

R. Palmor

From the Greenville S. C. Southern Patriot. THE RESULT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE ELECTIONS IN SOUTH CAR-OLINA. In we have not

In mother column will be seen the election returns in the State. In every Congresarable." sional district, except one, a large majority of the votes has been cast against secession. The same result has taken place in almost every judicial district in the State. The agstegate majority against seperate State action in South Carolina, will be some seven or have elected only two members out of four-teen. Never was there a victory more complete. In the mountains, in the middle country, and on the seaboard, at the capital of the State and in our great commercial metapplis, with the poor and with the rich, everywhere and with all classes, the secessiontin have been defeated-horse, foot, and dragoons. Their generals have all been slain, with two exceptions, and their forces have been so effectually destroyed, or routed and dispersed, crippled, and disabled, that they never can do battle again in South Carolina.

We now predict that a new era has commenced in this State, and that the energies of her people will no longer be exhausted in a fruitless excitement and war with the Federal Government. Instead of boasting of chivalry and spirit, and spending our time in idleness and profligacy, we will go to work and unprove, enrich, and beautify our Pal-metto State. We will build railroads, cut canals, make plank roads, erect machinery, put up manufactories, improve our lands, con struct magnificent public edifices, fine houses, and comfortable dwellings. We will endow schools and colleges and look to the moral and social condition of our people, and make ourselves not an independent nation. but an independent people.

We will show our love for South Caroli na, not by running off to some new country but by living and dying here and teaching our children to remain here after we are dead and gone. Instead of going to the North to spend our money and our summers. we will visit the mountains of our own beloved State, and build cottages there, and live there during the hot and nickly season. We will learn to manufacture and import our own goods, and raise our own horses and hogs, so that we may be neither dependent on the North or the West.

The effort to destroy the Union and form a Southern Confederacy, by appealing to the tion to enforce the Fugitive Slave law, and fears of the slaveholders, and telling them on this ground pours upon them the whole new Otempora! O mores! that their property is in danger, has signally stock of epithets of which he is master. He The skilful angler adjusts his bait most failed, and they never can be excited to the

ment. Let us preserve it, and, in the language of our great political father and saviour, the immortal Washington, 'properly estimate its value, and frown indignantly on the first

dawning of any attempt to alienate one portion of it from another.' In the language of another noble patriot of the Revolution, let our motto be, "Liberty, union, and independence, now and forever, one and insep-

# 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. It was fit that that meeting should be held in the powerful Whig county of Guilford, and that its moving spirit should be that zealous and popular Whig, John A. Gilmer. With its proceedings we heartily sympathize, except as to the time and place proposed for the Con. vention. We see no good reason for changing the place from the Capital of the State, and we think a time somewhat later would probably be more convenient than the one proposed, when travelling will be difficult and unpleasant.

These are minor points, however, about which, as 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 much enthusiasm in the cause. honoring FILLMORE and GRAHAM as the National Standard bearers in the next campaign, and proposing to do their duty to their party and their country in the preliminary palpable to every candid mind. But we State canvass of next Summer.

We respectfully suggest to the Whigs i this and the neighboring counties to follow the good example of Guilford, by holding meet. ings 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.

Fayetteville Observer.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ABO-LITIONIST'S.

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 to Democracy with their mothers' milk, and ded if possible. If he goes to Congress, a theanost formidable adversary they have to encounter. GERRIT SMITH, in the address came politically convenient to receive a coat noticed vesterday under our telegraphic head, assails the President and his associates because they are inflexible in their determina-

can people have been under this Govern- From the Warrenton (Va.) Piedmont Whig. ty gal-de store-keep's daughtare, and just POLITICAL FALLACIES.

