North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1852.

☞ WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

☞ E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

☞ V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW-YORK,

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Charlotte and Jonesboro' Rail Road

Our readers will see in another part of this paper the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the East Tennessee and Virginia Rail Road. They recite the fact that the South Carolina Railroad Company has ordered one or more surveys to ascertain whether a more direct and practical communication cannot be effected with the valley of East Tennessee than is offered by the Georgia road, terminating at Chattanooga on the Tennessee river, and strongly recommend a line of railway commencing at or near Jonesboro', and leading up the Watauga valley and down the Catawba to the town of Charlotte, as "being more direct, and incurring a less expenditure of money than any other, connecting as it does the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, with the works of South Carolina terminating at Charlotte, N. C., from which latter place a line of railroad will very soon be opened with Charleston via Columbia, S. C." All that we have time now to say upon this subject is, that the computation of the distance, made by this meeting, is correct.—That it will be a stupendous work, and will cost a great sum of money to accomplish it. That when completed it will greatly enhance the value of the stock of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, companies, and also, of the South Carolina Railroad Company. That the stock itself, of said road, will pay well. That it will greatly enhance the value of real property along the line of said road, and deteriorate the value of town property in Charlotte. Finally, that there will inevitably be a branch of the North Carolina Central Railroad to intersect it at some point between Charlotte and the Blue Ridge. We will further say, the Plank Roads, now in process of being built from Charlotte towards the mountains, will prepare the way, and enable the people of that section of country to pledge the co-operation of their hearts and hands to the accomplishment of this great work, when time shall develope its necessity.

Since writing the above, we have received an able and interesting communication from our friend, Col. Wm. A. Lenoir, of Caldwell county, on this subject, which we would gladly lay before our readers now, if we had the space. It shall certainly appear in our next.

Mr. Mangum's Coup D'Etat

The Whig papers of North Carolina justly express surprise at the position assumed by this gentleman in his late speech before the Senate of the United States. He boldly declares a preference for General Scott for the Presidency over all other candidates spoken of in that connection, on the ground that no other can be elected. Now there is sometimes a wheel within a wheel, and it may be that Mr. Mangum's wish is father to the thought. Mr. Mangum is aware that the Whigs of the South have expressed a unanimous preference for Mr. Fillmore for the first office, and for the second, a very decided preference for Gov. Graham. But if Gen. Scott should receive the nomination for the Presidency, other aspirants will come in and stand a better chance for the Vice Presidency. This is insinuating a motive which we hope did not vibrate in the breast of the Hon. Senator. But it was a bold step for him to take, if thereby he expected to change the current of Whig feeling in the South, or even in the State of N. Carolina. We have no doubt but that Gen. Scott is sound upon the compromise measures, but it is a humiliating confession for a compromise man to make to say that no other compromise man can be elected. It included a virtual admission that he does not regard the compromise as the palladium of the Union, and, when taken in connexion with the fact that Mr. Fillmore, the impersonation of the compromise, is to be sacrificed to make room for a favorite who has not deigned to come out openly and declare himself in favor of those measures, it amounts to an abandonment of them as a finality of the questions embraced in them. The present presents an awful crisis in the history of our government. A crisis which should command the attention and serious consideration of every patriot who desires to have transmitted to posterity unimpaired this glorious heritage of our martyred fathers. The recent vote in the Congress of the U. States, upon the resolution declaring the compromise measures of the last Congress a final settlement in substance, and principle, of the questions involved in them, proves to us that there is still a large and formidable party in the United States, and represented in Congress, whose members are hostile to our present constitution. Men who appeal to a higher law than the oath which binds them to support the constitution under which our government is administered, to sanction their conduct in the discharge of their earthly duties. We, of the South, are taught to believe that there can be no higher law than that upon which is based the oath to support the consititution; and when we ascend into the empyreal sphere of these higher-law men, our earthly senses abandon us, and we become bewildered and lost in the mazes of metaphysical nonsense. When they, or their friends, tell us that they offer us a man from the South in the person of Gen. Scott, against whom we can have no objections, they but offer us a childish insult. An offer which supposes that we are too puerile to see that if they wished to conciliate our wishes and feelings in this matter, they would offer us the man of our choice, who is a northern man, and with whom they ought therefore to be satisfied. We are told by men of our party in the South that we ought not to object to Gen. Scott merely because these higher-law men volunteer to support him. All this sounds well enough. But when we know that circumstances develope an ulterior object which prompts the support of these men. When we know that men of this party have been thrown out of office by Mr. Fillmore for refusing to execute a law in which we of the South are solely interested and when we know that they expect to be, and will be, promoted to high and commanding positions in the government in case Gen. Scott shall be elected, then we say we think we have the right to complain and be heard. The Union cannot survive and be preserved much longer unless the weak and short-sighted policy of receiving and feasting its enemies in the camp of its friends is not abandoned at once and forever. If Gen. Scott will come out openly and declare his purpose to support the compromise measures in all their parts, we will support him, and we will do so in the hope that his administration will strengthen these measures at the North, by conciliating the opponents of them, and bringing them to a sense of justice and constitutional obligation.

