TO THE WHIGS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Delegates to a Whig Convention held at Syracuse on the 26th and 27th days of September Instant, for the purpose of nominating a Governor and other of State officers, having been compelled to withdraw from the Convention and withhold their approbation of its proceedings, have deemed it proper to submit to your consideration a statement of the reasons that have impelled

them to this course. It was evident upon the assembling of the Convention that it was divided into two paries, one of which was composed of those who embrace the peculiar principles and regard with extraordinary favor the political course of Mr. William H. Seward, one of the Senators from the State of New York in the Congress of the United States, while the opposite party represented the opinions of that class which, while recognising the individunent position, do yet regard his course upon equestions more important than any that disentiments the reverse of approbation. It members were of the former class.

Between persons thus differing, it is obvious that there was but one basis of union .existed; but both might unite, without for- feen Whig Representatives from New York ficient to fill up and forward an application feiture of self respect, upon such principles voted against that bill. as were held in common. It was accordinga ly upon this basis that the undersigned constantly labored to preserve and secure the union of the Whig party of this State.

Immediately after the permanent organization of the Convention, a committee of for its adoption. Four of the members of this committee were appointed from the minority of the Convention; and the other four were selected by the majority, and nominated by the President at their request.

This committee, after a long session, which matters upon which differences of opinion existed were frankly and fully discussed, agreed upon a set of resolutions in which all the members of the committee, with a single exception, fully concurred .-The dissenting member, who was of the masjority party, was willing to give his assent if an addition should be made to a single resolution, which addition his three colleagues of the same party believed to be immaterial; and it was left doubtful when the committee adjourned whether he would not before the report was made, make his assent unconditional, so that such report might be unani-

ceding statement.

great and very general applause, and, with rare exceptions, satisfaction beamed from stantly at work to distract the Convention. and thereby divide and defeat the Whig party, began to exhibit itself. Under the promptings of certain individuals symptoms of dissalisfaction were manifested; and a motion was made and carried to lay the reson the table, for the purpose of pro- for Henry Clay and the Union. ceeding to the nomination of candidates .-This motion, however, was stated and carried, not as a test question on the resolutions, but as having reference only to the order of business; and when it was represented by the minority that this proceeding left them in ignorance whether resolutions framed in a spirit of compromise were to be adopted, or whether others were to be substituted, to which they could not assent or submit, the Convention refused to proceed to the nomination of candidates; and after making the resolutions the special order upon the assembling of the Convention the next morning, and thereby giving them precedence over the nominations, immediately adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Convention, the delegates of the majority party met together and sat in secret session until a late hour of the night. The undersigned were not permitted to be present, even as specta-

Upon the assembling of the Convention in the morning, the effects of this extraordinary proceeding were manifest. The spirit of harmony seemed to have fled from the majority. They moved together and voted together solidly and impenetrably. Reversing the proceedings of the preceding day, they laid the special order on the table, and proceeded to the nomination of candidates .-After this business was completed, offe of series of resolutions, which, it is presumed, were agreed upon in caucus the previous night, and which he moved as a substitute for the resolutions reported by the committee. were strongly opposed, for the reason that

reported that fact to the Convention, when walked but ten men, if there had walked but the resolutions of Mr. Cornwell were taken one, with that man would have been the up and passed. Upon their passage the un- Whig party of the United States. ed left the Convention, as they had before given notice they intended to do.

pendent Whig candidates, upon broad na-

due to the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for the signal ability and fidelity with which he has sus-tained in the United States Senate those beloved principles of public policy so long cherished by the Whigs of the Empire State, expressed in State and County Convention, as well as in the votes and instructions of our State Legislature; those inciples are eminently national and republican,

because they are just and equitable.

"6. Resolved, That the Whigs of New York have confidence in the honest purposes and pa-triotic motives which animated the Whig Representatives from this State in the Federal Legislature, upon the embarrassing questions which have

been agitated during the present Congress.

88. Resolved, That the admission of California into the Union as a State, with a free constitution, meets with our hearty approval, and as a Territo-rial Government is established for New Mexico and Utah, without any prohibitory clause, on the assumption that stavery is excluded by other causes, it is the solemn duty of Congress to extend the Jefferson an ordinace over those territories on the first indication that slavery or involuntary servitude is likely to be introduced into the territories.'

