

THE TWO CANDIDATES.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of this County on Friday last. Mr. Kerr, who opened the discussion, chose his own grounds, and made a strenuous effort to get up some excitement on old national issues, but we greatly mistook the feelings of his hearers, including most of his own party, if his appeals met with any sympathetic response. He avowed himself a Whig; said he had no concealments; that the Democrats had always dealt unfairly with the people; and the Whigs had dealt otherwise. (And he walked up and down, whilst he spoke, after the manner of Mr. Clay at the Capitol here in 1844; and—did he certainly forget, whilst he walked, and whilst he stood still, to prove what he affirmed.)

Rigid Construction, &c. Mr. Kerr ridiculed the Resolution of the late Democratic Convention, declaring in favor of a rigid construction of the Constitution of the United States; and he was understood to say, that the government had never been administered on any such principle. As evidence that it had not, he pitched into the administration of Thomas Jefferson, whom he sneeringly said had been called the "great apostle of Democracy;" and he boldly charged Mr. Jefferson with having been the author of the Internal Improvement system. He also animadverted, with great severity, upon the administration of President Polk, now no more, in respect to the Oregon question, and the Mexican war. In this connection, he was pleased to tell the people of Wake County, that Mr. Polk was afraid of England; and that "he recoiled from the British lion, and jumped upon the poor crippled Eagle of Mexico." Mr. Kerr seemed greatly to rejoice in the opportunity of reviving these old questions, and appeared to be strongly convinced that the lion of England and the crippled Eagle of Mexico were both right, and that the American Eagle was to blame, and responsible for all the spoliation and plunder and blood, which Mr. Kerr laid to its charge. What connection these questions had with the doctrine of "rigid construction," we see not; and if they had any, we should be very reluctant to believe that there was a single individual present, who agreed with Mr. K., that North Carolina should ever advocate a contrary principle. And still more reluctant are we to suppose, that his sentiments in regard to the late war, met with a favorable response from any bosom in the meeting.

Tariff and Currency. Mr. Kerr declared his hostility to the existing Tariff law (the Revenue Act of 1846), and also to the Independent Treasury; and was understood by his friends, as advocating in their stead, a Protective Tariff and a National Bank. We frankly confess, we were not prepared for all this—no more indeed, than for the necessity of defending the American Eagle in the late war. The Whig Convention was silent on these subjects; with the exception of manufacturers at the North, the people of the whole country, and especially of North Carolina, have been and are undoubtedly satisfied with the existing systems; and if there be any other than Mr. Kerr dissatisfied with them, and anxious to revive old excitements in respect to them, we have not seen or heard him. We had indeed supposed, as was stated by Gov. Reid, it were universally admitted, that the principles of the Democratic party, in regard to these measures at least, now embodied into the laws of the land, had met with the decided and unequivocal approval of the people. But not so, it seems; and we have this exception in a candidate for Governor of North Carolina, who would persuade us that a radical change in the Revenue and Currency systems of the country is still necessary for the public happiness and accommodation. But who will endorse for Mr. Kerr the responsibility of reviving these old issues? The Register—will it come to his aid, and unite with him, in evoking, for party purposes, the ghost of the old defunct Bank, so long buried; and lend a helping hand to prove, that the cheaper you sell, and the dearer you purchase, is the better policy for filling your pockets, according to the principles of a protective tariff? We shall see.

