Maletaf Megister.

. If yo From the N. Y. Express. THE COMING OF KOSSUTH. at The President-Governor of Hungary, behis enemies, and the disgraceful treachery of his first General, Georgey, in the noble effort to rid his country from the tyranny of her oppressors, fled to Turkey, and found an asylum among Mahomedans from the persecu ions of Christians. Notwithstanding the intrigues and threats of Austria, the Sultan protected the noble Marrty of Freedom, and in due time facilitated his departure from the reach of his fearful adversaries, who, while his foot was on the soil of Europe, or even so near it as a retired spot in Asia Minor, could not enjoy their natural rest. They knew who it was they were dealing with, and good reason had they. They knew that though Kossuth was not in Hungary, his spirit was; that "never in any country did champion of freedom display greater talents, greater consistency, greater courage and perseverance;" that never d d that combination of qualities work greater wonders; and that "never, in sinking under the most perfect league that was ever formed of tyranny, did man leave such elements of resistance behind him, ready to rise up for the old cause at the first conjuncture." The Austrian Government has found a trouble. some country, in Hungary, to govern .-Though under the foot of the oppressor, the serpent turns; and threatens, though in silence. Like our glorious little colonies, in the times that tried men's souls," the once nation, now province, of Hungary refuses to pay tribute to its conqueror, who finds in his contest but a barren accession to his territo-

and intrigue. But Louis Kossuth is on the wide free ocean with the stars and stripes floating over his head. A captive no longer, his liberty, new and forever, is contingent on the fears or policy of no despotic power. He is free to tread the soil he has so ardently longed to plant his foot upon, "the secred soil of liberty and constitutional government." It is one of the elements of that policy which lay at the foundation of our national prosperity and greatness, that we interfere not with other nations. But now that the noble Hungarian patriot is free, and is nearing our shores, an exile from his own country, to be the honored guest, the welcome citizen of ours, we can freely and consistently indulge in the enthusiastic expression of our

sympathy and our joy.

ry. The population, like our noble ances-

tors, forego the use of imported articles, not

only of luxury, but of absolute necessity -

These are the people out of whose midst can

wione spring George Washingtons and John

Hancocks, Patrick Henrys and James Otises,

Kosciuskos and Kossuths. What wonder

then that Vienna should pale at the escape

to the land of the free, of him whom, though

far inferior to them in force, could only be

subdued by the grossest treachery, bribery

With him comes his heroic wife, who after his exile commenced in Turkey, with incredible sacrifices and devoted disregard to a thousand dangers, traversed hostile territories, submitted to deprivations, underwent sufferings of every kind, and joined him at his retreat, by the foot of Mount Olympus. It was under the protection of a passport from the British Consul General, at Belgrade that as British subjects, under assumed cided preference for Mr. Fillmore as the when, on the twenty eighth day, a courier the name of our distinguished tellow citizen. was sent in advance of them to apprise Kos- Gov Graham, spoken of in connection with roic martyr of the cause of Hungary. It was tions of the country. night when the carriage neared the city; ly shouts from the whole body of the refuquoted goes on to say :-

"When Madame Kossuth descended from her carriage, she found herself in the presence of her of Hungary. In place of receiving her in his arms, M Kossuth, overcome by feelings of admiration for the sufferings which his wife had undergone, and by gratitude for her devotion to her country, threw himself at her feet and kissed them. She endeavored to speak and offer him consolation, while her own poor feet heart was ready to burst with emotion. Her voice failed her, and amid the reiterated shouts of the Hunga rians and Poles, this heroic woman was carried to

In our rejoicings, therefore, at the liberation and the coming hither of the great patof his noble wife, and let the same interest which the British Consul at Belgrade, and the united population of Shumla displayed in her success, the same respect for her vir- and judging from what we have heard among for earth. The case of Mrs. Douglas so beautiful tues, the same joy at happiness, be manifested by the fathers, and sons, the brothers and husbands, of American women.

We see with pleasure that the President of the United States has given orders for signalizing the approach of the illustrious party to our shores. The garrisons and vessels of war are to fire national salutes as the Mississippi in favor of Mr. Fillmore as the candidate of enters our harbor. The General of the New the Union-or Whig party, which are syno- when her last hope had faded of obtaining execu on the Battery for the reception of the city's We took occassion sometime since, to exand the nation's guest, and the Common Council have made the necessary arrange- live, and we are more convinced every day. ments in every way within their power to that he is the man for the South in the pres- be heard on her knees by the side of his cot, imenhance the splendor of his reception. The ent crisis. The nationality of his adminis- ploring the mercy of the Redeemer on her conday of the arrival cannot with any degree of tration—the prudence, justice and firmness demned son. And, at last, when his sun was set

will preclude the people, whose reception him. He is our first and only choice. suth, starting from the quarantine ground, man and a finished scholar. steam gallantly up the Bay, and, passing the Battery, pass up the river amidst the cheers be settled by a National Convention. and salutes of our citizens, and land her Fillmore and Graham would be a elorious

of Hungary, Louis Koseru!