Any one at all conversant with public events, will at once understand what are the "embarrrassing questions" alluded to in the 6th resolution of Mr. Cornwell, and the eighth resolution of the committee. Reference is had to the bills for establishing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, al referred to to be a Whig holding an emi- and the bill for the settlement of the boundary of Texas, and especially to the latter measure. The President of the United vide the political parties of the country with States recommended the settlement of the controversy relative to the boundary of Texalso soon appeared that a majority of the as, by fixing a line by agreement of the parties, and allowing an equivalent in money to Texas for the territory to which she surren- of every county. The evidence of service dered her claim. Thirteen Whig Represen-Neither party could reasonably expect to de- tatives from the State of New York voted for grade the other by requiring it to abandon its a bill framed in accordance with the policy principles upon questions, where differences of the President; the Whig Senator and six-

In the opinion of the undersigned, the

President and the thirteen Whig Representatives who supported him were right; and the Senator and the sixteen Whig Representatives who voted against the recommendation of the President were wrong. Nevereight was appointed to prepare resolutions theless, they were willing either to omit reference to this question entirely, or if it were referred to, to accord purity of motive to all. without passing judgment on the merits of the question. This is what was done by the committee in their eighth resolution; and the spontaneous and unbiased sense of the Convention as to the justice and fairness of that course was displayed in a marked manner; for it was received (in the language of the Reporter) "with prolonged and deafening applause, which fairly shook the reporter's table." But with this the majority, or rather they who directed the majority, were not satisfied. They were willing to allow honesty of purpose to others, but they insisted upon a distinct approval of the course of Mr. Seward, and a consequent censure of those who differed from him. To this the undersigned could not consent. They could not consent to rebuke those whom they beve to have been right, and to praise him The resolutions thus agreed upon, were in whom they believe to have been wrong.the following words. [See them in a pre- They would not do this, either directly by their votes, or indirectly by acquiescence in When these resolutions were reported to the proceedings of the Convention. They the Convention, they were received with did not choose, for the sake of placing a crown of glory on the head of Mr. Seward, to stamp with condemnation the President of every face at the prospect of harmony and the United States, and such eminent Whigs united action. It was not long; however, as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Could before a malign influence, proceeding not so they have done this without being recreant much from members of the Convention as to their principles, and treacherons to their tificate. friends? The spirit that animated the zealots in this business is well-illustrated by the declaration of one of them that 'the hundred guns fired by the orders of the Whig committee in the city of New York must be answered by this convention." The vote for

> When, from all the Whigs in Congress and in the Union, one is selected for special laudation, if must be for something marked and particular in his course. It would be vain to deny that this emphatic commendation of Mr. Seward, especially in the circumstances under which it was given, has reference to his course on the subject of slavery. It would go forth to the common understanding of men as a sanction of his peculiar opinions, and be regarded as an incorporation of them into the creed of the Whig

> Mr. Seward was his answer to the guns fired

The design to convert the Whig party of abolition party on its ruins, is also manifest he may think proper. in the adoption of the seventh resolution of Mr. Cornwell. The compromise resolutions FORM OF A DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE while they assert the well known doctrines of Northern Whigs, on the subject of slavery, acquiesce in the settlement that has been made, and the discontinuance of agitation .-But the resolution adopted by the Convention points to a renewal of agitation. It would have been followed, if assented to, by a reagitation of the Wilmot Proviso in every county in the State.

Of the two points of difference between us and our opponents, the one relates to persons, and is transient. It is a question of the majority (Mr. Cornwell) introduced a personal honor; a question of fidelity to friends; a question of standing by or abandoning men who, in our judgment, have stood by their country at a dangerous crisis. The other difference is a difference of prin-To some of these resolutions the undersigned ciple, and is permanent. Rejoicing at the restoration of harmony and the pacification they considered them as implying censure of the country that have followed the pasupon the President and his Cabinet, and sage of Mr. Clay's compromise bills, we countenancing a renewal of agitation on the stand by the settlement made therein, and subject of slavery. The substitute, together we are opposed to all attempts to disturb it.