Public Lands. Mr. Kerr also assailed the Resolution of the late Democratic Convention, on this subject; and denied the right and justice of their being retained by the government as a source of revenue to meet the public debts. He also denounced the several acts of Congress making appropriations of alternate sections, in some of the States, as well as, the homestead bill pending before Congress. As to the latter bill, Gov. Reid made no issue with him; but in respect to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands, it cannot be denied that Gov. Reid's reply was unanswerable. At a time like the present—the Government greatly in debt—he put it to every candid, reflecting man, Democrat or Whig, if the policy of dividing the proceeds of the sales of these lands among the States, would not be unwise and injurious? And why is this question revived? Mr. Fillmore has sanctioned the appropriation to the States, so loudly condemned by Mr. Kerr, (doubtless on the ground that the improvements to which they were appropriated, enhanced the value of the sections unappropriated); there is no effort on the part of Whigs at Washington City, to abolish this source of the public revenue; the Government needs them (if they yield any thing) to meet its expenditures; and if they increase, as they have done under Mr. Fillmore's administration, it will need ten times more. And the argument—what is it? Mr. Kerr says first, the lands yield no revenue; and secondly, the proceeds of their sales should be divided out (not the lands themselves); and yet, he would have the people believe, they are to get a great fund for Railroads and Schools, by the distribution of the proceeds of sales amounting to little or nothing; and that, too, after paying the costs of distribution. This will never do, Mr. Kerr. It is a bad platform. In Gen. Jackson's time—the time of the old man, whom you termed a "dead lion"—which, you said you were not afraid of—the government was not in debt, and the surplus revenues were distributed among the States—not the proceeds of the sales of public lands. The government is not now out of debt—far from it; nor is it likely to be so, as long as Mr. Fillmore spends \$8 millions a year; and if the public mind were turned to retrenching these enormous expenditures, instead of being stimulated by partisan appeals to make a rush upon the public Treasury for a fund, which Mr. Kerr says yields little or nothing, we humbly think there would be more wisdom in it, more economy, and more of public benefit.

Oregon Bill. Mr. Kerr adverted to Gov. Reid's votes on the Bill giving a territorial government to Oregon, and whilst he expressly acquitted Gov. Reid of all suspicion of freemasonry in his course on that measure, said he would have died, before he would have given the votes. In reply, Gov. Reid referred to the Journals of Congress in 1846-7, and showed by the record how he stood upon that question. As to the Wilmot Proviso, the Journals show that that amendment was offered by David Wilmot to the three million appropriation bill in 1846, and it applied to all territories to be hereafter acquired. On this question, Gov. Reid, then in Congress, voted in the negative. In August of the same year, when the limits of the territory of Oregon had been fixed, and the necessity of that people imperatively demanded a government, a bill was before Congress, providing for a government of the said territory, and upon the propo-

sition to amend the bill, by excluding slavery from the same, Gov. Reid voted again in the negative. See Congressional Globe, 1st Sess. 29th Congress, page 1204. This bill was not passed that session; nor did it become a law until 1848 or '49, when Gov. Reid was not a member of Congress.

It did, however, then become a law, and received the sanction of President Polk, notwithstanding, it provided for the exclusion of slavery. "The territory," said Mr. Polk, in his message, "lies far north of thirty-six degrees, 30 minutes, the Missouri Compromise line—its Southern boundary being the parallel of 48, leaving the intermediate distance 330 miles." And it was because the provisions of the bill were not inconsistent with that line of compromise, that he did not feel at liberty to withhold his sanction; otherwise he declared, he would have promptly vetoed it.

But who doubts Gov. Reid's fidelity to the institutions of this State, and of the Southern States? Mr. Kerr does not—so he declared; and if he did, Gov. Reid's course on the question referred to, his well known and often times expressed opinions, his unsullied patriotism, and the uniform conduct of his life is a full guaranty against the doubts of all others; disposed to do justice to an opponent.

The Presidency. Mr. Kerr was understood to declare that he would be in favor of Mr. Clay, if his health permitted him to run again. And next to him, Messrs. Fillmore and Scott were his favorites, both of whom he commended as safe and sound. The people in the low country will be somewhat surprised to learn that Mr. Kerr did not say that he would go for Fillmore with or without a nomination—as we are informed by a correspondent, he said in Halifax. Since his arrival in Raleigh, he has no doubt received his favorable assurances respecting Gen. Scott. We heard it remarked once, that "circumstances alter cases;" and it may be true also, for aught we know, that moving from one place to another, and a change of associations, may sometimes alter opinions. We are of opinion that Mr. Kerr would support Gen. Scott.

(In reply to some disparaging remarks of Mr. Kerr on Douglas and Cass, Gov. Reid read some Resolutions passed by a Meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, in Rockingham, in November, 1851, highly complimentary to the patriotism and ability of these distinguished statesmen; and asked Mr. Kerr with much good humor, if he was not the author of them? Mr. Kerr answered that the Resolutions were the joint production of a Committee, (naming them) but "he did not write.")