PRECISELY AS WE EXPECTED

and defeated by an overwhelming number of the principles of good government, and but a great many Northern people are enwhich, if they were not the acts of opponents, gaged in resisting the execution of the laws, would be unhesita ingly and warmly approved by the same men. We believe firmly that it is as impossible for any opinion or measure of Mr. Fillmore to escape the bit ter assaults of the Democratic Press, as it is for the earth to escape from the shadows of night when the sun goes down. We believe that it he was in favor of the cardinal doctrines of the democratic school, he would be hissed and lampooned by that party, not because of any insincerity or hypocrisy of which they might reasonably suspect him, but from their sworn determination to pursue to its finale the programme of proceedings already arranged, having for their object the elevation of themselves to power upon the ruins of an Administration which owes its existence to must see and feel the necessity of protecting the Whigs. When the unfortunate affair of itself; for as sure as there is a Sun that gives the Havana massacre of American prisoners us light, the heaviest and direst calamnities occured, Owen, our consul, because he did not exert himself in their behalf, was loudly and very properly abused by the leading ed attempts, and sever the bonds which hold stigmatized as disgraceful to himself and to his country. We recollect that a meeting was held on board one of the Chagres Steamers, which happened to touch at Havana about General Lane, one of the passengers, and a zealous democrat, drew up a resolution in language of unsparing harshness towards the his recall was insisted upon in the resolution. Now, mark the fairness and consistency of the democrats. After an investigation of the conduct of Owen by the Administration, it from office, and no sooner is the fact public. ly announced, than the President is condemned by the very party which was clamorous has inserted in its columns an article from a democratic paper published somewhere in New York, which directly censures Mr. Fillmore for recalling Owen. The Union makes no comment, but it is perfectly evident that t approves of the stric ares of his New York fellow-editor and by republishing them in the way it does, its design is obviously to give as wide a circulation of them as possible .-Now in the name of conscience, we ask is it right-is it just-is it fair, that Mr Fillmore should be thus treated? Has he no c'aims whatever to democratic courtesy and forbear ance? Has he not done the country at large on him. He can withstand them all. He need have no fear about the future-for his in his country's history in characters of unfading light, when the names and memories of his enemies will be buried in an oblivion so profound, that it will not, in those days, be

THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND VICE

sons ever existed .- Pet. Int

PRESIDENT. We are gratified to see that the papers in various sections of the country express a denames, she and her companions were ena- Whig candidate for President at the next ebled to accomplish this great adventure, and lection; and we are not less gratified to see auth of their approach to Shumla,-(he was the Vice Presidency. We have copied in ill: and on account of the many plans to day's paper an article from the Warrenton of the Austrians o assassinate him, the Sul- (Va.) Free Press, and also one from the Seltan's authorities would not allow him to leave ma (Ala.) Reporter, in which the names of Shumla, and go to meet his wife,) the news Fillmore and Graham are presented as favorof her deliverance and her approach occa- ite candidates, and their claims are urged sioned the liveliest satisfaction to all the re- with the force of a set ed conviction that fugees; and the Hungarians and Poles went | these tried statesmen would form the best seas far as the gates of the city to meet this pe- lection that could be made to suit all sec-

Though we have a decided preference for as it entered the ga'es she found the streets the individuals designated, yet we still hold lighted up with hundreds of lights, green, to the old motto-"the Union of the Whigs white and red, the colors of the Hungarian for the sake of the Union:" and if the state flag, and was welcomed with the most friend of affairs shall indicate the necessity of a National Convention, and that convention gees. And the account from which we have shall select other, prominent civizens for these high trusts, we shall not hesitate to bow with becoming deference to the wishes of the majority, and shall give to the nominees a hearty support, unless it shall appear receive the poor "Maria F-n," of the plains that they are unsound on the great question upon which, as we believe, the peace of the country, if not the very existence of our Union, depends—we mean a s rict adherence | cord, for the purposes of observation for long | South. We shall see. to the compromise as a "final settlement" of the slavery question. We have no fear. however, on this score. The truly national position of our present Executive, and the evidently increasing favor with which that position is sustained by the Whig party in all sections of the country, give the best assurance that, in a Whig National Convention, no candidate would be selected whom riot, let us not forget the beroic adventures it would be unsafe to trust on this question.

We may add, that all the Whig papers in this State, without, we believe, a single exception, go heartily for Fillmore and Graham; the people, they but express the universal sentiment of the Whig party of the State. Hillsborough Recorder.

