

THE POSITIONS AND PLATFORMS OF THE TWO PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

The editors of the Union, Southern men as they are, are delighted with the resolutions and platform lately adopted by the Democratic Free-Soil Convention of New York.

The Union publishes the resolutions as adopted, but takes good care to throw under the table or into the fire the resolution that was rejected, and all the debate and proceedings thereon.

The Union is not guilty of a suggestive falsity, but it is of a suppressive one. It does not tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," but just so much of it as suits its own purpose, and what pulls a false coloring upon the whole matter.

Let us bring the honest, frank, and disingenuous Evening Post upon the stand as a witness in this important matter. Come forward, Mr. Post, take the stand, and tell us why you exult at what was done and what was not done by the Democratic Free-Soil Convention at Syracuse.

Evening Post.—"The resolutions are, in terms, substantially the same as those adopted last year, not substantially at all the same in their spirit."

What was not resolved by the convention is of far greater significance than what was resolved, and we trust it will put an end to those unhappy divisions in our party, in reference to State policy, which can only result in protracting the power of a class of men at Albany who have shown themselves indifferent alike to the interests of the State and the Constitution.

On the removal of the cloth, Mayor Bigelow rose and said:— "An account of the departure of the train, it becomes necessary for the President of the United States to leave us early; and I suppose that you, as well as myself, would be unwilling that this misfortune should befall this assemblage, until we have at least professed our respects in the usual manner."

"The health of the President of the United States." The above sentiment was received by three times three hearty cheers, after which it was responded to by Mr. Fillmore, as follows:—

Mr. Mayor and fellow-citizens:—In acknowledging the compliment which you have paid to the high office which it is my fortune to hold, I rise rather for the purpose of excusing myself than of making a speech. You have been pleased to drink my health. I would it were as perfect on the occasion as it usually is; but, unfortunately, a slight indisposition within the last twenty-four hours has deprived me of the great pleasure which I should have enjoyed this day, in participating in your exercises.

"Resolved, That the Democratic party in the State of New York will faithfully adhere to the recent settlement, by Congress, of the questions which have united the people of these States, and will neither countenance nor sanction any sectional agitation or legislation on the subjects embraced in that settlement."

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to be 'ambiguous,' and by the Evening Post to be 'very different in their significance' from what they purported to be, were adopted. This reminds us of Aesop's fable of the Farmer and the Lawyer.

John Van Buren can now, doubtless, certify for the orthodoxy of the Democracy of New York, as Senator Chase certifies to that of the Democracy of Ohio, and avow the same determination to support the ticket formed by the convention, for the same reason, to wit: though it is true that the convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the Fugitive Slave act; nevertheless, 'the position of the Democracy of Ohio, [New York,] in relation to that odious enactment, is sufficiently apparent by the censure passed upon it by the convention in the unanimous nomination,' &c.

THE BOSTON JUBILEE. THE CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, September 19. The grand finale of the three days' Jubilee in this city closed to-day, with a military and civic procession—a dinner on the Common beneath an immense tent made for the occasion, and a general illumination and fireworks in the evening. It is estimated that over 100,000 strangers are in the city.

THE GREAT PROCESSION. The procession started shortly before 11 o'clock, and was two hours and twenty minutes passing the Revere House. The escort was composed of the National Lancers, one regiment of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. The mechanical and manufacturing arts were strongly represented, and constituted the most interesting feature of the pageant.

This department was one mile in length. The Students of Harvard College, the various Societies, and the Children of the Public Schools, were out in great numbers. The distinguished guests of the city rode in open carriages. Prominent among them was Lord Elgin, whose reception among the people was most cordial.

The absence of the President from the procession, on account of illness, caused some disappointment. The diversified and brilliant decorations of the streets, and buildings on the route, and the immense crowds gathered in the streets and on the balconies, presented a scene impossible to describe.

THE DINNER. After the procession, dinner was served upon an immense tent on the Common.—About four thousand persons were present, including President Fillmore.

On the removal of the cloth, Mayor Bigelow rose and said:— "An account of the departure of the train, it becomes necessary for the President of the United States to leave us early; and I suppose that you, as well as myself, would be unwilling that this misfortune should befall this assemblage, until we have at least professed our respects in the usual manner."