A Counterfeit Detector.

Mr. John Vane, an accomplished young gentleman from the State of Virginia, is now in our town teaching the art of detecting counterfeit money. He teaches a system, consisting of eight rules, which, upon mathematical principles, is obliged to be an infallible test to prove the genuineness or unsoundness of any bill of money which has been issued by any Bank in the U. States within the last thirty years, and also to detect any alterations in said bills. He has taught several of our most intelligent citizens, and among them the Cashier of the Branch Bank at this place—Capt. Lucas—who all agree in substance to what we have said above. We should like to see every man, through whose hands one hundred dollars annually passes, armed with such information as this gentleman teaches against the machinations of counterfeiters. It is certainly one of the best means to stop that mode of rascality. Mr. Vane may be found at Mr. Saddler's Hotel at any time during this week. Give him a call.

Dancing.

Mr. J. S. Nichols has been for some weeks engaged in teaching a large class of the young gentlemen and ladies of Charlotte in the art of tripping the "light fantastic toe." He is said to be quite accomplished in his art, at least, to say his patrons. He will probably teach another school before he leaves Charlotte. We are not opposed to dancing when it is kept within the limits of moderation. It frequently brings young gentlemen under the benign influences of young ladies when they might otherwise be engaged in a gambling house, or a grog-shop. It is, besides, a healthful exercise, and seems to have been sanctioned both by David and Solomon. Whatever is not *malum in se*, or expressly prohibited by the bible, may be indulged in moderation.

Desecration.

We understand that some fiendish monster, who walks the streets of Charlotte in the physical attributes of humanity, lately entered the Presbyterian Grave-yard in this town, and with impious hands despoiled a grave of some sweet scented flowers which a friend of the deceased had planted there, to breathe its fragrant odours to heaven, as a pious offering to the God of mercy. It beggars human language to describe the torment to which this wretch should be subjected. We hope that the Town Police will institute means to discover the wretch, in order that he may be visited with condign punishment.

Carolina Republican.

There has been no such document as described by the Republican addressed to the Whig. We will pay further respects to the editor of that paper next week.

☞ The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Democratic Convention were introduced by a Mr. Wheeler, late of *New Hampshire*. This accounts for the omission of an endorsement of the Compromise. The Democracy wanted a platform "large enough for the whole country," and so they constructed one which suits all parties and all sections.

MR. MANGUM'S SPEECH IN FAVOR OF GEN. SCOTT.

The constituents of Senator Mangum will learn with regret, if not with surprise, that he has delivered in the Senate a labored speech in favor of Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the next Presidency.

The speech not having yet come to us in full, we copy the following notice of it from the National Intelligencer:

"Mr. Mangum claimed the indulgence of the Senate to make a personal explanation, placing himself in his true position, which he contended had been misunderstood and misrepresented.

The consent of the Senate having been given—

"Mr. M. spoke for near an hour, in the course of which he said he should probably stand prepared to support the nominee of the Whig Convention, but avowed a strong individual preference for Gen. Scott, maintaining that he was the firm friend of the Union and the compromise measures, and expressing his belief that he was the only Whig in the country that could be elected.

"Mr. Dawson claimed a like indulgence, and made a brief speech, defining his position, declaring that he would vote for no man that would not support the compromise measures, and that he would not unite with any party that would endeavor, directly or indirectly, to open those questions, or agitate them even, for the purpose of securing votes at the ensuing Presidential election; nor would he combine to elect any man whose opinions are not beyond doubt or cavil on the finality of the compromises.

"Mr. Pearce made inquiry of Mr. Mangum as to whether he spoke from authority in what he had said of General Scott's views of the compromise?

"Mr. Mangum spoke from his knowledge of Gen. Scott's character. He had no communication with him on political questions since December last.

"The subject was then dropped."

In the report for the Baltimore Patriot we find the following additional particulars:

"He purposed soon to retire from public life. He was no candidate, and did not expect to be nominated for any thing. As to a preference for the Presidency, he differed with his constituents. His first choice was Gen Winfield Scott.