In view of the important contest about to parties in the State of Virginia, we may be associates to one of the most effective weapons of our adversaries, and one to which we been attached. It may be that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but

it is an undeniable fact that Democracy by another name would not smell as sweet in the nostrils of those whose olfactories it was particularly designed to tickle. In the cunning devices of partisan warfare, the so-called Democrats, have greatly

the advantage of their opponents; and in nothing has this superiority been more plainly perceptible than in the artful employment of certain political fallacies, which have ever been their reliance in procuring proselytes. We do not mean to say that there are no artful and unscrupulous politicians among the Whigs, but we do most positively believe, that, as a party, they are much more disposed to rely upon the truth and justice of their tenets, to the exclusion of trick and artifice, than their opponents .-Hence the opportunities that have so often

been given for the introduction of the fallacies we have mentioned, one of the most important of which is the exceedingly popular name which they were quietly allowed to adopt, although they had no more right to its exclusive appropriation than they had to dub themselves the Americans or the "two legged animals without feathers."-This is a self evident proposition-one that requires no process of reasoning to make it play the ludicrousness of this assumption in

its proper light. It is this: One of the most prominent leaders of this exclusive Democratic party, a conspicuous aspirant to the Presidency, a Democrat par excellence, a very Democrat of Democrats, is well known to have made the declaration that, if he had submit to any further agitation of the Slavery one drop of Democratic blood in his veins. he would have recourse to phlebotomy, and rid himself of the "perilous stuff" forever And there are many of the leading men of the party who, if they never uttered a similar declaration, may well be supposed to have conceived it, since it is a matter of universal notoriety that they imbibed batred displayed it in all their actions, until it be-

of Jackson, or Van Buren, or Polk whitewash, and, with the old stains of Federalism thus covered over, to come forth into the world again, bright, brilliant Democrats, as good as The Democratic party are making strong efforts

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

RALEIGH. N. C.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1851.

THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA-

THEIR DUTY.

store-keep he make application of his foot to behind me, and keek me into de street, mortake place between the two great national bleu !- and dat sacre big store-keep vas von Vig, sare.\* I come to l'Amerique to do vot allowed to call the attention of our political I shoose, and not to be keek behind by von vilain store-keep. De Vigs 'ave no ondair-stand of de vraie liberty. I vote mesel ( von think sufficient importance has not hitherto Democrat, sare, Vive les Democrats! A bas les Vigs!

Such, without caricature, are specimens of what we ourselves have heard, and, without intending the slighest disrespect to our worthy emigrant citizens, we give them as examples of the manner in which they allow themselves to be humbugged by a name. We will take another opportunity of noticing other and similar political fallacies.

\*This story was actually told by a Frenchman Philadelphia.

## LETTER FROM GOV. BROWN OF FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 4, 1851. My DEAR SIR :- In reply to your inquiries 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 or the next Presidential election.

meeting at our ensuing County Court. We A statesman will have read the signs of the learn that others have been called, both in the imes to lutle purpose, if he canno: see and under-Eastern and Western part of the State. We stand the position of the Slaveholding States at earnestly hope that these primary meetings of our the present crisis. A man of wisdom and sound philosophy, before he makes up the last issue upon friends to prepare for the political campaign of which destiny hangs, would take great care to see 1852 will be well attended, and that a system of that it not only places him in the right position, organization may be adopted which will secure but that it places his opponent clearly in the wrong. union, harmony and zeal in the whole Whig Par-This I conceive to be the attitude of the Southern States, in accepting the Compromise measures of ty throughout the State. We are aware of the the last Congress, as a final adjustment, of the fact, that there has been some degree of heartdelicate and exciting question of Slavery. On the burning amongst a few of our friends, which prepart of the South, that settlement will be adhered vented the full strength of our Party being felt at will mention one single fact, which will dis- to in good faith, and from the North like good faith the last State elections. But we trust that all will be required.

With the friends of the Union at the North, who such difficulties have been forgotten, that we are have so nobly sustained and maintained the comagain united as a band of brothers, that, feeling promise measures, the Southern Whigs will cordially unite in the choice of a Chief Magistrate the great importance of the present crisis not onfor the nation, but with the fanatics and "higher ly te our own State, but to the whole Union, we law" factions they will not affiliate; or very quietly are prepared to buckle on our armors and go into the conflict with a firm and resolute determination question, in the National Councils.