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say—God bless New England—God bless you all. (Applause.) Hon. Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War, having been called upon, replied as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I am summoned to depart, otherwise I should take great pleasure in addressing a few remarks to you, on this one of the happiest moments of my life. I go away from Boston with the frank declaration—although I said a few days ago that I was not a stranger upon your soil—that I have never before known what Boston was. (Applause.) I have never known the heartiness, the cordiality, the warmth of the true New England character, and it satisfies me that it has not degenerated from the character of the forefathers of the country.

I regret exceedingly that I am compelled to take this unceremonious and abrupt departure, and to interrupt the flow of your festivities by a sudden retreat. But you know the necessity. The President awaits me, and I have farewells—I hope a short farewells—for I hope it will not be long before I shall have an opportunity to visit Boston, and to pay my respects to her citizens, and especially to public friends, whom I have known before, but whose acquaintance I have now formed in their private capacity, and at their homes. I bid you farewell, and wish to all of you all possible prosperity and happiness. (Applause.)

Secretaries Stuart and Conrad having taken leave of Lord Elgin, Mayor Bigelow and others, here left the Pavilion.

Speeches were afterwards made by Lord Elgin, Gov. Boutwell, Edward Everett, R. C. Winthrop, Hon. Joseph Howe, of Nova Scotia, Hon. Mr. Hincks, of Canada, and others.

The festivities closed about 7 o'clock. We welcome, with the greatest pleasure, from Massachusetts, voices like the following, which, it will be perceived, precisely concur with what we said upon the same matter a few days since:

From the Boston Courier of September 15. "The free colored population of the United States amount to about half a million, and the majority of them are engaged in menial occupations in our large cities. As a general thing, they appear to be contented with their lot, but the action of several of the States, in passing prohibitory laws to their further emigration, like Indiana, arousing them to a proper appreciation of their position, and leading them to see in only a commencement of a war against the blacks. The next step in the work will be to expatriate them from the Free States by compulsory means."

"We believe, if a vote in the State of Indiana to expel every negro from its borders were taken to-day, it would be carried in the affirmative two to one. To this rule of expatriation, we are in favor of extending. We are more and more convinced of this every day. We voted against the negro clause of the new Constitution, but on looking over the vote in the several counties, we find ourselves in a minority of over ten to one. We voted against that clause because it made no provision to colonize the blacks from the country."

PLANK ROAD TO RALEIGH. The Stockholders in the Fayetteville and Northern Plank Road, at their general Meeting on Saturday last, upon hearing the report of their Engineer, determined to locate their road from the market square in Fayetteville, through Person street, to a point on the Cape Fear; thence on the East side of that river to Raleigh. The route will pass some twelve or fifteen miles West of Smithfield, so as to enable the Stockholders to project a branch, as soon as the subscription to stock in that place will justify it.

A resolution was adopted to prosecute the work with all possible dispatch; and hands are already on the first section of the route, between the River and McPhail's, three miles distant, near the junction of the Raleigh and Taborsburg roads, and contracts made for the Lumber.

In the location, this route will be a common road, both to Raleigh and Warsaw, for at least five or six miles—making one bridge across the Cape Fear River and the road as far as Archibald Holmes's answer for both. The route from McPhail's is contemplated to run near Smith's Mill, on Black River, thence near Steward's Mill, on Mingo, thence to a cross road, near Equine Stevens's, thence to the best line, crossing Middle Creek between Felt's Store and Leach's Mill, thence by Rand's Mill to Raleigh.

A resolution was also adopted, offering a compromise in the 'Joint Stock Plank Road,' who are projecting a road to Raleigh on the West side of the Cape Fear River; and the matter was left with a committee consisting of D. G. Mac Rae, J. T. Shepherd, and A. A. McKethan, to arrange Fayetteville Observer.