"Mr. Mangum stated at length his reasons for preferring Gen. Scott. He eulogized him as the hero of Chapultepec and Churubusco. He considered him in favor of the compromise measures, but thought it unnecessary to bring up that question now. He exculpated him from all connection with the abolitionists. He was said Mr. M., national as any other candidate in his politics. As to his availability, he was the only man who could be elected—the only Whig in the country who could get half votes enough to elect him."

And in the N. Y. Express and Richmond Whig we find the following telegraphic despatch from Washington:—

"Judge Mangum's speech in favor of Scott produces great sensation among politicians. Scott's nomination is now considered certain."

The Express says editorially,—

"Mr. Mangum, of N. C., has made the double announcement in the Senate that he is in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, whilst his constituents prefer Mr. Fillmore, and that he expects soon to retire from public life. He is an old soldier in the field, and having served the Whig party long and well, his opinions will likely to have much weight, not only in North Carolina, but elsewhere. It is certain, however, that the Whigs of the Old North State in all their primary meetings, we believe, and in all the Whig presses of the State, have expressed a preference for Mr. Fillmore."

No one we presume, certainly not we, will deny to Mr. Mangum the right to entertain, and to express on all proper occasions, his own opinions and wishes on this or any other subject. But we are very far from believing that he is right in using the official position for which he is indebted to the Whigs of North Carolina for the purpose of thwarting their well settled, well known, unanimous, opinions and wishes. Mr. Mangum knows and admits that his constituents differ from him. He knows that they are unprecedently unanimous in that difference. And yet at the very moment of all others when his opposition to their will can be most effectively exerted, has he stepped forward to oppose them. What "weight" his speech may have "elsewhere," we know not; but we think we can safely assure the Express, that its only weight in North Carolina will be a depressing one upon its author, especially should it have the marvellous effect anticipated, to make Gen. Scott's nomination "certain." The opinions of the people of this State have been too deliberately formed, and are too firmly based upon principle, to be affected by Mr. Mangum's speech, or course. The people of the South owe too deep a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fillmore, for his broad national administration of the Government, for his faithful execution of the law, to allow any other name to come in successful competition with his for their confidence and support. Let the friends of Mr. Fillmore, every where, North and South, stand firm, with the full and perfect assurance, that *nothing* can change the purpose of the Whigs in this State. They go for Fillmore. And they will go for no man who occupies an equivocal position on the Compromise question. Their fears that Gen. Scott occupies such a position are not likely to be removed by Mr. Mangum's effort to prevent the adoption of Mr. Marshall's resolution, endorsing the Compromise, in the Whig Caucus.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

NATIONAL WHIG CONVENTION.

The meeting of the Whig members of Congress, adjourned from the 5th inst., to the evening of Tuesday last, was duly held, Mr. Senator Mangum, of North Carolina, in the Chair, and Messrs. Chandler and Dockery, Secretaries.

The result of the meeting is, that the session of the National Whig Presidential Convention is to be held in the city of Baltimore, to commence on Wednesday, the 16th of June next.

SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

At our latest dates from England, the small screw-steamer, fitted out by Captain Beatson, to proceed in search of the missing Arctic expedition by the way of Behring's Straits, was declared ready for sailing.—The proposed field of search is east of the meridian of Behring's Straits, towards Keller's discoveries in 1849, Herald Island, and New Siberia. Capt. Beatson takes out autograph letters from the Emperor of Russia, recommending the expedition to the commanders of the Russian outposts at Siberia, and other Muscovite settlements, and desiring them to promote the object in view to the utmost of their power.—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Washington Republic, of April 7, 1852.

LETTER OF HON. E. STANLY, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the Republic:

Sir: In a late number of the New York Express there is a letter written from this city, under the signature of "An Eye on the Capitol," dated April 2, in which I find the following extract:

"These facts being presented to the country, and understood by them, we hear such speeches in Congress as old Christopher Williams, of Tennessee—better known as 'Old Kit'—has been making. 'Old Kit' is a grey-headed Whig, of the strictest, straitest Whig faith, without the shadow of turning, uninfected with the southern issue, and consequently bitterly by the Democracy in his country as a 'southern doughface' 'eating northern dirt;' to paraphrase Mr. Rantoul's phrase, 'Old Kit' says he CAN'T AND WON'T go for SCOTT—not that he objects PER SE to old Chief's views, but he objects to electing with northern abolitionism, a northern abolition cabinet, northern abolition atmosphere, a northern requisition or repeal of the miserable Compromise acts. Meredith P. Gentry, another gallant Whig from the same State, with northern affinities, makes no concealment of his sanction to almost every word his venerable colleague 'Old Kit' says. The objection is not to General Scott, but it is to the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him, and the ground upon which his election is put. If, say they, such a northern man, even anti-slavery, such as Mr. Fillmore is known to have been, and to be, is to be put down, he must—last, he did not veto acts of Congress, and 2d, because he lent the power and heart of his administration to the execution of the laws—no northern man can ever again face northern abolitionism; and there is an end to the Constitution. Whig principles, and every thing else.