THE PRESIDENCY. The Whig papers of the South, with sin gular unanimity, are beginning to speak out York Division has ordered a general parade nomous terms-for the next Presidency .press our preference for the present execupositiveness be stated, but the great event he has displayed in the performance of his and the eternal night of despair took possession of official duties, have endeared him to the We would suggest that there are many American people, who know how to reward coffin, and the instant the lid was removed, she barkation. The Battery is too small for the say what they will, President Fillmore is all over on this earth; your last trial has proved a good reasons for changing the point of de- a faithful public servant. And let politicians display of the military portion of the ceremon- popular—at least in the South. He is the fatal one in this world. She knelt over the body, ies. The troops themselves will be sufficien. only Whig candidate the opposition fear—and kissed him again and again, at the same time thy numerous to fill up the area, and the ne- and well may they fear one who has guard- cutting off portions of his hair as a keepsake of her cessity in forming the line in a circular shape ed, with such fidelity, the trusts reposed in unfortunate son. - Ind. Press.

this is to be, from a participation in this part | As to the Vice Presidency, we know of no state of lower Broadway, in our view an give our support, than Win. A. Graham .insuperable argument against the prosposed He is a native son of the Old North Statearrangement. Let the vessel that bears Kos- an excellent Statesman-a polished gentle- The speeches in defence are spoken of as exhibi-

at. There let the line be formed, in full urged against Clay and Frelinghuysen—the view of the assembled thousands of our peo- want of poetry in its composition. But if ple, and there let our city welcome to its hos- there is a lack of rhyme in it, there is an a pitalities the noble hero, the illustrious exile bundance of reason.

Concord Mercury.

Some of the Northern people are ac-It is a most melancholy reflection for an customed to hear so much about Disunion honest mind, that party spirit now exercises at the South, that they seem to forget, there in this country an influence so pernicious as is quite as much cause for reproach on that to lead men to denounce their opponents, in score amongst themselves, as there is in any frequent cases, for acts which are in strict other portion of the country. No Northern conformity with political integrity and with State, to be sure, has threatened to secede; or in counselling resistance, and that practically amounts to the same thing; for if the laws are not to be executed in a State, that State is virtually out of the Union. Now let us say that as bad as we think Southern Disunionism is, we think Northern Nullification and Rebellion a great deal worse. Let the traitors of the North who are putting in poril, the dearest rights and interests of every American citizen, learn that they are not to be concealed or overlooked, in consequence of the excitement and danger at the South. The Northern Disunionists must be met and resisted at the North, or there can be no eafery or peace tor the Union. The South can always protect itself; but the North would fall upon that section, if the Disunionists there should succeed in their unhallow-

democratic newspapers, and his conduct was these states together .- Alexandria Gazette. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. In another column will be found the action of Governor Rein, with regard to the the time of the massacre, in which meeting Geological Survey of this State. The busi-General Lane, one of the passengers, and a ness to be performed was most important to her interests, and of course it should have been entrusted to an entirely competent Consul, and if we are not greatly mistaken hand. We have every reason to conclude that the appointee, Mr. Emmons, is well qualified for the various duties of the responsible office he has received, and it is not our intention or desire to intimate a doubt to the has been thought advisable to remove him contrary. He will doubtless discharge the service to the State's and his own advantage But what we dislike about the business is the fact that we are to be indebted to an outsifor his removal. The last Washington Union | der for a survey of our own State; that North Carolina through her broad domain cou d not leisure enough to perform the work. Is not this a humilating confession, and are we to cal insurrections. be forever dependant upon other States for the development of our resources, and the our people. Must we send abroad constant. the revolt described in Milton's great Epic poem. ly for teachers for our schools, engineers for our railroads, operatives to work our mines, mechanics to build our houses, scientific men to survey our rich possessions? We suppose Gov. REID acted for the general welfare of the State, and made a judicious -the people, both Whigs and Democrats- selection; he was bound to do so. We some service to entitle him to their thanks observe ig the Standard's article, that the deue its intolerant and unhallowed attacks up- Governor's anxious desire to confer it upon some citizen of the State, but the services of a suitable person could not be obtained .name and Administration will be blazoned May we inquire to whom was the appointment tendered? to one or more, and their names? It may be that too much was taken for granted, and that full search was not made. Perhaps a competent p rson might in the mind of a living man that such perhave been found. We observed in the Standard recently, a notice with regard to the Lincoln Block of marble, in which the Editor stated that the Governor would have sen on the block to the Washington Monument long since, but delayed doing so in the hope that he would be able to find some North Carolina artist who would cut the State's arms and inscription upon it, but that he could find no competent person for this task. and the block was accordingly sent on to Washington to be prepared there. Well, all this while, there was a citizen in Wilmingion, true not a native of the State, but he had made it his home, who was skillful enough to perform the service required, who had had large experience in the marble vards of Philadelphia, and was expert at his trade, and he would doubtless have been p eased to execute the work At all events he was capab e as the specimens of his labor show, and he is now engaged in the prepara tion of a block with ar is ic designs for the Thalian association of this place, and desined for the same loca ity. We only mention this by way of illustration, and not in a spirit of captionsness or fault-finding. If the im-

> A writer in the National Intelligencer sug gests that if another Arct c search be undertaken for Sir John Franklin, that balloons be taken out to be let up from the vessels by a distances around. The fact that the American and English expeditions lay within fifteen mi es of each other during the whole winter, without either knowing it, in the late search, demonstrates the necessity of this .-They may have been equal y as near to Sir John's party, and remained in entire ignor-

portant post alluded to above was tendered

to North Carolinians, we should be pleased

to know who they were. - Wil Herald.

