844. It is a good rule, and ought to be adhered to.

The Tarborough Southerner, in an article on the subject of the late Whig Convention, says, with much force: "Eastern men, both Whigs and Democrats, read the 7th resolution passed by the Convention, adopted of course by the candidate, and know that the "Times," whose Editor sat in the Convention, and who is the leader of the free-convention party of the State, claims it as a victorious achievement, and support John Kerr if you can! But perhaps you may think it an equivocal assertion of principle which will increase the chances of your candidate's election. And are you willing to risk a principle, so important, on the mere probability that he entertains the same sentiments that you do? Or are you willing to dupe your western *friends* into the support of your views, by such deceitful, underhand proceedings? *Or are you willing to be duped?* It may be right to wheedle and cajole your *opponents* into the support of your candidates, but does political honesty allow such among *friends?* If it does, it is a moral code inferior even to the reputed one among thieves. But we do not, we will not believe that Eastern Whigs will support any man who does not unequivocally assert his opposition to such a Convention. Time will prove."

We have received the second number of "The Farmer's Journal," which is filled with useful and interesting matter. The Journal is devoted to the cause of Agriculture, and gives promise of effecting much good. Address Dr. John F. Tompkins, Editor, Bath, N. C.—price, $1 in advance.

We invite the attention, especially of our friends the farmers, to the information which we lay before them to-day, in relation to the discovery, the price, and the use of Guano. The letters we copy on the subject from the Washington Republic, will richly repay perusal.

Gov. Reid has appointed Judge Bailey to hold the extra Term of Wake Superior Court, in July next; and Judge Dick to hold the extra Term for Buncombe the last Monday in this month.

We learn that Gov. Reid has summoned the members of the Council of State, to meet in this City on Tuesday, the 18th of May.

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the late Democratic Convention of the State of Illinois:

"*Resolved*, That the democracy of Illinois still cling with devotion to the principles of the "Baltimore platform," as promulgated in 1840, '44, and '48, and know of no good reason to doubt their soundness or policy.

That all laws passed by Congress are binding on every citizen of the United States, until repealed or declared null by the proper authorities; and no law-abiding citizen will factiously oppose them, or do anything to arrest their execution, knowing as he does that ours is a government of laws and constitution, and not brute force.

That the constitution of the United States is one of compromise and limited powers, which ought to be construed strictly by every officer of the government, State and national; that its provisions should be faithfully kept by the States towards each other; and under no pretence or pretended necessity ought its true and known meaning to be disregarded or lightly esteemed; for on it, and by it, and through it, and with it, every true and patriotic American hopes to perpetuate the liberties of this Union.

That no good citizen should do any act to weaken the bonds of this Union, by stirring up strife, contentions, or hatred among citizens, North, South, East, or West, or by intermeddling with the rightful affairs of other States, or the institutions thereof, holding, as we do, that States, like individuals, best advance their own happiness by looking to their own and not the affairs of their neighbors.

That the democracy of Illinois will stand by the compromises of the constitution of the Union; and that we regard the several acts of Congress, termed the "compromise acts," (including the fugitive-slave law, in all its provisions,) as the result of the democratic principle of non-intervention, as laid down by the last and previous Democratic National Conventions, held at Baltimore, and that we will strictly and rigidly adhere to those principles.

That our distinguished fellow-citizen, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, is the first and unanimous choice of the Illinois democracy for President of the United States, both on account of his great public services, eminent abilities, and unswerving devotion to the principles of the democratic republican party, and because we believe that in him are imbodied all the elements of popularity and success to such a degree as to stamp him as the man for the coming crisis; and that we therefore recommend him to our democratic brethren throughout the Union for their standard-bearer in the next contest, believing his name would be a tower of strength, and would excite an ardor and enthusiasm throughout the country for our cause, which would result in a triumph for democracy unparalleled since the days of the illustrious Jackson; and that our delegates in the Baltimore Convention be instructed to vote for and urge his nomination for President as ther first choice of the democracy of this State.