"Now these sentiments of Kit Williams are nearly, if not quite universal in every Southern State. It is stated that Mr. Mangum, of South Carolina, is an exception to them, but there is no truth in it. I feel authorized to say, without, I must add, however, having any authority directly from Mr. Mangum, that though a personal friend of Gen. Scott, and desirous of voting for him, he will never lend him his sanction or influence unless he directly and specifically puts himself upon what is called here 'the totality and finality of the Compromise acts;' that is to say, Mr. Mangum will never go for General Scott until he shakes off the abolition influences that are using him (General Scott) to help themselves and their schemes of cisunion and mischief. Not even such tried and gallant Whigs as Edward Stanly are an exception to such remarks as these. Not a prominent Whig, no one Whig from the southern wing Whig States, such as are Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, can be named as an exception."

The New York Express is a highly respectable paper, exerting considerable influence throughout the country, and edited by talented gentlemen, for whom I entertain great respect. To allow such a letter to pass unnoticed, in such a paper, would lead my constituents to believe that I concurred in the opinions therein attributed to Mr. Williams, Mr. Gentry, and Mr. Mangum, and myself. I do not know the writer of the letter, and must therefore request you to publish this.

I have never concealed my opinions from any of my friends upon public matters, and have often said, what I now repeat, that Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably the first choice of the people of North Carolina; that I believe they would support him if nominated, with as much enthusiasm as they ever supported Mr. Clay. Mr. Fillmore's whole course as President has commanded the approbation of patriotic men of all parties in the South, and his approval of the Compromise measures, his determination expressed in his messages to regard them as a "final settlement" of the questions embraced in them, his prompt efforts faithfully adhered to to sustain and enforce the laws against treasonable schemes to overthrow them, have made a deep impression on the minds of the southern people. They want no better President, and are satisfied with him.

It is also unquestionably true that General Scott has been most unjustly represented as "the adversary of Mr. Fillmore's Administration," and an "opponent of the Compromise bills." It is, I believe, certain that no man can receive the vote of North Carolina who is not known to be in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts as "a final settlement." There is probably no man in the State who holds a different opinion. Mr. Clay himself, if, in answer to the prayer of millions, he could be restored to health and youthful vigor, with all the enthusiasm which he once could excite, could not receive the electoral vote of North Carolina, if he were a candidate, and opposed to the Compromise bills.

But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that "I can't and won't go for Scott." On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was an earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congress and afterwards. I heard him reprove northern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms that I thought would offend them. I know he is a southern man by birth. The country knows he poured out his blood on the northern frontier, under the stars and stripes, receiving wounds, the scars of which he yet bears, while fighting against England's haughty power in the war of 1812.—The world knows the wonders he achieved, with northern and southern, eastern and western soldiers, in that unparalled march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interest in peace as he has been in war.

I do not believe, at this time, there is one man in Congress, from any section or of any party, Whig, or Democrat, or Free-soil, who does not know General Scott is in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts. In a speech of Mr. Cabell, of Florida, delivered in the House of Representatives February 3, 1852, he says:

"General Scott individually is entitled to the support of all Compromise men. I happen to know during the last Congress, the opinions he entertained on these questions. Whilst acting Secretary of War, subsequent to the death of General Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, he exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures." Two men the have possessed by, and this declaration has not been contradicted, and will not be. Mr. Cabell, at the same time, said that it was "almost if not entirely too late for this gallant soldier to do himself justice, to extricate himself from the false position into which the acts of designing men have inveigled him;" by which I suppose he means what the writer of the letter to which I am replying speaks of as "the influences, the atmosphere that is created to effect this."

I quote Mr. Cabell's speech to show that Gen. Scott's opinions were well known and never were concealed; and that I may, at the time the speech was made, I told Mr. Cabell I thought he was wrong in saying it was necessary that Gen. Scott should "spread his opinions on the record," and after he, Mr. C., had declared that he was "entitled to the support of all Compromise men." I remarked to several that I thought Mr. Cabell was mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the probability of General Scott's receiving electoral votes of Southern States; that Mr. Cabell's character was so favorably known to my constituents, I thought they would trust General Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the support of all Compromise men;" and that I thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of General Scott's opinions; and I flattered myself I would be believed.