to conquer. This we can do, if we are true to the As little as I have seriously apprehended any mminent danger of a dissolution of our confeder. cause ; and we can but believe that the Whig acy. I believe the next presidential election will Party in North Carolina, in the approaching State be the test of its permanency, and that great wisand Presidential elections, will rise above all secdom and prudence will be required in the selectional prejudices, and bend their whole efforts to tion of the candidates, and in concentrating the secure the triumph of those principles which have Union Conservative party of the nation. The failure in an election of the people should be avoibeen so signally illustrated by the present patriotic Administration. tre will be presented for all the ambitious, design-For ourselves we are determined to discard a ing and evil spirits in the land, to plot mischief

and treason against the Union. The Northern personal predilections and sectional considerations Abolitionists, and the Southern Secessionists, will for the good of our common cause. We shall find it a field for the accomplishment of all their look wit's confidence to the action of the State views and for which they are now striving .-Convention, and whoever may be selected as our standard bearer, will receive our hearty to rally the party upon old party issues, disregarding recent dissensions, calculating, in the esupport, come from what section he may. Nor

"TO THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." OUR FREE BLACKS\_WHAT SHOULD BE RALEIGH REGISTER. 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 many curious incidents, and we judge that the progression of the Whilst there are upright and industrious families dents, and we judge that the "progressiveness" "Southern allies" feel that they have at last become associated with strange bed-fellows. They solemnly resolved that our Government should "adhere no longer to the dogmas of neutrality in our Foreign policy"-a sentiment which will meet with a cordial response from the Cuban sympahizers, plunging us, as it necessarily will, when carried out, into all the heated and bloody conflicts of European Governments!

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 fa-

We published last week the preceedings of thers of the Republic! Will they sanction such the enthusiastic Whig meeting held in old Guila policy, whilst they declaim so patriotically against ford, and we publish to-day the call for a similar interference from abroad in our own domestic a policy which will end in expelling these people But there was a vet more "curious" resolve, by

the "unterrified of Tammany," in the following words:

"Resolved. That we hail with delight the recent Democratic victories achieved by Cobe in Georgia, BIGLER in Pennsylvania, FOOTE 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 failh, a strict con-struction of the Constitution, and a faithful aderence to the laucs."

Really, this is a salamagundi of political principles! The triumphs of Cobb and Foote are reoudiated by the real Democracy of the South, and by them denounced as triumphs of "timid Demo rats, base submissionists, and craven consolidaionists!" We were under the impression all along, that, to a great degree, the election of Cobb and the success in Mississppi were Whig triumphs! The great majority of those who achieved them were Whigs, and, if our memory is not treacherous, McDonald and Quitman were held up as the real simon-pure representatives of the true "Democratic faith," and a "strict construction." We presume, however, there must have been some mistake in all this. It is a matter

of congratulation that the "unterrified of Tammany" are rejoicing so heartily over the prostration of Secessionism and the success of UNIONISM at the South!

In the same breath, nevertheless, they are found the most serious consideration, with a view to rejoicing over the success of WooD in Ohio, who is a bitter enemy of the Compromise, especially remedy, as early as practicable, an evil which i increasing rapidly. the Fugitive law, and owes his election to a foul and infamous combination between the Democra-DIFFICULTY WITH KOSSUTH. cy and Freesoilers! This, too, they call a triumph The Newark Daily Advertiser publishes a letter of the "principles of the Democratic faith"-of dated Marseilles, which states that Kossuth was much "strict construction"-and "a faithful adherence excited at the Perfect of the city allowing him to to the laws." What an accomodating set of prinland only on condition that no demonstration should ciples the Democracy have! How elastic is their be made. The letter states that Kossuth has address such a triumph as will prove to the whole UNION, sed rather an abusive letter to the American Conplatform ! But we have yet in reserve the most striking sul at Marseilles, in which he denounces the Consul feature of that "grand gathering," or rather and Captain Long of the frigate Mississippi, saying omnium gatherum. Mr. FORNEY, the Editor of that he would leave the ship at the first port she the "Pennsylvanian." the leading Democratic press stopped, and that he would proceed by private conveyance to the United States. The writer of the of Philadelphia, made a speech, and in the course letter to the Advertiser thinks there is no just cause of it uttered this sentiment : "I have no hesitation in deliberately announcing for such conduct on the part of Kossuth, and doubts this as my doctrive, THAT I HAD RATHER VOTE if he ever intended visiting America. The facts, as they more distinctly appear from the FOR THE WORST DEMOCRAT THAT EVER LIVED Europa's advices, seem to be :- That a misunderstan. THAN THE BEST WHIG THAT EVER LIVED. If that ding occurred between Kossuth and the officers of doctrine had been followed THE WHIGS WOULD NOT the Mississippi, arising from Kossuth's proceedings HAVE TAKEN YOUR SPOILS AS THEY HAVE DONE at Marseilles. They were anxious, that he, while on a FOR THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS !" national ship, should do nothing which might compro-A most noble sentiment! well worthy the apmise the national government, in respect to its relaproval of the whole Democracy! It is but a second tions with a friendly power. Kossuth took offence edition, however, of that short and pity compound at these very proper representations, and left the of Loco Foco principles and honesty, put forth ship and landed at Gibraltar. some years since by MARCY, of New York-"TO Kossuth has doubtless been led into an error of THE VICTORS BELONG THE SPOILS." This is their judgment, and, in the enthusiasm of his nature, and creed, and to this they adhere with more than admiration of the liberality of the United States to-Moslem devotion ! wards him, may have expected too much, and hence "Your spoils!" "Democratic spoils!" PACK experienced chagrin and disappointment, when he found it was necessary that his movements should be ENHAM went for "the spoils' at New Orleans, but he soon found, that before he could clutch the somewhat circumscribed. The United States officen were bound to preserve its nuetrality, and the minbooty, he had to win the field ! understanding is to be mainly regretted, for the sale BENNETT, of the New York Herald, says: of the Hungarian hero, himself, who may possibly The election of 1852 will be decided upon great | find, in the event of his visiting our shores, the popuprinciples. Men will be nothing-military glory | lar ardor, with which he would otherwise have one will be nothing-agricultural speeches will be received, considerably dampened and diminihed.