Our opponents, on the other hand, are not earnest appeal, allowed to be recommitted to satisfied to let the motter rest, but insist upthe Committee on Resolutions, to which eight on renewed agitation. They have sought new members were added. But it was soon to convert the machinery of party to the atapparent that this concession was one of form tainment of that end. We have resisted reand not of substance. The three members solutely the first attempt to do this, and that of the committee who had warmly supported resistance was necessary when and where, the compromise resolutions before opposed and in the manner in which it was made.—
them now; and the substitute of Mr. CornBut for that movement the Whig party of well was insisted upon without any alteration this State would have been irretrievably lost that rendered it in the slightest degree more in abolition agitation; or rather there would have ceased to be a Whig party in New The committee being thus unable to agree, York. If, from that convention, there had

authorized to bind those whom they repre-Thus it appears that if the majority would sent by either assenting to or repudiating the have been satisfied with the passage of reso- nominations that have been made. The lutions re-asserting all the principles hereto- candidates, most if not all of them, we before asserted by the Whigs of New York, lieve to be sound National Whigs, and op-Whigs have continued united. Yet, with Syracuse Convention. But their position is the full knowledge that the consequence ambiguous. They may accept the nominawould be a secession from the Convention tions simply and unconditionally, thereby and a division of the party, they insisted up binding themselves to support the principles on the introduction of matter highly offensive to the minority and certain to produce divise such case they would not probably appear on and defeat. worthy of your support; or they may decline the resolutions of Mr. Cornwell, to which the nomination altogether; or they may objections were entertained, are the follow- place themselves before the people as Inde-

In any event a necessity exists that the of such time and place as they may deem expedient. It is not for us to anticipate the action of that Convention when assembled -They may adopt the present candidates, or they may repudiate them or they may nomnate candidates of their own, as may be most expedient under the circumstances then existing. Doubtless they will feel it incumbent upon them, and for this, if for nothing else, a convention is necessary, to declare presented. to their brethren thoughout the Union their principles and sentiments upon points in which they have been misrepresented at Syraduse; to vindicate the claim of MILLARD FILLMORE to the affection and confidence of his countrymen, and to thank Him, in such died at ____ on the ____ day of ___ words as the occasion demands, for the wisdom, patriotism and courage he has displayed in quieting sectional controversies, averting civil war, and PRESERVING THE UNION.

Signed by thirty-nine Delegates, including Mr. Granger and Mr. Duer.]

"From the Republic." For the purpose of co-operating with the peneficent policy of the President, we publish the terms necessary, under the Bounty Land law. These forms will, with the military rolls, be deposited in the clerk's office and discharge being thus accessible, together with the forms necessary to verify the claims, the simplest business knowledge will be suf-

INSTRUCTIONS AND FORMS.

Land Office.

for a warrant, and to direct, if necessary, the

location by the Commissioner of the General

To be observed by persons applying to the Pen-sion Office for Bounty Land, under the act Th of September 28th, 1850, entitled "An act granting Bounty Land to certain officers and soldiers who have been engaged in the military service of the United States.'

In every application for the benefit of the act aforesaid, whether made by the surviving officer or soldier himself, or by his widow or minor child or children, a declaration, under oath, must be made as nearly according genuineness of the original, and that the coto the following forms as the nature of the Py certified is a true and correct copy of it. case will admit.

Such declaration, and all affidavits, must be sworn to before some justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, who must certify the

The official character and signature of the magistrate who may administer the oath must be certified by the clerk of the proper court of record of his county, under the seal of the court. Such certificate must accompany every case.

In every instance where the certificate of the certifying officer who authenticates the paper is not written on the same sheet of paper which contains the affidavit or other papers authenticated, the certificate must be attached thereto by a piece of tape or narrow ribbon, the ends of which must pass under the official seal, so as to prevent any paper the declaration. from being improperly attached to the cer-

The 3d section, in express terms, only provides for the location of a warrant under the law. Thus, the right to locate not being given to an assignee, the Department may well say that no assignments made prior to location will be recognised.

The 4th section declares all sales, &c., going to affect the fitle to any land, granted or to be granted "prior to the issue," shall be null and void, and expressly declares that the land located shall not be charged with or pears clear that it was the intention of Congress that the claim of the soldier of his heirs should continue free of every kind of incumbrance until after the issue of the patent, and thus relieve the Department from all the evils growing out of conflicting claims under alleged assignment.

The object of the law is to confer the right to the land itself on the warrantee or his heirs. this State into an abolition party, or rather After that purpose is effected, it is of course to destroy the Whig party, and build up an competent for the grantee to dispose of it as

SURVIVING OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

STATE OF COUNTY OF

On this - day of -, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and _____, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace (or other officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes) within and for the county and State aforesaid, - aged years, a resident of - in the State of law, declares that he is the identical who was a ---- in the company commanded by Captain - in the regiment of ---- commanded by

in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 19th day of June, 1812, (or other war embraced in said act, describing what war ') that he enlisted, (or volunteered or drafted at, - on or about the - day of - A. D. for the term of ____ and continued in actual service in said war for the term of _____, and was honorably discharged at - on the

bounty land to certain officers and soldiers tion. It is as follows:

Sworn to and subscribed before me the Engineering, &c., day and year above written. And I hereby The undersigned have not felt themselves the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated. (Signature of the magistrate or other officer.)