The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence, in all the relations of life—of tried patriotism and unsuspected integrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just to bear an election—letters that would require personal explanations every ten days to enable the country to understand them.

It is an old trick by which I do not intend to be influenced, to excite prejudice against me who may be nominated by the Whigs, to charge him with want of fidelity to southern interests. Mr. Clay, General Harrison, General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and Gen. Scott, have all been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency. So it will be, no matter who is nominated.

No candidate for the Presidency is to be blamed because unworthy men may try to get into power by supporting him, unless he solicits their support or tries to conciliate them. The Abolitionists—Cleveland, Preston, King, and Rantoul—voted for Mr. Speaker Boyd. Could anything be more unjust than to say Mr. Boyd was not worthy the confidence of Southern men because of their support?

In the "Annual report of the Massachusetts Anti Slavery Society, by its board of managers, January, 1852," page 8, occurs the passage:

"The opening of the thirty-second Congress has not been auspicious to the pacific hopes of the Compromise. At the preliminary caucus of the Democratic party, now largely in the ascendant, an attempt was made to endorse the Compromise measures, and to pledge the party to their maintenance. The drift of the proposition was discerned, and the party declined making a Whig platform the basis of their policy and dividing the spoils of office, now almost within their grasp, with their antagonists. The Democrats were well content to allow the Whigs to do the servile work necessary to pacify the slaveholders, but they had no intention of sharing with them the plunder of the nation thus obtained. So the motion was laid on the table; and Mr. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, obtained the speaker's chair solely on this consideration."

Does this make Mr. Speaker Boyd an Abolitionist, or create around him "influences" or an atmosphere that makes him unworthy the confidence of southern men?

Suppose the Senator who declared that the "fugitive slaves of the United States were among the fierces of the age," and said, "in sacrificing them to the foul enactment of Congress (the fugitive act) we should violate every sentiment of hospitality, every whispering of the heart, every dictate of religion"—suppose he, who declared he was not a Whig—suppose he should support a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the hope "of sharing the plunder of the nation;" would this make the Candidate unworthy of the support of southern men? This same man guilty of the following atrocious declaration, speaking of the Fugitive bill:

"But when we consider the country and the age, I ask fearlessly, what act of shame—what ordinance of monarch—what law can compare in atrocity with this enactment of an American Congress?"

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"Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes this has now passed, drawing with it by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath without which it would have no life.—Other Presidents may be forgiven. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame. I regret to say what I must, but truth compels me. Better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory and for the good name of his children, had he never been President!"

Should such a man, the foul reviler of Mr. Fillmore, the opponent of General Scott, the malignant defamer of Mr. Webster—should he support the nominee of the Democratic Convention, will the Democratic party for that reason abandon their nominee?

I trust such men will be excluded from both Democratic and Whig Conventions. His abuse is praise of the great man he reviles.

Let us see how this rule, applied to Gen. Scott, will work in other instances. Governor Seward—whose name is used in certain parts of the southern country to frighten blackbirds and babies—Governor Seward, it is generally understood, is hostile to Mr. Fillmore's Administration. If Mr. Fillmore should be nominated by a National Whig Convention, North Carolina delegates, obeying the wishes of her people voting for him—and Gov. Seward from dislike of other Candidates, or for any other reason, should support Mr. Fillmore's nomination, will the sensible people of the good old North State forwith oppose Mr. Fillmore.

It would be an insult to her people to suppose so. Again: If the Democratic Freesoilers succeed in their wish, and nominate Gen. Butler of Kentucky, will the Southern Democracy oppose him because of their support? They are not quite "soft enough for that." No Southern Whig who knows that truly honorable gentleman and most gallant soldier as I do, could not patiently bear him accused of being unworthy of southern support, because Democratic Abolitionists, "desirous of sharing the plunder of the nation," had determined to vote for him notwithstanding his advocacy of the Compromise measures.

Let us imagine that a candidate for the Presidency had procured the services of a friend to prepare a biographical sketch of such candidate; that the said candidate corrected with his own hands the proof-sheets of his friend's sketch or of over of them; and that in a short time afterward the biographer, who was on intimate terms with the candidate, had, for fear of certain accusations, departed mysteriously from his usual haunts, and suddenly left his country for his country's good"—would this conduct of the biographer, especially if he was under "abolition influences," cause the candidate's party to disown him? And why not, reasoning by the rule by which some are disposed to try General Scott?