Every day renders it clearer and more manifest, that we are drawing very near the period (when it will become absolutely necessary to adopt some settled policy in reference to the removal or the Free colored population from our midst. Such a step would be better for both races. amongst this class of our population, a large majority are nevertheless nuisances to the communities in which they live. We do not know that any thing better could be reasonably expected from the bulk of such a population. They are necessarily degraded in the scale of social life, and it can never be otherwise ro long as they remain 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 indus. try, 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 State, according to the statement published in our last, there are 27,196. It is well known that the Northern States, in the face of their hypocrit. ical outery of equality of races, &c., are adopting entirely from that section. Where will they go t 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 counteract this, as far as possible. We have now, on our Statute Book, laws intended to prevent the immigration of Free Negroes. These laws should and must be enforced. If they are not strictly enforced, 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 corrupt the slave, gamble with him, and become the medium through which a secret traffie 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 negres. Itbehooves 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

How will the Southern Democracy relish the

same madness again. The people have dis covered, and will discover, that the great object of secession was disunion, not the defence and security of slavery. The institu tion of slavery was made, or attempted to be made, the means of accomplishing this great and cherished object of the secessionists. It was well known that nothing could

divide the Republic but this great interest, and that nothing less would unite the South in opposition to the Federal Government .-Hence it was seized hold of, with such avidsty, by the disunionists, per se. They sounded the alarm, and continued to agitate and agitate, after all danger was over.

The effect of the storm which we have just passed, not only in South Carolina. will tend to strengthen the Federal Union. The people throughout the southern States will hereafter be more on their guard against all insidious attacks on the existence of the Republic. A great Union party has sprung up in all the southern States, composed of an overwhelming majority of the people of each State, who will not hereafter permit a march to be stolen on them by an appeal to their fears.

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. Already the northern people have commenced fighting our battles, and an overwhelming majority of them are disposed to stand by the Federal Constitution and the Union of the States. They have a deep interest in the preservation of the Union. This they know and feel, and will observe and remember.

This storm, too, will have a most salutary influence on the legislation of our country. We shall never see Congress again spending a large portion of the session without organizing and being ready to transact the business of the country. Hereafter it will be the great object of all the patriotic members of both Houses of Congress, from the North and the South, the East and the West, to abstain from all questions touching the subject of slavery. It is true these questions cannot be excluded from either House. The abolitionists of the North, and disunionists of the South, will, no doubt, continue to thrust these subjects before Congress, but they will meet no countenance from the wise, and virtuous. and patriotic.