FORM OF A DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE WIDOW OF A DECEASED OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

On this --- day of --- , A. D. one thousand eight hundred and -, personally appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, believe the road can be built for this sum, (or other officer authorized to administer what is to prevent its being built? Can the ding to law, declares that she is the widow

In any event a necessity exists that the true Whigs of New York should speak for Company commanded by Captain — in themselves. We have therefore appointed the — Regiment of — commanded by Captain de letter to a friend, the following account of the letter to a friend the letter to deceased, who was a clared by the United States on the 18th of June, 1812, (or other war as the case may be;) that her said husband enlisted (or volunteered or was drafted) at _____ on or about the first song was one not particularly adapted for the more exquisite part and ranges of her voice which is a pure wonderful soprano. She is all and much in said war for the term of ---- and was honorably discharged at ---- on the -day of _____, A. D. ____, as will appear by his original certificate or discharge herewith

> She further states that she was married to the said --- on the day of ____, A. D. .___, by one --, and that her name before said mar riage was ----; that her said husband A. D., and that she is still a widow. She makes this declaration for the pur-

> pose of obtaining the bounty land to which she may be entitled under the "act passed September 28th, 1850." (Claimant's signature.)

> Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

(Officers signature.) APPLICATIONS BY MINOR CHILDREN. If any officer or soldier who would be enitled to bounty land under said act, if living has died, leaving no widow who still survives him, but leaving a child or children under the age of majority at the time of the passage of said act, such minor child or children are entitled to the same quantity of land that the father would be entitled to if

In such case the guardian of such minor child or children must make a declaration as nearly corresponding with the foregoing dignified; rather awkward, yet with a certain forms as the nature of the case will admit. He must state the time of the father's death, the fact that no widow survives him; and must state the name or names, and exact age or ages, of his surviving minor child or chil-

This declaration must be accompanied by atisfactory proof of the father's death, that no widow survives him, of the ages of the minor children, and of his own appointment by competent authority as guardian. If there is any family record showing the ages of the children, it, or a certified copy of the same, should be forwarded, with the affidavit of some disinterested person, proving the

*If the claimant was a regimental or staff officer, the declaration must be varied according to the facts of the case.

†If the discharge has been lost or destroyed, the words in italic will be omitted, and the facts in relation to the loss of the discharge stated in lieu thereof. If the claimant never received a written discharge, or if discharged in consequence of disa bility, or if he was in captivity with the enemy, facts of the case.

The notes to the preceding declaration are also applicable to this. In some cases it will perhaps be impossible for the widow to state the facts, in relation to her husband's services, with the particularity as to dates, &c., indicated by the above form. In such cases she must set forth the facts with as much accuracy as possible. It will be indispensable for her to state the Company and Regiment in which he served. If her husband was killed in battle, that fact must be set forth in

This declaration must be accompained by satisfactory proof of the marriage, and of the husband's death. If there is any public record of the marriage, a duly certified copy of such record should be forwarded if possible. If there is no public record of the marriage, but a private or family record, such family record, or a certified copy of the same should be forwarded, with the afkdavit of some disinterested person, proving the genuines of the original, and that the copy certified is a true and correct copy of it. If no public or private record of the marriage exists, or can be procured, that fact should be set forth in the declaration; and in such case, other evidence, such as testimony of persons who knew the parsubject to any debt or claim "incurred prior ties in the lifetime of the husband, and knew them to the issuing of the patent." It thus ap- to live together as nusband and wife, and to be so reputed, will be admissible.

83- In no case, however, will the mere statement of witnesses that the claimant is the widow of the deceased be taken as evidence of the marriage ; but the witnesses must state the facts and circumstances from which they derive their knowledge or opinion that she is the widow of the de-

A certificate from the clergyman or magistrate who solemnized the marriage is not competent evidence, unless the genuineness of the certificate be proved, and the person who gave it be shown to have been authorized to solemnize marriages.

EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD

TO NEWBERN. The survey of the portion of the route of the North Carolina Rail Road from Raleigh to Goldsboro' has satisfied the Chief Engineer, Major Gwinn, that \$3,000,000 will be boots, cap on one side, and cane in hand, nolding a dead level. The difference in the face -, who being duly sworn according to of the country between these two sections of the whole route is so much in our favour that the lending or grading, as it is technically called, cannot cost over one third per mile, as much upon this end of the route as between Goldsboro' and Raleigh .--Timber is more convenient, and the transportation of the iron will be much less. Upon the basis, of what the engineer, who is surveying the route beyond Goldsboro' estimated the cost per mile between Goldsboro' and Raleigh, an Engineer who has had much experience in the business, and who has been employed considerably as an engineer day of ____, A. D. ____ as will in this State, makes the following estimate of appear by his original certificate of discharge the whole cost of building the road from erewith presented, t or by the muster rolls of Newbern to Goldsboro'. It is contained in a letter which was addressed to a gentleman He makes this declaration for the purpose in Newbern, a few days since, who at our of obtaining the bounty land to which he request, has consented to allow us to copy may be entitled under the "act granting so much as relates to the estimate in ques-

who have been engaged in the military ser- To build as good a road as the central railvice of the United States," passed Septem- road, 54 miles of track iron, &c., 3000 dol-\$1,62,000 (Signature of the claimant.) 54 miles grading, at \$1000,

> Total Cost, Of this amount there will be required in cash for the iron-rails, For the Equipment,

20,000 \$129,188

\$109,188

The balance, it is thought, can be taken in contracts to be worked out. If this estimate be near the mark, and we

JENNY LIND'S SINGING. songstress :- Nat. Int.

I must tell the truth; I was disappointed. The more than I could imagine of a wonderfully cultivated and flexible voice, of a command difficult even to remember, after the roulades and cadenzas have died away; but in the melody and liquid sweetness of tone which I expected I was much disappointed. She has not the full, gushing, round, mellow quality which we were led to expect; her great point, the dwelling upon and dy-ing into silence of a long sustained note, being always the sweetest. Her trills are beyond any instrument I ever heard, in duretion, closeness, and pure tone; and of course scales chromatic, and all the infinite variety of grace notes, are with the precision of pure mechanism. She did not touch me; did not create that choking sensation which good music well executed always produces, even, I suppose, with persons entirely untutored, and the throbbing of my heart was from a gratified and entirely satisfied ear; but whether it needs the stage and dramatic action with her voice, or that her nature cannot magnetise another, I know not; but my eyes were suffused but in one song, a famous one from "Robert le Diable," which was unutterably sweet; and she sings it with touching expression, probably having many as-sociations with it, being the one in which she made her debut as a great singer. She is said not to be handsome; but ask any one who heard her that night and the verdict will be, beautiful not from feature or coloring, but expression always interesting, and varying with every phase of the music. None of the stereotyped smile of professed artists, the face usually grave, with a sad abstracted look, as if unconscious of the presence and intense excitement of many thousand people She bounds in with a joyous movement, perhaps a little affected, but very pretty, and modest, and grace, bowing lowly, yet seldom. She is tall and thin, rather heavily made, very white throat and neck, with light brown hair and dark brows, which give an intense expression to her light eyes. In the English song her eye was beauti fully expressive, and the face betrayed much e motion. She was dressed in a rich corn colored poplin; opening en tablier over superb mace, trimmed down the side with bows of same color; berthe of same lace, bouquet de sarsage and wreath of rich pomegranate flowers; magnificent brooch of ruby, no other ornament; armlets of dark blue velvet-blue, red, and yellow being her national colors. She stands perfectly still when singing, holding fan and handkerchief, never raising her hands or moving except the head, and to turn to all sides of the audience. In the echo or herdsman's song she accompanies herself, and of that no words can convey a description, more than one can paint Niagara. It is strange, wild, and surpassingly sweet; the great point of it, the Legislature, can consistently find fault with those gainst them, but demolar the part, echo among the hills, being certainly the gift of ventraloguism, for it would seem impossible for art to attain perfection in such marvellous sounds. The first feeling was astonishment at the volume and power of the voice. Great compass I expeced, but nothing so vigorous. It rings out clear with a metallic sound rather, except in her cadenzas, which are invariably her sweetest tones-so catching of breath, but she runs up and down, jamps two octaves, and clears the most extraor. linary intervals with the pure laughing, joyous ease of a bird; and all this as if she were in her own room warbling for amusement. She has of the files of some of the State papers of that day. doubtless to strain the voice to its utmost capaci- we judge that there never was before, and has ty to be heard throughout that immeuse building, hardly been since, so exclusive a party conflict or not particularly adapted for sound, and that perhaps accounts for our disappointment in mere

instruments, which should be avoided. I scarcely know whether I have given you any idea of my leelings about her-you will think per haps too much, but it is an era in my life, a point from which to date. I have always teared that of the Administration and the alarming increase was not correct in my instruments, but now, having heard the best in the world, I know that I