Take another instance. Let us imagine a rapidly rising anti "old fogy" young American candidate, who did not dodge the Fugitive Slave bill, who defended it at home most patriotically in the midst of Free-soilers, in a non-slaveholding State; let us imagine such an one, "a northern man with Southern principles"—one hundred and fifty of them, if you please—a non-slaveholding slaveholder nominated as President with a Southern slaveholder nominated as Vice President, nominated by the Baltimore Convention, known and acknowledged as advocates of the Compromise measures, but supported by such men as Hallet, Rantoul, Sumner, Cleaveland, Preston King, ETC ET CETERAS—will southern Democracy vote against such Compromise men, because of these "abolition influences" and the horrid "atmosphere" they would make around any candidate? Not until green cheese is had from the moon. And I maintain, the Southern Democracy could with propriety support their nominees, provided they were, as I have supposed, known friends of the Compromise measures; not guilty of having dodged any of them to conciliate abolition votes, and not nominated by abolitionists.

But I will close, having written more than I intended. My apology is, it may be better to publish this than to consume valuable time in the House of Representatives; and that I could not consent my name should be used, even unintentionally, to do injustice to a great and good man, whose reputation is part of the most valuable property of our nation; and though the election of Mr. Fillmore would be to my constituents and myself "more acceptable than that of any other man in this country," yet, should Gen. Scott, or any other man who "exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures," and who is well known to be "individually entitled to the support of all Compromise men"—should such a man be nominated, it will not be too late for the country to do him justice, or for me to give him a cordial, wholesouled, enthusiastic support; and should the Democratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore allow such abolitionists as I have referred to, to fraternize with them, to guide and direct their counsels, and aid in their nominations, in the hope of getting the "plunder of the nation," the good people I represent will prepare for them such a hot "hasty plate of soup," as was never thrown in the faces of British or Mexican enemies.

Very respectfully, yours,

EDWARD STANLY.

THE PRESIDENCY.—In contradicting the statement that Mr. Clay had expressed his preference for Mr. Cass for the Presidency, the New York "Express" publishes the following from a private letter written by Mr. Clay to a friend in New York:

"You rightly understood me in expressing a preference for Mr. Fillmore as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. This I did before I left home, and have frequently here in private intercourse, since my arrival at Washington. I care not how generally the fact may be known, but I should not deem it right to publish any formal avowal of that preference under my own signature in the newspapers. Such a course would subject me to the imputation of supposing that my opinions possessed more weight with the public than I apprehend they do. The foundation of my preference is, that Mr. Fillmore has administered the executive government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, honest, faithful, and conscientious. I wish to say nothing in derogation from his eminent competitors. They have both rendered great services to their country—the one in the field, the other in the cabinet.—They might possibly administer the government as well as Mr. Fillmore has done.—But then neither of them has been tried. He has been tried in the elevated position he now holds, and I think that prudence and wisdom had better restrain us from making any change without a necessity for it; the existence of which I do not perceive.

"I am, truly, your friend and

Obedient Servant,

H. CLAY.

SPIRIT OF THE WHIGS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A Convention of the Whig Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and of Delegates from such towns as are not represented in that body, was held in the State House at Boston, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of choosing a State Central Committee, and of making other arrangements for the political campaign of the current year. The Boston Journal thus speaks of what was done:

"The Convention was large, and its proceedings were marked by a spirit of harmony and good feeling, which furnished a happy augury of success in the contest which is so rapidly approaching.

"After the election of the committee, brief and eloquent addresses were made by Messrs. Schouler, of Boston; Washburn, of Worcester; Kellogg, of Pittsfield; Hayden and Brinley, of Boston; Dawes, of Adams; Kimball, of Boston; Russell, of Boston; and Dr. Spofford, of Bradford. The speeches were all to one point, showing a feeling of harmony which speaks well for the future. Upon the Presidential question there was but one expression of opinion, and that was the submission of all private and personal preferences to the voice of the National Convention. To this course each speaker most heartily gave his consent, and added his earnest pledge to bring to the support of that nomination—whether it be of the Defender of the Constitution, the Hero of Lundy's Lane, or the present excellent and the able occupant of the Presidential chair—all his powers of body and of mind. The hearty responses given to this sentiment by the whole body of the Convention showed that it struck a chord the vibration of which will go forth in clarion tones sounding the note of preparation for the contest and for victory.

"After passing, by one unanimous voice, a resolution to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention for President and Vice President, and giving three hearty cheers for the success of that nomination, the Convention adjourned."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, Mr. Badger presented three memorials from citizens of Wilmington, North Carolina, stating that the commerce of that city is greatly depressed on account of Cape Fear river.—They state that Frying Pan shoals are without any sea marks to indicate their location and to warn mariners of their danger.—They ask that a light ship may be placed thereon, and that the condition of the light-house at New Inlet Bar may be improved, and that the location of the light house at Baldhead Point may be changed, and that buoys may be placed on the shoals in the waters connected with the harbors of Wilmington.