All the questions likely to come before poor craters rich? 'Tear and ages! won't we es." This is indeed, the age of humbug. will not only point the truth, but barb it so that. Cuba. Congress connected with slavery have alrea- if once in, it will stick fast. One of these in Old culty must continue, to the great distraction of the go it thin, b'ys? The Whigs is all aristhocrats party, until an ecumenical council of the sacheme dy been settled. The question of slavery in Virginia was once descanting with much earnest-SPECIAL TERMS. sailing of the Pacific , with an increased desire to retand inimies to the poor man. Hoor-r-r-ray and constitutional expeunders of the party be call-MR. GORRELL'S ADDRESS. the Territorries is settled forever. The ter- ness on different ways in which men lose their for the Dimmycrats! Hoor r-r-r-ay for Gin-Gov. Reid has appointed the following Judges, We are indebted to a friend for a neat pamphlet lize, and prices are + lower. The sales of the week ed, from whom shall emanate a faithful descripritorial governments are expressly prohibited by the Compromise from legislating, on the men often lose their souls through excessive gen-Douglas, and Gineral Buchanan-hoor r-rto hold Special Terms of the Superior Courts : copy of the address of Ralph Gorrell, Esq., before the amount to 29,600 bales, 5,500 of which were for estion of an unmistakeable Democrat. Judge Caldwell, Buncombe, first Monday in two Literary Societies at Davidson College, on the port and 700 for speculation. The following were subi-ct. The admission of new States into 13th of August last-printed at the office of the the prices :- Fair Uplands and Mobile 51d; Orleand 'What !' he exclaimed, 'you tell me you never December, 1851. MR. BERTON'S MEMOIRS .- A correspondent of the Union is likewise settled by the Compro-'Pe sure,' says the Dutchman, 'I dinks I heard of that before. You say, ministers often the New York Courier and Enquirer, writing Judge Ellis, Moore, fourth Monday in Novemmise, and they come in with or without slave- tell us we lose our souls for our stinginess, and "Greensboro' Patriot." We do not know when we have 54d. can't nefer do nothing no besser als vode for from Washington, on the 26th instant, says : ry, as they please. The capturing of fugi- for being covetous; but who ever heard of a man ber, 1851. de Dimmygrads. Dimmygrads means de perused any literary production, from which we have "Mr. Benton is drawing toward completion tive slaves is likewise settled, and the Presi- that huft himself by going too far t'other way? I beoples, und I goes for de beoples. I am a "LITTLE DOGS, AND ALL." Judge Battle, Wake, second Monday in Janderived greater gratification. The subject of the adthe memoirs of his political life. The work will dent is clothed with the whole military pow- tell you how they do it. They sit down under beople myself; und my vife he is a beople, uary, 1852. dress is :- "The influence of Educated men upon Soform two large octavo volumes, and will consist er of the country to maintain the constitu- the sermon, and when the preacher touch upon und my shildern is beoples. De Vhigs is in a great measure of what its author said, thought, Judge Dick, Randolph, third Monday in Jan. ciety," and in pointing out where that influence may this sin or that sin, they no take it to themselves ; tional rights of the South. Slavery in the been keepin' de beople from vodin' in Old or did during the time he was a member of the uary, 1852. but give this part of the sermon to one brother, and that part to another brother, and so they give Firchinny, but de Dimmygrads has gone und but give this part to another brother, and so they give been keepin' de beople from vodin' in Old Firchinny, but de Dimmygrads has gone und but jour de beople all to work of some interest as a contri-bution to our current political literature, and will be best exerted, the able and patriotic Author shows District of Columbia is the only chance that the abolitionists can have for agitating this away the whole sermon, and it do them no go mate a new law for de beoples all to vode, be useful as placing in accessible shape materials 07- Will the "Standard" inform the public, und dey 18 goin' to vode for de Dimmygrads. for history, which, in impartial hands, will help question. And that's the way they lose their souls by being how many Anti Compromise members have been agriculture, in popular education, and in staying the The Federal Government must necessari-De Vhigs is all for hafin' gings, und lorts, to set forth in a true light the events of the petoo generous." There is great truth in this remark. The want and gounts, und all dat. Donner and Blitzen, riod. elected to Congress from Virgina? Will it also tide of emigration. ly confine its legislation to foreign affairs, and leave to the States the entire control of of a self applying conscience causes much