Oh, if you could only have heard the overture to William Tell!-a beautiful orchestra led by Benedict, a famous composer, and best leader probably in Europe. That sent the blood tingling from my face to my feet; it was very exquisite, and an intense enjoyment. But you have had

305- " Again I urge the sons of Carolina to rouse up from their dangerous lethargy. Would that they would all turn traitors, as the 'gentleman from Kentucky' (the true traitor) is pleased o term one of the most zealous advocates of southern rights-for the reward of such traitors sed to him in the form of instructions; but, as would be Liberty! Let your watchword be, the that will was not now expressed in the form of South and her rights, and do or die ; A DAUGHTER OF CAROLINA."

There, now, that "gal's" some! We thank racious that we are not yoked to such a woman until "death do us sever." She is equal to the hoozier matron, who declared that it should be a fair fight between her husband and the bear. We must acknowledge that these female fire-eaters are not particular favorites with us-they are a species of monster in petticoats, to whom we would give a wide berth.

amply sufficient to build the Road, and put the Mercury man by the button, and discoursing it in perfect order. If this be so, it is high- him upon topics of blood and thunder. Poor fe ly encouraging to the friends of the exten- low! No wonder he goes it strong on the disunion sion of the road to Newbern. The country from Newbern to Goldsboro' is almost wife. Marietta (Ga.) Helicon.

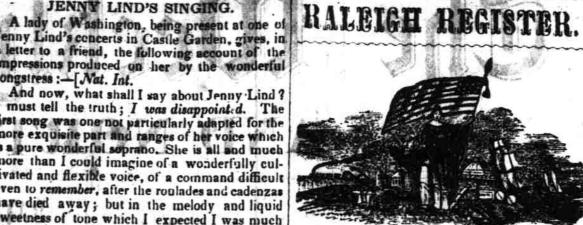
MR. FILLMORE. It is not probably known in this part of the world, that Mr. Fillmore owes his first elevation to political office to the Anti-Masonic party .-Some twenty years ago, when the Morgan excitement raged most violently in the Western part of the State of New York, the Anti-Masons in that section, knowing their power, determined to ly the position assumed by these champions of run a candidate for the Legislature. In the town the Right of Instructions, and a position in which of Auburn, then a small village, there resided a young lawyer, but little known in the community save as a young man who had 'swung a shingle, but who was notorious for the manner in which he conducted himself, being always at his office, and never mixing in society. This young lawyer was taken up by that party and elected. While in the Legislature he displayed more ability than he was previously thought to possess, and after several times being re-elected, he was taken up and elected to Congress. This man was Millard

While in the city of Buffalo a few weeks ago, we had this statement from the most respectable authority, and as a matter of some interest, we determined to give it to our readers.

Mr. Fillmore lives a very retired life when at nome, and has the name of being a most unsocial being. He has never been known to mix with 54,000 the people of Buffalo, and our informant said, sel-10,000 dom or never visited or entertained company.-27 000 His son, a gentleman of about twenty-two, likewise a lawyer, is not known, it is said, by one \$253,000 hundred men in the city where he resides, and the whole family are noted for their seclusion and tory which we have gathered for their edification. Whis me frugal habits.

Democratic print. Pure and faululess, indeed, other glaring inconsistencies, of the facility with must be that public man's life, against which no charges more grave than above altered against which an unprincipled party can trample under Congress. The last "North State Whig" gifts charges more grave than above alleged against foot doctrines, which, when it suits their purpo- the lie direct to this charge, and says that and parties. Mr. Fillmore's, can be adduced.

Ross, the \$650 ticket man at Providence, aid not go to the concert there after all !--This Ross must be an original. The Boston oaths for general purposes,) within and for the County and State aforesaid, aged The individual stock can be easily taken, years, a resident of the stock of the stock of the ceiling, and directed the mason to whitewash the floor 1. As Shakspeare some the county and John College of the stock of the ceiling, and directed the mason to whitewash the floor 1. As Shakspeare some the county and John College of the stock of t where says, "Nature hath made strange fel- Gilmer's Store, Guilford county, and John W. dred to one. The latter are but the fungi upon lows in her time."