Free Suffrage. On this great question of constitutional right, Mr. Kerr was not quite so bold, and did not, assuredly make good his avowal in the beginning, that "he had no concealments;" and considering all things, we think it had been better for him, if he had not avowed as much as he did. He made a furious onslaught on Gen. Saunders on account of his having called on him, as he stated, to answer whether or not he held the doctrine that under the Constitution of this State, a majority of the people had a right to call a Convention and amend the Constitution? He answered emphatically in the affirmative; and read as authority for the position, a Circular signed by W. H. Haywood, Jr., R. M. Pearson, Gen. Saunders and Thomas Dews in 1833.

Mr. Kerr did not notice the argument of General Saunders in the State Convention, in which he clearly set forth the position of this question, before and after 1835. In his remarks General S. then stated: "If asked if he did not recognize the right of a majority to pass laws, he answered yes—to prevail at the ballot-box in elections, yes—to change the compromises and checks in the Constitution, he answered emphatically no. These compromises and checks had been placed in the Constitution by solemn compact, for protecting the rights of minorities—majorities could protect themselves. The Whigs claimed to be conservatives—they wished they would show it. The Constitution of '76 had stood for nearly 60 years, when in 1835 it was amended by a Convention called by the Legislature, being the only mode then authorized. County representation in the Senate was changed to the basis of taxation, and in the House of Commons to that of white population and slaves, the number counting the number of slaves, and five-fifths of the slaves being added. This amended Constitution had been voted for and accepted by the Western Counties, with the exception of four, and against by every County east of Raleigh.

In the Convention of '35 it was proposed by a Committee, in future amendments should be made to the Constitution on the majority principle, through the Legislature, and only requiring a majority of one Legislature to propose, and that of a succeeding one to approve. This was amended on motion of Mr. Meares, from the East, so as to require three-fifths in the Legislature to propose, two-thirds to approve, and a majority of the people to ratify. So in regard to amendments by Convention, no such Convention could be had unless by the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of the General Assembly. These provisions were inserted in the Constitution, as restrictions, by a vote of 106 to 18—they were supported by Meares, Branch, Daniel, and Gaston from the East, and by Swain and Fisher from the West. Without these restrictions on the will of the majority, Mr. Gaston said "he had been deceived," in agreeing to call a Convention, and that the West would have "bound the East hand and foot." He Gen. S., now charged the Whig Convention, composed of two-thirds of Eastern men, with making a proposition which, if carried out, would in the language of Mr. Gaston, "bind the East hand and foot," and would place the property of the slave-owner at the mercy of a majority, whether slave-owners or not."

And this position was strongly and conclusively enforced by Gov. Reid. And how did Mr. Kerr meet the difficulty? We have no desire to misrepresent him. We wish his position and his argument distinctly understood by the people. His doctrine was, if a majority of the people should vote that they desire a Convention, the legislature is bound by such expression of the popular will, to call one. So that according to Mr. Kerr's argument, a member from Pitt or Halifax (for example) who goes to the General Assembly representing constituents opposed by twenty to one to a Convention, is bound, notwithstanding, to vote for such a measure; and therefore, he might logically enough have added, in such case, the Legislature is bound to vote "Convention," unanimously.

Such was not the view of the framers of the Constitution. They regarded the Legislature as a reflex of the popular will, and thought, and so by the organic law declared, that if a two-thirds vote could not be obtained in both houses of the Assembly for a Convention, the people could do very well without it. At all events, the Constitution is pointedly against Mr. Kerr; and if ever man was driven to the wall absolutely, Mr. Kerr on this point was the identical individual. Having disposed of the general doctrine as above, he took up free suffrage, and handled that subject in his own peculiar way. Indirectly, if not positively he argued against it. For, though he was candid enough to admit that a majority of the people of the State were in favor of it, and personally he had no objection to it himself, if they wanted it; yet he pronounced the Constitution the most perfect ever devised by the wit of man. Not only this: for, though he professed a great regard for the "warrior soldiers," as he called them, who, with other meritorious non-landholders are, by the Constitution, denied the right of voting, in the Senate, if they have not fifty acres of land, yet he did evidently attempt to throw ridicule on the argument, as well by appealing to the supposed prejudices of the farmers, "who