That while we prefer STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as our first choice for President, we cheerfully accord to the other distinguished candidates of our party high and merited qualifications for the same office, and either of them will receive at the hands of the democracy of Illinois, if nominated, a warm and enthasiastic support."

This, be it remembered, is the action of the *Democracy* of one of the free States. No *Whig* Convention which has been held in the free States thus far, has endorsed the fugitive-slave law in so many words. The Whig party of the free States *is the anti-Slavery party*; take from it the right to agitate on this subject, and it will sink at once. Seward, Greely, and others know this, and hence their determination not to allow the Whig National Convention to endorse the fugitive-slave law as a "finality."

THE WHIG "GULL-TRAP."

We invite the attention of Southern men to the following article from the Pennsylvanian:

"HOW GEN. SCOTT IS TO DODGE THE GREAT ISSUE. The abolition leaders of the Scott whigs have at last invented the excuse which Gen. Scott is to give for not pledging himself to execute the fugitive-slave law and resist its repeal. We get it fresh from the New York Tribune, the ablest and most reckless of the sectional organs. The editor and his correspondents hold the same opinions; and this is the way they preach them.

The editor says, in the Tribune of the 29th ult., in reply to Mr. Stephens, of Georgia:

"He tells us 'the constitution and laws must be enforced,' but we have heard no serious denial of this proposition. He says he will vote for no President 'who will not unqualifiedly pledge himself in favor of the fugitive-slave law and every constitutional obligation.' But a President must swear to uphold and execute all laws and constitutional obligations to the extent of his power; and if he cannot trust a President's solemn inauguration oath, how can he trust a mere candidate's promise?"

On the 30th ult., the endorsed correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Washington, says:

"The assaults upon Gen. Scott's position on these measures are really wholly senseless, unless they are designed to extort from him the promise to exercise the veto power. As President he must see that the existing laws are executed, or perjure himself. And it is no part of his business to initiate laws, or influence their passage, or *prevent their passage*. His constitutional functions begin and end with their approval or disapproval."

The dodge is ingenious, but no more. It discloses at the same time the game of the enemy and the peril of the constitution. The question is not so much whether Gen. Scott will obey a law he is sworn to obey, but whether, if the fugitive-slave law be repealed *by the power of the free States in Congress, he will use the veto to save the republic.* It is true the Tribune indicates that a pledge of this sort may be expected, but it does so in a way that proves the utter emptiness of its own guarantee that Scott will support the constitution and the laws, if elected President. Is it not apparent that the movement of the northern agitators is to nullify or to repeal the fugitive-slave law? Do not the evidences of this fact come upon us from every free State? The expressions of legislatures, the arguments of the press, the decrees of public meetings, and the whole influence of fanaticism exerted in all its grades and shapes, prove an organization looking to this end, alike extensive and powerful. How resistless a popular cry against a law constantly and vehemently denounced may become at last, abundant experience shows. Let the abolitionists achieve a triumph in the election of Gen. Scott, and their next blow at the constitution will be wielded with powerful effect."

STATE BONDS.

We learn that the Public Treasurer, Mr. Courts, opened on Monday last, the bids for the $60,000 of State Bonds recently advertised by him, in presence of Mr. Comptroller Clarke, and Messrs. G. W. Mordecai and E. B. Freeman.

The premiums obtained on these Bonds, which are payable, principal and interest, at the Treasury of the State, averaged between two and a half and two and three-fourths per cent—the whole premium on the $60,000 being $1512 10. The whole amount bid was nearly $300,000.

The sale of these bonds affords the most gratifying evidence of the soundness of the State's credit.

Letters, addressed to all the successful bidders, residing out of the City, have been deposited in the Post Office by the Public Treasurer.

THE RUSH FOR CALIFORNIA. The steamship North ern Light, which left New York on Wednesday for Nicaragua, had on board nine hundred and fifty California ad