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace. Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1850.

Being desirous of securing for the Register the widest possible circulation, the Kelitor has determined so to arrange his prices, as to place the ability to subscribe within the means of every man. Outerms, therefore, after the first of December, 1850, will be?

For the SEMI-WEEKLY, Four Dollars per annum, provided payment be made at the Office, or by letter, post-paid, in advance or within 30 days from the commencement of the Subscriber's year. If payment be delayed six months, four dollars and fifty cents will be charged; and if it be delayed until the end of the year Five dollars will be charged, without exception in any case.

The WEEKLY will be published at two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be made at the Uffice or remitted within four months. This present subscriber to the Semi-Weekly can avail themselves of the advance payment, by setting up arrearages and taking a new start; and those of the Weekly who may wish to transfer their subscriptions to the Semi-Weekly, can ensity take advantage of the

OUR SENATORS-INSTRUCTIONS. In a former article under the above caption, we ad occasion to make a passing allusion to the course pursued by Messrs. Brown and Strange, in the year 1839, with reference to the pungent esolutions introduced in the Legislature of that year, by the Hon. Kenneth Rayner. In the article referred to, we took occasion to give our own views of the doctrine of Instructions; but, more especially, to show that an attempt to instruct our present Senators in Congress to resign their seats on account of their votes and efforts in favor of the late measures of Adjustment, would excite a storm of popular indignation, which the Loco Foco leaders would be powerless to quell. It is our design, at the present time, to show, by a brief reference to our legislative history, with what facility men's opinions conform to their wishes or deserve to be mentioned. They much an interests, or the wishes and interests of their party, however objectionable. They were at and how illy the course of Loco Foco Senators by detection, but advanced by degree, a has tallied with the present high sounding profes. have managed, by hock or by crook, to sions of that party in this State, of deference to the victory in North Carolina, Letar by Legislative will. It may be asked why we, who them in assiduity and perseverance, and deny the binding force of mere instructions by the from now, we shall not only turn the who have disobeyed them. Certainly, we would applaud the man who refused upon principle .-But the Loco Foco party pretend to be the peculiar advocates of the doctrine of Instruction, and sons for exertion. Our political distriction the leaders have lost no occasion to affirm the dogma, that the representative is bound to obey the reached that position, whence they man will of the Legislature, or resign his trust,

If ever there was a Legislature, we suppose, elected purely with reference to National politics. it was that of 1838-'9. From a casual perusal complete a marking of party lines as was then apsweetness of tone; for we were near enough to parent. There could have been no clearer exhear almost the vibration of the voice and stringed pression, then, of the will of the People, than the Legislature made, in condemning the "Expunging" act ; in condemning the Sub-Treasury system; and in protesting against the extravagance of the power and patronage of the Executive .-Messrs. Brown and Strange were estopped, too, have not misjudged my musical nature, and have a standard with which always to compare and be from rejecting the voice of the Legislature as an to be prudent, firm and active linearly from the part of the Doc. unauthoritative expression of the will of the Peo. to be prudent, firm and active. Univellent ple, by the fact that they avowed their determina. stances, let our motto be-"hit with tion to regard a part of their Instructions upon the SHIP." above questions. But we let these gentlemen speak for themselves. When the resolutions were presented, (we extract from the Report of Congressional proceedings in the National Intelligencer, in February 1839.)

Mr. Brown spoke at length on the subject of the resolutions, and the whole scope of his argument was understood to be, that he always had is now 52 feet high, about one tent of it been and ever would be ready, either to resign, or to obey the will of his Legislature, when expresinstructions, he did not feel himself bound to obey them, but on the contrary, he rather felt bound to disobey them, for the purpose, if no other, of showing his regard to the doctrine of instructions, to which the form and manner of these resolutions were to be regarded as a tacit denial.

Mr. Strange was understood to profess his willingness to obey the will of his Legislature, as expressed in these resolutions, as far as he could consistently and conscientiously do so; but there were some things in the resolutions which even the tortures of martyrdom would not compel him to do. Under these circumstances, he would have been ready to resign were it not that in the present instance he thought it his imperative duty, for various reasons, to retain his seat. But he expected not to receive justice from his opponents on this subject, and scarcely that from some of his friends.