paid these soldiers" as by putting his finger on his nose, and accompanying that action by theatrical and contemptuous gestures. Not only no objection to Free Suffrage had he, if the people wished it, but he went for other reforms in our "most perfect Constitution"; viz: for blotting out the property qualification for Governor and members of the Assembly. And he spoke too of the dangers of making amendments to the Constitution and declared Free Suffrage to be the origin of them all. Poor Free Suffrage! how troublesome you are to Whiggery—so dangerous to the people, you and Gov. Reid—so says Mr. Kerr; and he advises the people to "run to him," to get out of danger. Mr. Kerr's course demonstrates one thing incontestably—Free Suffrage is the cause of some danger to his prospects; and hence the difficulty he gives his friends in reconciling his course on this subject, with any regular notions of his being a candidate "without concealments." The truth is, his position on the question is a perfect curiosity, and so is his argument. Both text and comment is a riddle, which it would take three Philadelphian lawyers, with the Register and Commercial to help them, to solve—it being still unsettled, whether he is one way or the other, both ways, or no ways, on the question. "Without concealments"—mercy on concealers then!

On the question of Convention or no Convention, Mr. Kerr was equally explicit, and without concealments—yet not more so. Again, on this question, he puts the people between him and all responsibility for individual opinion. He is willing for them to say whether they wish a Convention or not; but he would, it seems, prefer either not to vote himself, or to vote a folded ticket, on this issue. But can't his position be argued out? Let us see: He thinks the "Constitution the most perfect"—very well, so far, so good: Free Suffrage is the cause of all our danger—good: People desire Free Suffrage—all right: Legislative mode of amendment, bad—go on: Convention mode proper, if people desire it—plain enough: therefore, Mr. Kerr is for a Convention—or against it, or else he is not. "Without concealments"! Take back the boast, Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr was furthermore understood to say that he had never, till lately, heard that the white bias question had been agitated in connection with the Convention movement; and it will doubtless be some consolation to the Greensborough Patriot and the Asheville Messenger, to know that he declares his decided and unqualified opposition to any such nonsense as all that, and no less to the proposition to distribute the School fund according to the white population.

Gov. Reid's position on these questions, and each of them, so important to the people of North Carolina, is perfectly well understood. He believes that the principle of Free Suffrage is right in itself, and should be incorporated into the fundamental law of the State. He believes that the cheapest, surest and most expeditious, and most satisfactory mode of effecting the amendment (now pending before the Legislature) is by means of legislative enactment; and that the dangers, if any exist, of unacceptable changes, and of "linking" with the Constitution would be multiplied by the call of an open Convention; and if the right of Free Suffrage cannot be engrafted in the organic law by the Legislature, it cannot and will not be accomplished by a Convention. He believes that the effect, if not one of the objects of those who most strongly insist on a Convention, is the defeat of Free Suffrage; and occupying these grounds, he did, in our humble judgment thoroughly and triumphantly expose the sophistries of Mr. Kerr, and acquit himself to the entire satisfaction of his friends and the discomfiture of his competitor.

And how could the issue of such a contest be otherwise? The people of North Carolina have demanded this right. Thousands are deeply interested in its recognition and establishment; nor can Mr. Kerr and all the Whig leaders and presses in the State, by any appeals to the prejudices and pockets of landholders, change their fixed and settled purposes, to sanction a reform so just in principle, and so entirely accordant with the spirit of our Republican institutions. On the whole, we assure our friends in all sections, that Gov. Reid has nothing to fear; his plain and direct manner—his open and candid bearing on all questions—and the manifest, radical justice of his cause, will inspire public confidence, and make doubly sure the already auspicious prospects of his triumphant re-election. Such is the feeling here; nor entertain we a single doubt, but that Wake County will do her full share in rolling up for him an increased majority, upon her former vote.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Thursday last, the Chair submitted a communication from the War Department in relation to the expense and feasibility; of deepening the flats of Lake St. Clair.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Navy in respect to the removal of the wreck of the Missouri from the bay of Gibraltar.

