

Raleigh Register.

From the Greenville S. C. Southern Patriot. THE RESULT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Another column will be seen the election returns in the State. In every Congressional district, except one, a large majority of the votes has been cast against secession.

It is a sad fact that in almost every judicial district in the State. The aggregate majority against secession in South Carolina, will be some seven or eight thousand votes!

These are minor points, however, about which, in all other matters, we are quite willing to defer to the will of the majority. It is especially gratifying to learn, that the Whigs of Guilford turned out in force, and exhibited most enthusiastic in the cause.

We respectfully suggest to the Whigs in this and the neighboring counties to follow the good example of Guilford, by holding meetings at their Courts during the ensuing three months, that all may be represented in the State Convention, with a spirit which will not think of another defeat.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ABOLITIONISTS. If any thing were wanting to prove Mr. Fillmore's fidelity to duty, it would be furnished by the unceasing hostility manifested towards him by the abolitionists, who never neglect an opportunity to abuse him as the most formidable adversary they have to encounter.

On the 5th of last August, this paper hoisted the names of Millard Fillmore and Wm. A. Graham, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. At that time, we were solitary and alone, being the only paper in the United States with that ticket at the head of its Editorial columns.

This storm, too, has had a most salutary influence at the North, and has taught the northern people the danger of interfering, in the slightest degree, with the institution of slavery. They now see how sensitive the southern people are on this subject, and how easily they are stirred up to madness by the least interference with their constitutional rights.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Do trees talk? Have they no leafy lungs? Do they not at sunrise, when the winds blow, and the birds are carolling their songs, play a sweet music?

FATAL GENEROSITY. The negro preachers at the South are often marked by great shrewdness and mother wit, and will not only point the truth, but bar it so that, once in, it will stick fast. One of these Old Virginia ones once descending with much earnestness on different ways in which men lose their souls.

COL. FREMONT A MILLIONAIRE.—The St. Louis Union of the 17th, says Col. Fremont has completed and confirmed the sale of his Mariposa made to a company in London, for one million of dollars; one hundred thousand of which (the first instalment) is to be paid to Col. Fremont in the city of New York, on or about the 15th of this month.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT necessarily confine its legislation to foreign affairs, and leave to the States the entire control of their domestic concerns. What a beautiful system of government we live under. A National Legislature to watch over the common interests of the whole country, and thirty-one State governments to regulate the internal affairs of their respective States.

From the Warrenton (Va.) Piedmont Whig. POLITICAL FALLACIES. In view of the important contest about to take place between the two great national parties in the State of Virginia, we may be allowed to call the attention of our political associates to one of the most effective weapons of our adversaries, and one to which we think sufficient importance has not hitherto been attached.

WHIG STATE CONVENTION. To all good Whigs who properly estimate the importance of placing our good old State in its proper position, from which it swerved at the last election, the proceedings of the first meeting preparatory to a State Convention, will be matter of interest.

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LETTER FROM GOV. BROWN OF FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 4, 1851. MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries, I will very briefly give you my views, in regard to the course which I conceive the South should pursue in respect to the nomination of candidates for the next Presidential election.

As a statesman will have read the signs of the times to little purpose, if he cannot see and understand the position of his Government in the present crisis. A man of wisdom and sound philosophy, before he makes up his mind upon what course to pursue, will take care to see that it not only places him in the right position, but that it places his opponent clearly in the wrong.

With the friends of the Union at the North, who have so nobly sustained and maintained the compromise measures, the Southern Whigs will cordially unite in the choice of a Chief Magistrate for the nation, but will not affiliate, or very quietly submit to any further agitation of the Slavery question, in the National Councils.

As little as I have seriously apprehended any imminent danger of a dissolution of our confederacy, I believe the next Presidential election will be the test of its permanency, and that great wisdom and prudence will be required in the selection of the candidates, and in concentrating the Union Conservative party of the nation.

OFFICIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO THE SYRACUSE OUTRAGE. We take from the Republic a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. CRITTENDEN to the district attorney of Northern New York, on the receipt of intelligence of the rescue of a fugitive slave by a Syracuse mob.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851. SIR:—The President has learned from the newspapers, with the deepest regret, that a disgraceful outrage has recently been committed by a lawless mob, who have by force rescued a fugitive from labor from the custody of the marshal, thereby resisting the execution of legal process and setting the law at defiance.