The maternal affection is beyond all comprehension, and it would almost seem as if God in his mercy had endowed women with a spirit but little inferior to that possessed by angels, and too pure ly illustrates and exemplifies this fact, that it has until the earth hid from her sight his cold remains. she was constantly by his side, when allowed by those having charge of him. From the mansion of the President to gloomy cell, by night and by day, though the rain and the sunshine, she never ceased her efforts in the cause of her son; and mercy. No tongue can describe her agonizing inportunities-no language her sufferings .hen all was dark and still and while the keepers shunned the supposed murderer's cell, she could her mind, the afflicted mother approached the tell on the body of her bay, exclaiming, in meffable

Hopkins, of Stokes, accused of the murder of his son, was tried last Wednesday, at Danbury. of the ovation. Then there is the crowded one to whom we could more cheerfully The prosecution was conducted by Solicitor Poindexter alone, with his usual ingenuity and ability; the defence by Messrs. Gilmer and McLean .man and a finished scholar.

But we presume that matter will have to verdict of not guilty.—Greensboro' Patriot.

The newspapers have been flaming with descriptions of the Northern Lights which illuminatillustrious freight at the foot of Fourteenth ticket! It might be liable to the objection ed the heavens on the night of the 29th ult., and general delight was manifested at the phenomenon, except in South Carolina, where the people are so much agin the North, that, the papers state, the fire companies of Charleston got out their engines to put the Lights out!

Greenshore' Patriot.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Jurs are the plans of fair delightful peace, Inwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1851.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY. A VOICE FROM HENRY CLAY :- The New York papers contain a long and powerful letter from Mr. Clay to the Whigs of New York, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner and a request to address them upon the present state of the country. Like everything else that has emanated from its illustrioue author, this letter is full of good, sound, patriotic advice, and replete with eloquence of sentiment and of language.

The claimed right of a State to break up this Government, in peace, Mr. Clay examines with his usual ability. If he has not actually added anything new to the subject, he has set forth, with great perspicuity, the absurdities of the creed. The Right of Revolution, and the right of peaceable secession, he

shows to be very different things in practice. After the storms in Congress and in the country raised by the Territorial Slavery Questions, an immediate lull was not to be expected, says Mr. Clay, but we ought to be thankful to Providence, he adds that so much calmness, tranquility, and satisfaction do prevail. He notes the local exceptions, and adds that if resistance to the Government is there attempted, the dignity and authority of the laws must there be maintained. The duty of executing the laws and produce one man who had sense enough and suppressing insurrections is without limitation or qualification, and it means be signifies, State as well as lo-

In conclusion, Mr. Clay draws a glowing picture of the growth and gran leur of the Republic, and reperformance of every odd job in the gift of volt against the Government of it he compares to

> We trust that this letter will be especially re d and re-read in the Abolition Districts of the North and the Secession Districts of the South. It is these two parties which have combined for the destruction of this Government, that most especially need the study of such a letter from Henry Clay.

We shall publish it entire in our next.

large as at first estimated, but will probably reach 8.000 votes. We have already expressed our satsfaction at the defeat of Jounston-not, however that we see any particular cause for congratulation in the election of his opponent. The result can in no proper sense be regarded as a defeat of the Whig party, much less as any censure or disapproval of the present Administration. Gov. Johnston, on accepting his renomination for Governor, chose to make a speech against one of the Compromise Bills, and to array himself against that series of measures as a final settlement of agitation He then and there separated himself entirely from the policy of the Presi-

Again, Gov. Johnson chose to violate a great and leading Whig principle re-pecting the veto power .-The State Legislature repealed the State Law, which forbid the use of the State gaols to the Federal Government, when in the xecution of Federal laws .-Gov. Johnston instead of signing the repeal, - as Whigs are pledged by their principles to do, when no constitutional principle is involved, pocketed, Gen. Jackson fashi n, the Repeal Bill,-and keeps the Repeal Bill in his pocket yet.