Here it was gravely announced, that because the Resolutions of the Legislature did not use the word "instruct," they were not binding! As if it were necessary, in drawing up instructions, to scrutinize the form with critical skill, as in a legal process, where the form constitutes an essential part of the substance! And yet this was precisethey were sustained by the Loco Foco party in the State. Was there ever a more pitiful subterfuge-a more bare-faced equivoque-a more palpable attempt to evade the obligations which their avowed principles . imposed upon them ? | County of Warren, that he shall contest in

The further history of this matter is familiar to at the ensuing session, unless the latter the majority of our readers. Messrs. Brown and proper to submit the election to the people Strange, after holding on to their seats eighteen for a true expression of their will." months-more than long enough to show their reluctance and unwillingness to regard the will of their constituents-came forward and tendered their resignations, before the August elections in Newbern at about 4 650; of which number 1840, to take effect at the meeting of the succeeding are 1,867 Whites; 1,795 Slaves; 786 Free Bath Legislature, when the probable complexion of that In 1840, the population of Newbern 18 1 Legislature was doubtful. Again we beg to call the attention of the "Stan.

dard" and those who are so loud in their calls! hundred men in the city where he resides, and the whole family are noted for their reclusion and upon the coming Legislature to instruct our Sen-We have referred to them for the purpose of giv-The above is from the Peters burg News, a ing another illustration, in addition to a thousand ses to make use of them with the design of des. intelligent Democrats were present and parties troying their opponents, they profess to regard pated in the meeting"! We have no doubt of with the most second with the most sacred reverence. It is the old fable over again, in which we are taught there is all the difference in the world between my bull

Gilmer, Esq., appointed Postmaster.

To say, extremity was the to That, when the sea was cal Show'd mastership in floating When most struck home, A noble cunning. You were the With precepts that would make The heart that coun'd their We have observed with pany Whigs have not carried the

cal prospect abroad, and we have not achieved now to be desired, that we shall hereaster. We heard an inv day, who has for thirty Whig party, that it was us tion any more, for the W score; against our Whig f grounds for despondency. tremity is the trier of spirits," necessity for exertion, the growth

Neither nations, parties, nor national expect to enjoy uninterrupted store ly when they take no especial parts Every thing human is subject to the thing more so than political paris. have had a glorious day in North Chi rious, because when their Sun rate -when they had a large majority as ture—their acts were tempered with in moderation—their power wat bu were not intoxicated with property only at the public good, they challed public sentiment for support. The opponents to investigate their meson dom; and reposing on the concess. their motives, they defied all the effect to call those motives in question. industrious beyond example. They are heartened by a defeat, in companion wh our late failure to achieve success de-

So far then, from there being any con pondency, the Whigs have now theme heated with revengeful passions, they wi sight of prudence—they will turn ther to to an engine of persecution. Seifith, july distrustful, they will quarrel among the for the spoils gained in victory. They confidence in each other they inhabit; and divided house, which cannot stand. It erate and reflecting men of the party stanta diagust from the scene of anarchy that i ted to their view, and sicken at the though ving been instrumental in bringing about state of things. Safety must fidally be under the Whig banner. The people ale rouse up to a sense of what is due to be and Loco Focusm will have to make the

NATIONAL WASHINGTON MONUM

We learn from a Circular, recently more he Board of Managers of the National Water ton Monument Society, that the food ! have been so far collected, amounting to \$100,000, are nearly exhausted, The Me posed elevation; but they indulge the land hereafter the contributions to this great dist be such as to enable them to proceed mi

work until it shall be completed. "In this noble enterprise," say the lan ers, "the whole people of the United Same interested. It is by them and them alone, ever they may dwell, within the present palous cities or in the quiet of rund it, shores of the Atlantic or in the primate west, that the Monument, now commend

future generations, of the taste, pairous gratitude of the present age of the Repulsa will not only tell to after ages that Wast was great, but that his countrymen were FUL. " Let it rise, then, 'till it meet the si his coming : let the earliest light of the san gild it, and parting day linger and par

Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., or Hos. July Bryan will receive any contributions that of zens may be disposed to make, in response eloquent appeal of the Board of Manager.

CONTESTED SEAT.

Gen. M. T. HAWKINS gives notice, through Card in the "Warrenton News," to the B Weldon N. Edwards, Senator elect fon

POPULATION OF NEWBERN The Republican sets down the popular

pers in the State, allege, as a pretext for not per ing, gotten up for the especial purpose of site tioning Mr. Staniy's course during the session crats in the State, who are satisfied with the justment that has taken place, and who will laugh at the miserable dictation of party leaders. and say so. The proportion of such Union Dent crats to Disunion Loco Focos is about fire his the surface.