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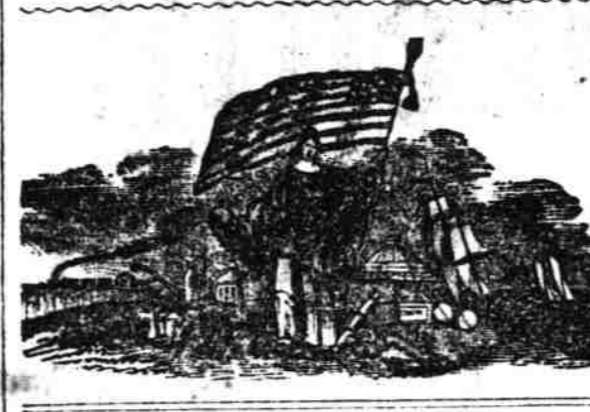
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RALEIGH REGISTER.



Our are the plans of fair delightful peace. Gave up'd by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1851.

THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA—THEIR DUTY.

We published last week the proceedings of the enthusiastic Whig meeting held in old Guilford, and we publish to-day the call for a similar meeting at our ensuing County Court. We learn that others have been called, both in the Eastern and Western part of the State.

As a statesman will have read the signs of the times to little purpose, if he cannot see and understand the position of his Government in the present crisis. A man of wisdom and sound philosophy, before he makes up his mind upon what course to pursue, will take care to see that it not only places him in the right position, but that it places his opponent clearly in the wrong.

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TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS.

On the 22nd of last month, the "unfettered Democracy" of Tammany Hall, in New York, had a "grand gathering" to ratify the nominations of their Party.

From all the accounts that we have seen, the meeting was characterized by most curious incidents, and we judge that the "progressiveness" which illustrated the principles put forth in the Resolutions adopted, will make some of the "Southern allies" feel that they have at last been associated with strange bed-fellows.

How will the Southern Democracy rely the policy of identifying our Government with all the conflicts which may be carried on in other parts of the world, for popular rights? Will they discard, in this particular, as they have done in others, the warning of Washington and other great fathers of the Republic? Will they sanction such a policy, whilst they declaim so patriotically against interference from abroad in our own domestic affairs?

There are a yet more "curious" resolve by the "unfettered of Tammany," in the following words:—"Resolved, that we will hail with delight the recent Democratic victories achieved by Cobb in Georgia, Butler in Pennsylvania, Foot in Mississippi, and Wood in Ohio, and we rejoice that the patriotic people of these States have thus evinced their determination to stand upon the established principles of the Democratic faith, a strict construction of the Constitution, and a faithful adherence to the laws."

THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER publishes a letter dated Marseilles, which states that Kosuth was much excited at the Perfect of the city allowing him to land only on condition that no demonstration should be made.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The royal mail steamer Eureka arrived at Halifax, on the 28th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th.

"LITTLE DOGS, AND ALL." It is often a source of much congratulation with us to see the source of some seemingly innocent diversion to some of our lesser Loos Foco companions in this State. There is the "Mountain Bazaar," for example! Dull and dusty, indeed, to be sure, but the path of Journalism, were it not for the "Saw-Weekly visits of the Register," which we have consented to favor it. Upon one particular appearance that it makes, the harlequin's innocent-looking teeth and growls so like "the horrible, that it requires all the discrimination of the spectator to detect, that it is only 'turning' and 'can't be helped. We hope no one will touch him, harshly, through any mistake as to his disposition. There's neither tiger nor reason in him!

MR. WENSTER has returned to Washington, greatly improved in health, and resumed the duties of his office.

THE CLERGYMAN of the floating Episcopal Chapel, Liverpool, was asked whether his was to be considered a high or low church? The answer of his reverence was, "It depends entirely upon the tide.

THE RICHMOND WHIG contains an elegant address from Mr. Bots to his Whig friends of the 6th Congressional District, the leading features of which may be thus summed up:—

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OUR FREE BLACKS—WHAT SHOULD BE DONE!