The consequence of these things was that he gain. ed about 2 700 Aboution votes, as the figures will show, and lost 20,000 Whig votes, in the quin. The defeat of Johnson, therefore, may properly be recorded as a virtual approval of President Fillmore and his Administration

In Garo, the t calitionists, as our readers already now, have carried the day by a large majority.-Gov. Wood, who was the Candidate of the combined forces of the Locofocos and Abolitionists, took strong slave law and against slavery generally. He has always, indeed, been an Abelitionist of the deepest dvean I yet he was the choice of the National Democracy of Ohio and his election will doubtless be hailed as an event to be rejoiced over, by their allies in the

THE RESULT in South Carolina has astonished every one. The election, in that State, it is true, did not cover the whole ground as to secession. Both parties believe in the right of a State to secede at pleasure. But though the recent verdict there may not be considered as a positive relinquishment of the visionary "right" of Secession [that issue not having been mide, lit is a death-blow to its threatened ex ercise by the State, and an extinguisher to the imme diate designs of Ruett & Co. It is more, in our estimation; for it indicates an awakened and awakening love of the Union-a feeling which has been long slumbering in South Carolina, under the influence of the poisonous narcotics administered by such traitors made a deep impression on the minds of hundreds. as we have mentioned. We rejoice, therefore, over From the day her son was sent home in chains, the result, and congratulate the people of South Car olina, that they have at last spurned the insolent man dates of the madmen who have so long deluded and oppressed them. We hope the day is not far distant when South Carolina will yield to no other State in affection for a Union, under which we have proscered and are destined still more to prosper, and that she will ere long expel from her borders, by the force of public indignation, the disaffected spirits who have whispered treason in her ear.

What is to become of the South Carolina sympathizers in this State and elsewhere? Echo answers. "what?" Had they not all better emigrate, under the lead of RHETT and QUITMAN, colonize some region Utopia-and frame a form of Government, containing within itself all the glories and beauties of Secession! By the-way, is "Secession still a cardinal | promise! principle of Democratic faith?" We pause, &c.

prosecute the slave rioters, to the full extent of the

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS take place in Virginia on Thursday next. 'I he elections for State officers do not take place, however, until some time in and for members of Congress is being warmly prosecuted on both sides. We hope to hear a loud shout | matter! He said: for the Union from the "Old Dominion."

If is announced that Charles C. Langdon, Esq. of Mobile, has been appointed U.S. Consul, at Havana, vice Owen removed. Mr. Langdon is a Union Whig, and a gentleman much esteemed in Mobile,-He is the editor of the Mobile Daily Advertiser,

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH HE IS CON- | 360 30', leaving the remainder of the Territory

VICTED! We have charged that the "Standard" has been DISUNION. Some of the proofs we have already adduced. In his issue of the 15th inst., the Editor of that print, in replying to a similar charge

mouth-by his own unmistakeable and emphatic | brethren were plotting, had east before it! declarations-put down "in black and white," with due consideration and becoming solemnity, we engage to convict the Editor of the "Standard" -the organ of the Democracy in North Carolina "al on one side-the North." In the same pa--- Dot simply of hostility to the Compromise from the very beginning, BUT ALSO OF FOSTERING A SPIRIT OF DISUNION!

We presume that the Editor (as he has studied law.) is well aware, that the strongest evidence against one are his own declarations or confessions, when voluntarily made. Such is the evidence we intend to offer against him. He will hardly plead that such confessions were extorted from him, or made under any promise of reward-They were voluntary!

In the first place, the Editor advocated the NASHVILLE CONVENTION from the beginning-approved its plains, and defended it, even after its nefarious schemes against the Union were exposed. We are aware of the fact, that when this Convention was first spoken of, many true friends of the Union at the South regarded it with favor, but even before it assembled, so soon as its real purposes were developed, they abandoned it, and most of them openly denounced it. But not so with the Editor of the "Standard." Although it has been proved that Mr. Calhoun had prepared a Constitution for a "Southern Confederacy" to be submitted to that Convention, had it been fully attended, the "Standard" has not, up to this day, denounced or disapproved even, the purposes for which, it is now well known, that body assemoled! But to those "files."

On the 21st November 1849, the Editor said : "What the ensuing Congress will do in relation to the Slavery question it is impossible to predict. California should be admitted as a State with a constitution prohibiting slavery, &c., in all probabiliy, the excitement will not only be continued, but ucreased. We then emphatically demand : "Are to the above measures !"

Let it be remembered, that one of these "measures" was the admission of California with her anti-Slavery Constitution. Here was the first dawning of the Editor's hostility to the Compromise, and under his determination not to "sub_ mit" in this very article, he endorsed the call for Manly that he should convene the Legislature, to appoint Delegates to that Assembly-the hot bed of faction and treason! He was then resolved not to submit, if California was admitted as a State, or other measures were adopted by Congress, unjust and dishonorable to the South!-And pray how was he to shew his determination not to submit? What did he intend to do? What did he then purpose to advise the South to do ?-The light of Secession and the glory of a "Southern Confederacy" were then playing dimly upon the Editor's mind! His treasonable designs were not then matured, but they were rapidly assuming

On the 16th January 1850, the Editor again urged the Nashville Convention. He said : "We cordially agree that this convention is of the first importance to the South and to the Union and that North Carolina ought by all means to be repre-

"shape and dimensions"

sented in it. We believe the State WILL be repre-

Again, in the same issue, the Editor said: "Whenever Congress shall apply the Wilmot Pro uso to the Territories South of the Missouri line. ah! he was very willing to submit to it north of that line, though he declared it a palpable violation of the Constitution !) "or abolish Slavery, ortake steps ties had aided to perfect, and none more zealously to do it, in the District of Columbia, the people of the Southern States of both parties, will assemble in Convention and unless these acts shall be repealed, and, the people of the free States shall give us the most solemn pledges, either through a Convention or their men bers of Congress, that the slavery agitation shall forthwith cease, and that our rights shall be respected for the future, the people of the South will proceed to organize a Federal Government of their wn. They will adopt a Constitution-elect a Presitent and Vice President and a Congress and begin defeat it!" Gen. Cass voted against the Missouri respect from our People. "Help Cassius, of we ground in his last annual message against the tugitive the work of haing muthin themselves as a serante line-so did Douglas and Dickinson-yet, the sink!" Address, AND INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC!"