Numerous petitions were presented praying the passage of the homestead bill.

Mr. Hals presented a petition from citizens of Chemung county, New York, praying the repeal of the fugitive-slave law; which was laid on the table.

Several railroad and other bills were taken up and disposed of; after which the Senate adjourned over until Monday.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Asia arrived in New York on the 2nd, with Liverpool dates to May 22nd.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Cotton—Sales of the week 80,000 bales of which 14,000 were for export and 39,000 for speculation. Hollingshead's Circular says all descriptions of cotton have declined 3d. The market closed steady. Flour—Western Canal steady at 20s. Ohio 21s. 6d. Corn—Yellow 30s; white 27s. 6d. Consols—Consols held at 99 1/2.

Rice quiet, and prices unchanged. Sugar—Market buoyant, and held at higher rates. Common qualities 5s. to 6s. 10d.

ENGLAND. The disabilities bill had been repealed in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston called the attention of Parliament to the danger threatening the constitutional government in Spain.

FRANCE. Odilon Barrot, and other distinguished persons, had refused to take the oath of allegiance. Three hundred more political prisoners had been transported.

AUSTRIA. Baron Rothschild had taken the new Austrian loan of twenty-five millions florins.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamship Northern Light, with San Francisco dates to May 6th, arrived at New York on the 2nd.

The steamer Columbia left San Francisco on the 5th, with nearly two million dollars in gold on board.

Both branches of the Legislature had passed joint resolutions in favor of the Compromise measures.

The whites had an engagement with the Indians near Shasta, and massacred near 150 of them.

Serious difficulties had arisen between the Americans and Chinese in Sacramento. Large numbers of Chinese had been expelled from the mines.

The intelligence from the mines was favorable, and business of all kinds brisk.

A WHIG'S OPINION OF SCOTT.

Everybody has heard of Parson Brownlow, the great divine of Tennessee, who not only beats "the drum ecclesiastic" in the pulpit, but wields a clever and caustic pen in the columns of the Knoxville Whig, as an ardent and somewhat bitterly whig partisan editor. Well, the parson, somehow, don't seem to "cotton" to "fuss and feathers" at all, and with his usual plain-spokenness on all subjects, he is not slow to evince his distaste, for that eminent individual, in his usual energetic if not gentle style. The subjoined sketch of Gen. Scott, from the Reverend editor's paper—one, by the way, which has dealt some hard blows to the Democracy in times past, cordially and lovingly quoted too by his whig brethren—will be interesting to our readers, as well as the "rest of mankind" generally, as a specimen of candid and faithful biography:

"He has been almost forty years prominently before the country, and in that time has done and said many silly things, which, in themselves are harmless, slumber in silence, and are covered beneath the rubric of 'let it pass.' But his course before the public for political favors when he has no other business, all his foolish deeds and speeches will be roused from their slumber—disrobed of their winding sheet—and will be used to a terrible effect especially at the south. None but the most discreet man that ever lived, standing in the focus of public gaze for forty years, and being so moved in the manner of factions and interests could avoid doing and saying some foolish things. How much more, then, would the life of a man of Gen. Scott's weakness, vanity and pride, be spotted all over with words and acts that he obliterated forever, and that ought never to have occurred. His improper use of public moneys in his early days in the army, his quarrel with Gen. Jackson, in which he came off second best—his bad treatment of Gov. Clinton—his unsuccessful quarrel and controversy with Gen. Gaines—his contest with Gov. Marey, in which he got the worst of the fight—his more recent contest with Gen. Pillow, in which to say the least of it, he made nothing, and finally, his course in the Convention of 1840—these and many more would come up in judgment against him, if once brought before the country as a candidate for the Presidency. His notorious vanity, which is more than equal to his military ability, has been the faithful mother of his indiscreet acts, has given birth to a progeny of hateful and silly speeches and deeds, as numerous as the school of little fishes that inhabit the waters of Egypt."