Mr. B. said there were peculiar and strong reasons why early action should be had on this subject; and in commending them to the care of the Committee on Commerce, he felt assured they would receive the earliest care and consideration of the same.

Mr. Borland from the Committee on Printing, reported the new arrangement, made or about to be made for the public printing—that is, giving the Senate printing to the Republic, and the House printing to the Union newspaper. Mr. Borland said he could not be instrumental to such proceedings, and asked to be excused from serving on the committee, which was agreed to, and the chair appointed Mr. Rusk in his place.

In the House of Representatives, the same subject of the public printing created some excitement, and attempts were made, unsuccessfully, to introduce resolutions in relation to it.

An attempt by Mr. Orr, of S. C., to introduce a resolution remitting all duties upon rail road iron imported, was rejected 97 to 55.—*Fay. Obs.*

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The Goldsborough Republican thinks that the Extra Session of our State Legislature, which seems inevitable, will be constituted of the members elected in 1850. That Legislature was never expected to perform such a duty; but, as it is really a mere matter of form, in which neither political party can possibly secure an advantage over the other, we can see no objection to the suggestion. It is different with respect to the Congressional District. Each of these is independent of the others—elects its own member; whilst the Presidential Electors are chosen by the aggregate vote of the whole State. It is important, too, that the candidates for Electors should be selected within a reasonable time. All considerations, therefore, would seem to justify the calling together of the *present* Legislature, and not the *next*, to arrange the Electoral Districts,—and for no other purpose. The session need not last a week.

The importance and amount of business which will come before the *next* Legislature, should call out the best talents of the State, as it will probably bring forward a very strong vote of the people. The Electoral and Congressional and State Senate Districts are all to be arranged for ten years; a Senator in Congress to be elected; the Revised Statutes to be passed upon; provision to be made for meeting the State's subscription to the Central Rail Road. All these, in addition to the usual routine business, are sufficient to call out the full stength of parties.—*Fay. Observer.*

☞ There is an extraordinary rumor afloat in Paris to the effect that the President has offered to the Emperor of Russia to adopt his grandson, the Duke of Leuchtenburg, as his successor. This young gentleman for whom the perilous honor is intended has reached the mature age of five years. Such an offer is, in fact, to accept the future ruler of France from Russia. But, on the other hand, he is grandson to Eugene Beauharnais.

A. BETHUNE & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

HAVE just received their stock of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, selected by A. Bethune in person, consisting of every variety of CLOTHS to be found in a Merchant Tailor's Establishment.

To this superior selection of SEASONABLE GOODS they would call the attention of the public, confidently believing that they can offer inducements to purchasers that cannot be met with elsewhere. Gentlemen wishing any article of CLOTHING will save themselves much time and trouble by giving their Stock an inspection, as they may rely on always finding

French, English & American GOODS,

of the very latest styles, which will be made up to order, by superior workmen, in the latest fashions, or to suit customers with trimmings to correspond.

☞ Call at their new and splendid establishment, one door east of Spratt & Alison's, on Trade-st.

Charlotte, April 14, 1852. 12tf

A New Establishment.

IMPROVED

Colored Photographic LIKENESSES.

THE Subscribers have fitted a suite of rooms for a first class DAGUERREIAN GALLERY, embracing reception and sitting rooms; Locks to let; operating and chemical apartments; all complete with the necessary furniture; and are now the first and only Gallery in Western North Carolina, we have spared no pains or expense to make it, in all respects, equal, at least, to the best in the State.

We now, respectfully announce to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity, our readiness to execute MINIATURES and PORTRAITS in the finest style, and at reduced prices.

Our reputation is too well known in this State to require a prolix notice, but would briefly state that our facilities in EVERY RESPECT, in regard to Instruments, Chemicals, Stock, &c., a long practice, and all the improvements to the present date, enable us to guarantee Likenesses, in execution and finish, decidedly superior to any now taken in this section, and quite equal to the best brought from the Cities.

Our style of coloring has no equal in the State, and our method of sealing up pictures, entirely and permanently excluding them from dust, &c., is the only effective mode, and peculiar only to ourselves.

Our large assortment of very fine cases, Morocco, Papier Machie, Silk Velvet, Turkish Stuff, and Ivory, &c., and splendid Rosewood and Mahogany frames is entirely new here.

We are desirous, as the larger size pictures have in the Cities been substituted for the smaller ones, to introduce them here, and would take them on very moderate terms. Persons calling to display their whole figure or dress, to advantage, should chose one of the largest size plates.