Here were most plainly and boldly foreshadowed the purposes of the Nashville Convention !-These purposes the Editor approved, endorsed with his whole heart, most "cordially!" And mind you, he cannot escape now, under the pretext that the Wilmot Proviso was not extended over the Territories South of the Missouri line, and that "steps" were not "taken" towards the abolition of slavery in the District; for both the Editor and his secession allies have uniformly contended, that the admission of California with her Constitution prohibiting slavery, was the Wil mot Proviso in another shape-that the South had been virtually excluded from New Mexicothat about fifty thousand square miles of slave territory had been cut off from Texas, and surrendered to the Freesoilers, and that the law abolishing the slave trade in the District was un. constitutional, and a long stride towards the abolishment of slavery therein! If so (and he protesses to believe so) then the Editor had already as early as January 1850, pledged the South to DISUNION! And can any one be surprised that he should have endeavored, to the utmost of his mental, moral and political influence, to redeem that pledge ! He and his Secession condintors insisted that all these "accursed measures" of "ruin and dishonor" had been fixed on the South, by the adoption of the Compromise; were they not pledged then to disunion-to the formation of Southern Confederacy," to the work of electing for the South a President, Vice President and other Officers of her own? Upon this alternative been laboring, ever since the passage of the Com-

We ask the reader's patient and candid atten tion whilst we proceed with the proofs. In his A LETTER FROM PRESIDENT FILLEGRE to the At issue of the 23rd January 1850, the Editor was torney General at Syracuse, N. Y., instructing him to still fired with enthusiasm for the Nashville Convention. He was really in spasms on the subject. law, it is said, will shortly be published, and is of a He demanded of Governor Manly, once more, the call of the Legislature (though it would have been at an enormous expense to the People of the State) to appoint Delegates to that great Sanhedrim of Treason! So eager was he to have December. The campaign both for State Officers North Carolina represented, that he gave the Ex

"If neither the Legislature nor council are called election of those who opposed its adoptiontogether, let the Governor issue his Proclamation | and who, in some instances, favored the repeal of for the election of delegates!"

In his issue of the 30th of the same month, the refer to his defence of Davis, Quitman and Mc-

open to all sections of the Union."

How "insist?" By argument only? If so, for the last two years ENCOURAGING A SPIRIT OF then that was exhausted when the Compromise passed, and California was admitted. It is evident, however, this was not the meaning of the Editor, but that his purpose was to declare, beforepreferred by the "Hillsboro' Recorder," says: - hand, the ultimatum which the Nashville Conven-We appeal to the record-our files are open to tion would lay down, and to proclaim, that in the event of its not being adopted by Congress, the He, good and patriotic soul! is willing to Yes indeed, his files are "open" and before us,

South should "insist," even unto a disruption of esce' in these odious, unconstitutional and on the Union! It was one of the shadows which the Yes indeed, his files are "open" and before us, and we intend to hold him to the "record." From the Union! It was one of the shadows which the surrender 50,000 square miles of shadows which the shadows which the surrender 50,000 square miles of shadows which the s

In his issue of the 6th February 1850, the Editor shews the first inkling of hostility to the Com promise. He pronounced Mr. Clay's Resolutions per he proclaimed, "WE GO FOR A SOUTHERN CONVENTION, BOLDLY AND WITHOUT RESERVE!"_ Keep this in mind!

awful forebodings for the future :

"The Union MAY survive this struggle-more "The Union MAY survive this struggie-more position, which has called forth the indignation of we cannot say! Happen what may, we shall position, which has called forth the indignation of we cannot say! Happen what may, we shall a patriotic people, and is destined to ensure an overwhelming defeat to all who ensure an

What was the meaning of all this? According to his declarations, the Compromise measures leisure, and we wager, that before all the proof honor." His purpose was declared then in advance, not to "submit" to them! After they were passed, he denounced those who sustained them as base submissionists-enemies to the rights and honor of the South! Yes. He was for a while as good as his word. He did blow loudly the trumpet of opposition, even unto DISUNIONwinking at, and encouraging South Carolina; butwhen he found he could not lead the Peop'e of sionally uttering the most lugubrious outries of the people of the p he, too, hoisted the banner of submission! He would have the People believe that "from the first" he was for the Compromise! Contemptible subterfuge-base submission!