FIRST BALLOT IN THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, who says he has been at some pains to ascertain the facts, predicts that the first ballot in the Whig National Convention will result as follows:

FOR GEN. SCOTT.—Delaware, 3; Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 4; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 4; New York, 30; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Iowa, 2; Wisconsin, 5; Michigan, 5; California, 2. Total, 150.

FOR MR. FILLMORE.—Vermont, 1; New York, 3; Pennsylvania, 1; Iowa, 2; Michigan, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; Florida, 3; Kentucky, 12; Missouri, 9; Louisiana, 6; Tennessee, 12; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 4; Texas, 4. Total, 93.

FOR MR. WEBSTER.—Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; Ohio, 2; California, 2; New Hampshire, 1; Massachusetts, 13. Total, 21.

As only 118 will be required to elect a choice, of course Gen. Scott will be nominated on the first ballot, if the writer be correct in his predictions. Georgia and Alabama, entitled to 19 votes, are left out of the count by the correspondent, but we see they are appointing delegates in favor of Mr. Fillmore, who will undoubtedly attend the convention. The writer adds that there are considerations which may induce the Scott men to scatter their strength on the first ballot, and he then predicts that Gen. Scott will receive 182 votes on the first ballot, two of whom will be from Maryland, five from Virginia, eight from Massachusetts, and four from Kentucky.

GOOD ADVICE.

We recommend the following excellent remarks to the enterprising young men of our county. They are from the Cincinnati Sun:

"Money is now abundant; will probably remain so for several years. Nay, it will probably become very abundant. There is no mistake about the immense supplies of gold, to be got from California, from Australia and Russia. Money will be very plenty. But experience tells us that it is as easy to get in debt and in difficulty when money is plenty as when it is scarce in fact rather easier. The experience of past expansion, united with the present means of prosperity should teach us all a lesson of prudence, which if practiced on that we ought not to go into unnecessary expense and hazardous speculations, only because money is plenty. What we want is plenty not, there is but one way of getting rich, and that is by economy and industry."

That money is plenty is a great advantage to the prudent and industrious. It is they who take advantage of such times. It is they who "make hay while the sun shines." The sun, indeed, says Scripture, shines on the just and on the unjust. But it is only they who plant the seed and work the field, who will reap the harvest."

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY. The proceedings of the Democratic State Convention recently convened at Carolina, which were harmonious and enthusiastic, afford a fair index of the views of the considerate masses of the party, north as well as south. The platform laid down was the old and time-honored one of the party, and the measures approved of were such as reflecting and sober men, not governed by prejudice or instigated by demagogues, must admit will be for the best good for the country. It comprises a strict devotion to the Union, a rigid construction of the constitution, the independent treasury, a revenue tariff and an economical administration; and an acquiescence in the compromise measures, with a faithful and full execution of the law in regard to fugitive-slaves. They resolve that they will not support any candidate for the presidency who withholds a full, prompt and explicit avowal of the approval of the said law, and of his determination to enforce the same. Of the local resolutions, one boldly endorsed the measures of free suffrage, and advocated making it a part of the constitution.

Under such a banner North Carolina democracy could propose to fall into the line of the great democratic army and support democratic nominees. It looks well now for united democratic action in this State. It looks as though whiggism would not be allowed to prevail. The latter, if it follows Mr. Mangum, will stand on a Janus platform and a moun policy, and it will be seen whether these will again prevail over a party that will have inscribed on its banner fidelity to the laws, the constitution and the Union.

FREE SUFFRAGE. If the people of the State desire the consummation of this measure, now is the time to venture it, in the election of members to the Legislature known to be favorable to it. It has already passed through its initiatory stages, and with the next Legislature rests its final fate. By the election of men who will support it in the Legislature we may secure its passage; but if we elect men who tell you they are for Free Suffrage, but that they want a Convention, you are not to be deceived; for you can never get a Convention. We are satisfied that not one-fourth of the people in the State desire a Convention at this time; and if Free Suffrage be rejected by Legislative enactment, it is rejected altogether. Where was this Convention lobby first folded? In Raleigh. Among whom? Politicians opposed to Free Suffrage. For what purpose? To kill Free Suffrage.