Every day renders it clearer and more manifest, that we are drawing very near the period some settled policy in reference to the removal of the Free colored population from our midst.

Whilst there are upright and industrious families amongst this class of our population, a large majority are nevertheless nuisances to the community in which they live. We do not know that from the bulk of such a population, it is necessarily degraded in the scale of social life, main amongst us. It is the stern mandate of necessity. Not until they are removed to some other Country where there will be a stimulus to industry, sobriety and virtue, can they ever expect their condition to be improved.

There are, according to the last Census, 419,173 Free negroes in the United States. In this our last, there are 27,196. It is well known that the real outcry of equality of races, &c., are adopting a policy which will end in expelling these people entirely from that section. Where will they go? Where can they go? Many, no doubt, will endeavor to find a home in the Slave States. Of course, there will be adopted here such a policy as will contract this, as far as possible. We have now, on our Statute Book, laws intended to prevent the immigration of Free Negroes. These laws should be strictly enforced, if it will not be long before we shall have thousands of these people coming amongst us from the Northern States, infected with the poison of Abolitionism, and ready to infuse it into the minds of our slaves. We say again these laws should be strictly enforced. We call on the Magistracy of the different Counties to see to it.

In the County of Wake, there are, it seems upwards of 1300 free negroes, and what makes them greater a nuisance is, the abandoned, worthless, lazy character of most of them. They contrive the slave, gamble with him, and become the medium through which a secret traffic is carried on between the slave and dishonest white men. In the County of Halifax, with a population of about 5,000 whites, there are nearly 2,000 free negroes. It behooves our Legislators to consider this subject, and adopt some efficient policy, before this class of our population shall have increased to such an extent, as to create a sore on the body politic, of such magnitude, as will be incurable. "What should be done?" It is a question, which demands the most serious consideration, with a view to remedy, as early as practicable, an evil which is increasing rapidly.

DIFFICULTY WITH KOSUTH.

The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter dated Marseilles, which states that Kosuth was much excited at the Perfect of the city allowing him to land only on condition that no demonstration should be made. The letter states that Kosuth has addressed rather an abusive letter to the American Consul at Marseilles, in which he denounces the Consul and Captain Long of the frigate Mississippi, saying that he would leave the ship at the first port he stopped, and that he would proceed by private conveyance to the United States. The writer of the letter to the Advertiser thinks there is no just cause for such conduct on the part of Kosuth, and doubts if he ever intended visiting America.

The facts, as they were distinctly appear from the Europe's advice, seem to be.—That a misunderstanding occurred between Kosuth and the officers of the Mississippi, arising from Kosuth's proceedings at Marseilles. They were anxious, that, while on a national ship, should do nothing which might compromise the national government, in respect to its relations with a friendly power. Kosuth took offence at these very proper representations, and left the ship and landed at Gibraltar.

Kosuth has doubtless been led into an error of judgment, and, in the enthusiasm of his nature, and admiration of the liberality of the United States towards him, may have expected too much, and hence experienced chagrin and disappointment, when he found it was necessary that his movements should be somewhat circumscribed. The United States officers were bound to preserve his neutrality, and the misunderstanding is to be mainly regretted, for the sake of the Hungarian hero, himself, who may possibly find, in the event of his visiting our shores, the popular ardor, with which he would otherwise have been received, considerably dampened and diminished.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The royal mail steamer Eureka arrived at Halifax, on the 28th, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 18th.

ADVICES had been received at Southampton, that the steamer Mississippi had arrived at Gibraltar, and that Kosuth had declared his intention of sailing for Southampton in the steamer Madrid, and expected to arrive there on or about the 29th of the present month.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SIX AMERICAN PRISONERS, of the Cuban Expedition, were at the latest date about to be sent to the mines for ten year hard labour.

THE HIGHEST military order of distinction has been conferred on Gen. Concha, the Captain General of Cuba.

THE COTTON market had been depressed since the sailing of the Pacific, with an increased desire to realize, and prices are lower. The sales of the week amount to 29,600 bales, 5,500 of which were for export and 700 for upland. The following were the prices:—Fair Uplands and Mobile 54; Orleans 54d.

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