Well, time passed on, and the secret machinations of the advocates of that second "Hartford Convention" being exposed, a majority of the People of this State rejected it with loathing, and even the chivalric Delegates who had been appointed from the Cape Fear section, declined even to touch the contaminating object. In doleful chagrin at the result of his labors, the Editor of the people of North Carolina prepared to SUBMIT the "andard," on the 24th of April 1850, broke forth in the following indignant strain:

"The Register cracks its wit over the partial High Priest. Hold him down to his Securion failure, in this State, of the Nashville Convention principles. He will escape, if he can. He wall We assure the Editor, that he cannot be better most ready now to proclaim that he NEVER he pleased at this result than Benton, Greely and the | heved in the right of Secession! Freesoilers generally."

The meaning of which was, that all those in the State, who took sides against the Nashville Convention, and rejoiced to see that it was a con- of the State of North Carolina, began and held in temptible abortion, were no better than Freesoilers! the City of Raleigh on the 18th day of November. It was a compliment indeed to a large majority of A. D. 1850, certain Resolutions were introduced the voters of North Carolina, and proved conclubefore the said body, approving the right of St. sively the disunion purposes of the heart which CESSION, in defence of which Resolutions a num could conceive, and the tongue which could ut- ber of able speeches were delivered, by some ter, such a reflection upon the honesty and patri- the Democratic leaders, which said speeches were otism of our People!

the defeat of Mr. Soule's motion to amend the day of Unionism, so much denounced and abhorred Adjustment, by extending the Missouri line across by the People: And whereas the said doctared California to the Pacific, the Editor indiguantly Secsion is getting below par, and it is thought by

"This seals the fate of the adjustment! After this, if WE had a vote upon it, we should certainly cast that role against it, and resort to every honora-

ble means TO ENSURE ITS DEFEAT! Here was the key which unlocked the entrance to the Editor's heart-exposed his whole motives! Let any patriotic mind pause for a moment, and reflect upon the purport of this single expression! The Country was approaching civil war. It had already reached a most-threatening crisis on the Slavery question. The whole nation looked to the adjustment, which men of both parthan that very man, whom the Editor had, but a short time before, supported for the Presidency, as a measure, calculated to restore peace and harmony; yet because its friends would not incorpo. rate into it, what that Editor himself had pronounced a palpable riolation of the Constitution, he proclaimed his purpose to do all he could "to Editor of the 'Standard' quickly proclaimed his determination, on account of the rejection of that line, to do all in his power to defeat the Compromise, and he has now the brazen effrontery to declare, that he "accepted those measures from the

In his issue of September the 18th, 1850, he ridiculed the rejoicings which were had at Washington City, on the passage of the Compromise, and declared that those measures had 'circumscribed and doomed the institution of Slavery!' He acquiesced then in measures which doomed the institution of slavery!

On the 30th of October thereafter, he said: 'There ARE Disunionists in the South, but the are so from sad necessity. They have been forced to this posi ion by the aggressions and insults of the Abolitionists, incited and encouraged in many instances, by the craven submission to wrong, of

In what did this 'craven submission to wrong' consist, if not in the Compromise? Who were the Southern men who had thus 'invited and encouraged' the aggressions and insults of the Abolitionists? Did he not intend to include in this charge, false as it was, the friends of the Democratic measure which is not yet, thank Compromise? What was the true intent and meaning of such language but an apology for Southern Disunionists? Instead of saying to such : 'The Compromise has become the law of the land and it is your duty to acquiesce ;' he sought an excuse for them-endeavored to cover up their purposes and principles, and thereby encouraged expressed the opinion that this was the most raile. them to go on in their reckless course. He him able magazine published in America, and subseself, however, most loyal Southron! announced that | quent observation has fully convinced us that we he was willing to invite and er courage' the insults | did not too highly extol its merits. and aggressions of abolitionists' by acquiescing in and accepting a set of measures which had doomed slavery and wronged his section! Was this

But we have not space or time for any more such 'elegant extracts' from t'ie Editor's files. Since the winter of 1850, whilst professing 'to acquiesce' in the adjustment, he has been bitter and vindictive in his denunciation of all those (especially Wkigs) who supported it. He has done his utmost to create disuffection, and arouse opposition, to that great measure of peace and reconcilia thet of reproach. He has openly advocated the election of those who opposed its adoption—

calculation consequently is, that it will not consequently is, that it will not be redecimed and mouths before the whole Road will be redecimed and mouths be redecimed and mouths and mouths are redecimed and mouths and mouths are redecimed and mouths and mouths are redecimed and mouth and mouth and m ecutive but eight or ten days to consider of the tion. He has heaped upon its friends every epia part of its provisions. It will suffice here to upon "California being remanded to her Territorial condition, or admitted as a State down to torial condition, or admitted as a State, down to sures were in violation of the Constitution, and the Branch Bank of the State, of Ventices