Mountain Banner.

Judge Charlton, of Savannah, appointed U. S. Senator from Georgia, vice Berrien, resigned, is a Union democrat and an eminent lawyer. He has the 4th of March next, when Mr. Toomb's term commences.

A machine has been invented, and is now in successful operation in New York, for riveting boilers. It is worked by steam and can accomplish as much per day with two hands as can be done by twenty in the ordinary method.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN. The facts as to killing his brother-in-law, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Prussia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his fearful devotion to Liquor, which has long rendered him a terror and disgrace to his friends, and has at length probably led him to a felon's doom. John Wentworth, who served with him in Congress, thus comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat: "Every man who has seen Mr. Hannegan when under the influence of liquor as we have, can believe the above. And every one who has lived at the same house with him and his family, as we have, when he has been a total abstemious man for months together, will indeed pity him. When sober he is as pure, as upright, as kind and as generous a man as there is in this country. With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober he will compare in all the elements of goodness with any man living. But he cannot drink without getting drunk. Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as those of any young man in the United States. But Wagon and habits were too much for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. He reformed, became a temperance lecturer and an exemplary member of the Church. His exhortations in times of great revivals are said to have equalled those of the most eloquent divines living. At length appointed to that mission, he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat as an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Christian. But, again, the temptations were too great for him. His struggles with himself were gigantic, and the assistance of one of nature's noblest women, his wife, was required for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would not be helped, and he lost his recollection. Like most politicians, he left office miserably poor. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's administration, to keep so popular and so good a man from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Prussia, and he was sent there on that mission. His unfortunate career there is well known. Since his return, we have heard nothing of him until this melancholy affair."

We have seen many a young man enter Congress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ruined; but we never knew one who had so many efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Hannegan. We now have in our mind three in our own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hannegan has tried to do so several times; but he lived to kill his wife's brother, the best friend, save his wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in poor Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What a noble comment that is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is great probability that he will commit suicide."

CONCEALMENT OF OPINION. A most remarkable political phenomenon in this country is the right assumed by many of our public men to conceal or delay the expression of their opinion when aspiring to the chief office in the government. This assumption has been used so often and successfully, that it is now come to be regarded, by many, as a legitimate feature in party tactics. Two of our last three Presidential elections resulted in the success of men who obstinately refused to declare their opinions upon matters of great national importance. And now we have the most prominent aspirant for the Presidency in the whig party publicly announcing, through his friends, that he will not declare his opinions unless the convention of his party nominate him as the sole candidate for the Presidency! To this complexion it has come at last, that a public man demands of his political friends the highest expression of confidence and approval that can bestow upon him, before he will condescend to tell them what his opinions are. This is a new doctrine, and is entirely assumed by Gen. Scott, and defended upon the ground—first an insult to every open and honest man to the whig ranks—that "he is differently advised by men north and south, to write and not to write; a large majority, including many from the South, urging him to remain silent." If the reason here given is true, it shows a gross perversion of sentiment in the whig party. If it is false—and we believe it is—the whig masses owe it to themselves that they spurn the political despot who would thus rob them of their own respect and that of the world.

Upon what show of reason can honest men counsel Gen. Scott to remain silent in the present crisis? What is the object of such a policy? Are his opinions such that they will not be told in both ends of the Union? If they are not, there is no reason for their suppression. If they are, then the reason for silence is a dishonest one, intended to deceive either the north or the south. Upon either supposition, the position of Gen. Scott is unworthy of an honorable man, and cannot be endorsed by any portion of the American people but at the price of self-respect and the fair opinion of the world.

Nashville (Tenn.) Union.