Old or imperfect Likenesses (of other operators) taken over correctly and put in the same case at half price, and pictures taken in cloudy as well as clear weather.

Paintings, Engravings, Daguerreotypes, &c., correctly copied to any size. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine our productions whether they wish to sit or not.

Practical and thorough instructions imparted and all materials furnished.

WILDE & BAUGHMAN,

Granite Row, over Trotter's Jewelry Store.

April 5, 1852. 12tf

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

WHAT can be more annoying to a man of fashion, than a shapeless, ill-fitting Coat, Vest, or Shirt, pulling here, bagging there, fitting nowhere. To avoid this nuisance with absolute certainty, and to ensure the beau ideal of style and beauty, in Coats, Vests, Shirts, or Pants, it is only necessary for gentlemen to call at

H. R. & L. S. WILLIAMS',

1st Door above Boyd's Hotel.

April 5, 1852. 12tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received and still they come, a splendid stock of

SPRING and SUMMER

GOODS.

All of which will be sold at the very lowest prices. We have an unusually large stock, and it must be sold at some price. All we ask is an examination of our stock. We have all Goods usually kept in Village Stores.

BREM & JOHNSTON,

No. 1, Granite Range.

Charlotte, April 14, 1852. 12tf

Highly Important to House Keepers!

The Celebrated Columbian Washing Fluid.

WITH the aid of the above valuable article one servant can do a Week's Washing in 2 hours.

It is decidedly the greatest discovery of the age. No scouring, rubbing, or starch required and the dirtier the clothes, the cleaner they will be washed. It is more expensive, and far more convenient than the many forms of patented soap, which is now being sold throughout the country. It is moreover, an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, Headache and Pains generally. Call and get a bottle and give it a trial. Price only 50 cents. Prepared and sold only by

EDWARD SILL, Jr.,

April 14. Druggist.

Ready Made Clothing.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS of our own manufacture. An assortment kept constantly on hand.

A. BETHUNE & CO.,

Merchant Tailors.

Shirts, Drawers, Shirt Collars, Black & Fancy Silk, Kid and Liner Gloves, Black and Fancy Cravats,

FROM the finest to the lowest grades, for sale by A. BETHUNE & CO.,

Merchant Tailors.

Charlotte, April 14, 1852. 12tf

Dissolution.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of Pride & Morrison in the Livery Stable in Charlotte, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 9th of March last.

C. J. PRIDE.

R. MORRISON.

The public is informed that the business will be continued by the subscriber and all persons can be accommodated as heretofore.

R. MORRISON.

Charlotte, April 14, 1852. 14

New Public House.

THE Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road is now completed to Ebenezer Depot, where the passengers and freight trains arrive daily. The subscriber has opened a Public House near to the Depot, where he is prepared to entertain the Travelling Public, also to receive Permanent Boarders. Terms moderate. The Charlotte Stage Agency is at his house, and conveyances to different parts may be had.

JOHN McCONNELL.

Ebenezer Depot, York District, S. C.

April 14, 1852. 14

Education.

THE Trustees of Rocky River Academy, respectfully inform the public that they have placed the above institution, under the care of Professor Silas C. Lindsley, lately of Greensborough, N. C. The high qualifications of this Gentleman, both for instruction and government, need no eulogies. The Academy is situated at Rocky River Church, where there is preaching every Sabbath. Tuition \$8, \$10, and \$12 50 per Session, of five months—board and washing \$6 per month. The healthiness of this location for years past has been entirely unexceptionable. The scholastic year is divided into two Sessions of five months, each commencing the first Monday of May and November. After a Student has entered (which can be done at any time) no deduction is made except for sickness.

Rev. D. A. PENICK,
R. H. MORRISON,
Dr. CYRUS A. ALEXANDER,
D. ALEXANDER,
LEVI PARKS,
Gen. W. F. PHARR.
R. KIRKPATRICK, Secretary.

Professor Lindsley authorizes the Trustees to say that poor youth of good promise, morally and mentally, are gladly received, whether they can pay or not. 12.5t

Rocky River Academy, April 1, 1852.

Sugar Creek Academy

WILL be opened on Monday, the 19th day of April, under the direction of Miss Mary Ann Frew. Terms of Tuition for five months will be

For Reading, Spelling, Writing and Arithmetic, - - - - - $5 00

Classes in Geography, History, Chemistry, Philosophy and Astronomy, will be taught at the usual prices.

Needle Work, Painting, Drawing, &c., will be taught, when required, and at usual prices.

Board can be had near the Academy on moderate terms.

April 14, 1852. 14