unjust and degrading to the South, he has urged with all the zeal and hostility he could command the right of a State to secede from the Union, especially in case of a violation of the Constitution, or the passage by Congress of unjust laws. thereby giving aid and encouragement to South Carolina, and other Disumonists of the South, in their efforts to bring about dissolution for, and on account of, these very Compromise measures surrender 50,000 square miles of slave termory to the Abolitionists, and degrade and degree the South, whilst he would, in the very next breath, my South, winist he work, Go on; if you think as I do about these measures, you have a right to seede you have a just cause for such a step, and the General Government has no right to say ought against your purposes and acts! Yet, he has against your purposes and acts! Yet, he has done nothing against the Union, has been in has and most devoted friend, and forsooth, has accepted the Compromise from the first? Such as and omitted which are On the 27th of February, he said, with the most leading organ of the Democracy in North Carolina has been driven, to cover its treasured in has been driven, to cover its treasonable designs against the Union, and to ease itself down from stand by North Carolina, and by those who would avert submission on her part, to DISGRACE AND overwhelming defeat to all who assumed it. We appeal to the record; our files are open to the Editors. Thank you, for such a gracious of your continued efforts against the Union of these States shall have passed be ore your eyes, their balls 'will be seared,' and you will most cordially cry out, 'hold!—enough!"

Let the public remember that the Editor of the Standard" is the " very embodument" of Democracy in North-Carolina; that as he goes, so goes his PARTY, and that he is now endeavoring to sculk, merely to scu'k from the responsibility of the position he has heretofore maintained Head him! He will no doubt be found orch. penitent patriotism to shield from public gaze and just odium his past political conduct, and his real principles; but having built up his Idol, St. CESSION, and worshipped so long at its shrine, let him call upon it for pardon and help, and not

> It fits him well, and it will ching to him like the shirt of Nessus. We ask our Whig co-temporaries of the Pres to consult that ' record ;' to examine the 'files' of the Editor. They are the onacles of Demorner more prized by them than the leaves of the mid of old. They swear by his paper. He is her

come with so led hands into that Temple which

a been reared by the patriotic of all parties, and

whose labours he has traduced and whose prin-

ciples he has heretofore scouted! Secession is

the Idol; Disunion the religion; kheit, Qui-

man & Co. are the fellow worshippers! He has

put on the armor of Secession; let him fight in it.

\$1,000 REWARD!

reputed to have contained profound exposition In his issue of the 3rd of July, in announcing of the glorious doctrine of Secesson, now, in this many that the publication and premulgation of the said speeches, especially those delivered by Messa. SAUNDERS. DOBBIN, AVERY, CALDWELL and Person, may have a tendency to resuscitate the said doctrine, and prop the sinking prospects of its forlorn and dejected advocates, in this day of their heavy misfertune and upparalleled reverses:-Now, THEREFORE, this is to make known to ill whom it may concern, and particularly to the said able and zealous advocates of the right of Secession, hereinbefore named, that the above reward will be given for well authenticated copies of the said specches, if the same are issued forthwith, to that they may reach our triends in the Siate of South Carolina, b. tore they have been enurely given over to political despair. If the said speeches are printed at the office of the Raleigh Stardard, they will pass in our section, as genuite without the great seal of State of North Carolin, who, we fear, is joined too firmly to that great loo of Consolidation, the Union, to entitle her to any

Near the Government of South Carolina.

"Who says any thing, at this time, against the

independent Treasury? Who wants a National 1846? Who is in favor of the distribution of the proceeds: f the sales of the public lands? Not the Whigs, and certainly not the Democrats, for their measures and principles are now the laws of the land. We are, then, all together; and if so vhy this factious opposition by cortain Whighaders Democratic organization and Democratic action?

"We are, then, all together" are we? If & why this factious opposition by certain Democratic leaders to Whig organization and Whig action Why their denunciation of the present patriolic Administration? If we are "all together," why does not the "Standard" come out and sustain the Government which is endeavoring to sustain

But we are not " all together." There is one subject about which the Whig Administration and the Demeratic leaders in this section are as wide apart as the poles; viz: Secession. This is one God! 'the law of the land.' On the contraty, it has proved a species of political Asiatic Cholers to many of the Democratic leaders

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE, BOSTON .- The late Not. have come duly to hand. We some time since

RALEIGH AND GASTON NOAD. Mr. Bird, the Superintendant, was in this City of Saturday, and while here, received a despatch, stating that 700 bars of T., iron, (and not U, as siated in the Petersburg papers,) which he had purchased at the North, had arrived at Garysburg. Mr. B. immediately made arrangements, through the telegraph, by which the Iron was probably delivered at Gaston, on Monday evening. We learn that it will be immediately laid, and so much of the Road as the new iron will cover be put in thorough order. The cargo from Europe may be shortly expected, and the calculation consequently is, that it will not be many into whose hands the Road has been committed. We learn that there will be uo cessation of the regular operations of the Road, and no detention in

deed, during the progress of its re-construction. Mr. John H. Bryan, Jr., of this place, has