We extract the following from a letter from Baltimore to the Washington Telegraph: "A young man named Force has been residing partly in this city and partly in Washington for some months past. He is originally from St. Louis, but more recently from Texas. I learn upon what may be deemed good authority, that he is about to become distinguished as a mechanical genius. He is said to have invented and patented a new motive power, which bids fair to supersede both steam and water. It is stated that a model of the machine is already in existence, and that it has been patented with an injunction of secrecy for a certain time. So cautious has he been to avoid infringement, that he had one part of his machinery, necessary to the completion of his engine, made in Philadelphia, and another part in Baltimore, and in New Orleans, and another in New York. The separate parts thus constructed were, in due time, collected in Baltimore and put together by the inventor himself in a room into which no person has been permitted to enter. It is said to bring the atmosphere into use as a new and important agent, amounting almost to independent self-action; that this new motive power is so constructed as to propel the land and ocean steamers or adopted to the delicate movements of a watch. The inventor is about to leave for Europe, to have it patented there, and until he returns the principles of the invention will not be made public here. The correspondent referred to, says that "if the invention proves to be what is claimed for it, the world up to this age has never seen its equal."

NAPLES. The Murats. A new political party has been formed in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The associates, who are very numerous, are called I Murattini, being in favor of Prince Murat, who lived at Borussia, in Jersey. The whole army would follow his standard; and the population, though they consider Murat not very liberal, would accept him because even the government of Russia would be more acceptable to them than the Bourbon tyranny.

D. G. LOUGEE, with his neat and well stocked Store of Valies—and they are various—is a somewhat remarkable genius. Always as busy as a bee in June, he seems best pleased when waiting on his customers. He has been here but a few months but he has managed to spread his name pretty widely, and business must, of course, follow. He deserves a liberal patronage, and his politeness and attention will command it. His card may be found in the prospectus place. Goldsborough (N. C.) New Era.

MARRIED.

In Lincolnton, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. H. H. Constant, M. Z. A. Mason to Miss Virginia B. eldest daughter of Captain William Slade.

DIED.

In Warrenton, N. C. on the 20th ult, Miss Elizabeth Harris, consort of Mr. Gid. A. Harris and daughter of Benj. E. Cook, Esq., in the 29th year of her age.

SHERIFFALTY.

We are requested to announce William H. High, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County. May 28, 1852.

We are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County. 58—

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store. M. W. PETERSILL. Raleigh, May 24th, 1852.

JOB PRINTING, Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

NOVELTY WORKS, WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State. Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every description to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works: AUBREY, Camberland, May 15, 1852. MR. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made up your strength, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINES, as to POWER and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 32 seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 foot log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 32 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully bore a log in 10 minutes per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c. JONES & BARBEE. June 2, 1852.

A CARD.

THE undersigned appear before the public in justice to the instructor, the Trustees and themselves. Our own part in the recent singular events of our School is contained in the resolutions submitted with them. They express a "Challenge," we have yet to learn the significance of the word. As to the honor of our course, we are willing to abide the verdict of an intelligent jury—offering no insult or violence to person or property. As the report has obtained to some extent, that our Principal, Mr. Richardson, instigated our proceeding, we deem it our duty to state, that neither the idea nor the writing of the resolutions originated with him. They were formed and presented by the students themselves to Mr. P. while Mr. Richardson was confined to his room by illness, and ignorant of our proceedings. The Trustees were also unacquainted with our action until afterwards. Deeming simple facts sufficient, we submit the resolutions without alteration from the original, notwithstanding some grammatical errors. They were subscribed by all the students present, our own names beginning the list. J. C. MARRIOTT, G. W. ARRINGTON, W. C. DOWD, A. E. RICKS, H. D. FOWLER. Franklin Institute, May 20, 1852.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, 1st. That we, the Students of Franklin Institute, whereas our beloved Principal has been attacked by A. W. Pearce, in a dastardly manner, as he was unarmed, and suffering from the effects of an illness which had prevented his teaching for several days, that he consider ourselves, our School and Trustees as highly insulted, and we are determined to defend him from further injury to the last drop of blood in our veins; and should he be attacked when we are not present, we will surely avenge ourselves to the utmost. 2d. That as A. W. Pearce has made use of insulting language to our Teacher, when he was disabled by sickness and injury inflicted by his father, that he be duly warned never to repeat the same, or insult him in any other way in future. Resolved 3dly. That we are fully determined to bear nothing more. [Here follow the names of the signers] June 2, 1852. 61—11.