WIVES OF THE SCARLET DEGREE.—At the last meeting of the I. O. O. F., Grand Lodge of the U. S., held at Raleigh, N. C., on the 12th inst. in this city, a select committee was appointed, of which Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, was president, to prepare an appropriate honorary degree to be conferred on wives of scarlet degree members of the Order in good standing. Such a degree was reported by Mr. Colfax last week, and it is understood to have caused considerable debate. The representatives of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Northern New York were unanimously for it. Those from Southern New York were against it. A majority of those from the Northwest were for it. It was, however, on Saturday night adopted by a vote of 47 to 37. We understand that those who know the ladies as "The Daughters of Rebekah" had been proposed will be green and scarlet.—Balt. Sun.

Journals of the Legislature. FOR SALE at the REGISTER OFFICE the Journals of the Senate and House of Commons of the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session of 1850-51—making a volume of 1162 pages.

Any person remitting THREE DOLLARS will receive a Copy by mail, free of postage. Raleigh, Sept. 19, 1851. 1m 76

Medical Department of Hagen Sidney College, Richmond, Va.—The fourteenth annual course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 13th of October, 1851, and continue until the first of March ensuing. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics, &c. I. W. CHAMBERLAIN, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, &c. S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry. C. S. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Prof. of Surgery, &c. C. P. JOHNSON, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

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SOUTHERN MADE PLANTATION BROGANS—House Servants' Shoes, &c. At Wholesale and Retail, No. 30 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

The subscriber, agent for the North Carolina Shoe Factory, at Charleston, S. C., and the Charleston Shoe Factory, at Cheraw, S. C., will offer for sale in this market by the first September, a large supply of Southern-made Plantation Brogans and House Servants' Shoes, together with a full assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for goods of similar quality.

R. A. PRINGLE, Dealer in Brogans, Boots and Shoes, No. 30 East Bay August 7th 1851. w3m 65

murder as we now see in Pennsylvania. The greatest efforts were made in Boston to perpetrate the same crime, but the good sense of the people and the good government of the city saved Boston from disgrace; not however, until a negro mob entered the sacred halls of justice, and rescued a black prisoner from the custody of the law.

Have the colored race no sense left to see where they are drifting in these United States, and to feel that the Abolitionists are their greatest curses? See they nothing in that alarming omen in Indiana! Have they forgotten the vote in New York on the adoption of the constitution of the State? Are they blind to the fact that twenty-five years ago the white population of these United States, which Abolitionism has nearly lost to them by its insane ravings, and its action yet more insane? The finger is on the wall—do they not see it?—which is writing now: "Such scenes as those in Pennsylvania are expelling us from the free States. We shall be driven out as were the Amalians in Nova Scotia." "We are demonstrating that the white man can do as well as the negro in the free States together." We expect no heed to be paid to these signs by the Abolitionists proper, who glory in these excitements, and revel in them as giving them the elements of agitation; but why should the colored man be his dupe? Why his instrument? Why fire the musket the Abolitionist put in his hand, and so be hung for the Abolitionist's murder?

The state of things in Indiana, above alluded to, is more distinctly set forth as follows, in one of the leading papers of that State. The Lafayette Journal says:—

"The free colored population of the United States amount to about half a million, and the majority of them are engaged in menial occupations in our large cities. As a general thing, they appear to be contented with their lot, but the action of several of the States, in passing prohibitory laws to their further emigration, like Indiana, arousing them to a proper appreciation of their position, and leading them to see in only a commencement of a war against the blacks. The next step in the work will be to expatriate them from the Free States by compulsory means."

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KICKING A YANKEE. A very handsome friend of ours, who a few weeks since was poked out of a very comfortable office up the river, has taken himself to Bangor while, to recover from the wound inflicted upon his feelings by our immolating administration.

Change of air must have had instant effect upon his spirits, for from Galena he writes, as a very amusing letter, which, among other things, tells us of a desperate quarrel that took place on board the boat between a real live dandy tourist and a real live Yankee settler. The latter took on the toes of the former, whereupon the former threatened to "kick out of the cabin" the latter.

"You'll kick me out of the cabin!" "Yes, sir, I'll kick you out of this cabin." "You'll kick me, Mr. Hitchcock, out of this cabin!" "Yes, sir, I'll kick you, Mr. Hitchcock!"

"Well, I guess," said the Yankee very coolly, after being satisfied that it was himself that stood in such imminent peril of assault, "I guess, since you talk of kicking, you never heard me tell about you Brady and my mare, there to him?"

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