of the hadn't ve enough of all dem drash in Charfavor its readers with the causes of Bedinger's de-The "Greensboro' Patriot" justly remarks of this "It is said to be his intention, as soon as the their domestic concerns. What a beautiful system of government we live under. A from which it soon runs off; or, if a little is caught feat? It has many "notes of exclamation" for Address : last pages of this work are deposited with the many? Der tyfel may dake de Vhigs for all the success of Caskie-will it not shed a few tears Abounding in practical thought, and the eloquence publishers, to depart for Missouri, and there take National Legislature to watch over the com-away, leaving no blessings behind. A sermon, vot I cares. Vhy potztausend! don'i I know up the cudgels against the great dragon of Cal over the fate of its favorite Anti-Compromisedat Henry Glay vas a dryin' to marry his har zest and profit by every true North Carolinian into whose hands it may fall. Desirous of giving as mon interests of the whole country, and however true and forcible, thus disposed of, does son to Queen Victory? Supbose he vas been nounism, which, it seems, is not yet extinct in Secession friend, Bedinger, who was so wrapped thirly one State governments to regulate the no good to those among whom it is so silently that State. In August, 1852, a Legislature is to elegted, vouldn't ve hafe peen in a bretty fix? be elected, which Legislature may have to elect up in this " cardinal principle of the Democratic internal affairs of their respective States. A distributed, while it leaves him who squanders its Hagel und Shtorm-Vedder! I goes for Chin- a United States Senator, though the term of Mr. faith," that he traced it way back to the days of House of Representatives in which the peo- treasures to perish at last in the poverty and emptiking passages for our paper, and found, when we got him! eral Chackson und de Dimmygrads? Hurrah Atchison will not expire before March, 1855 .the twelve tribes of Israel ? ple, the sovereign people of the United ness of his soul. through, much the larger portion surrounded by our for Chackson! I vodes for de Dimmygrads for | But a vacancy may occur, and Mr. Benton is too pencil marks. But our readers will thank us for these States, are all, whether rich or poor, equally old a soldier not to provide in season against such HARPERS NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Bresidents, und Gofernors, und Breachers, COL. FREMONT A MILLIONAIRE .- The St. Lourepresented. And a Senate in which the an eventuality. At all events, he designs to enund Lawyers, und Toctors, und efery. De is Union of the 17th, says Col. Fremont has con.-We have received from Pomeroy the Novem-States, the sovereign States of the Confederter, at the beginning of his seventy-first year, into Vhigs sind nicht besser als Thoren!' pleted and confirmed the sale of his Maripusa acy, whether great or small, are all equally tract of gold land in California. The sale was a contest as fierce, vindictive, and implacable as tures of which may be thus summed up : ber No. of this interesting monthly. It is one of 'Mille tonnerres !' shouts the Frenchman, represented. The executive combines the made to a company in London, for one million of was ever waged between political and personal the best monthlies of the day, and notwithstand-'I am von raypoobleecan, sare; I am von two bases of representation, and is elected dollars; one hundred thnusand of which (that be Democrat. Vive la Republique, une et indiopponents, for the mastery of the party in Mis-Mr. WEBSTER has returned to Washington ing it has not yet reached its second year, its cirsouri. He declares to his friends that the rotten greatly improved in heal h, and resumed the duties of by a mixed power representing both the ling the first installment) is to be paid to. Col. visible ! La belle France is curse vid de ar- part of the body must be detached from the culation, we understand, reaches fifty five thou-States and the people of the United States. Fremont in the city of New York, on or about the 15th of this month. Col. Fremont may now be istocratie. I go for to be let do vot I please, applied, or that Democracy will become an offenhis office healthy members, must be cut off and the caustic sand copies. parbleu! De Vigs vill not let me do vot I sive carcass in the land. He will perambulate Never before was there so wise a govern. ment organized on earth, and never before the United States. He has besides the Mariposa please, and derefore I am become von Demconsidered among the wealthiest millionaires of The WREEKLY MESSAGE is the title of a new and I see von charmante fille-von ver pret- voice of man can penetrate." D. Bumpass. Price-\$2 per annum. upon the tide. Vention.

peaks of them as "attemping to murder nen," "for resisting the operation of the law;" and throughout the whole document labors to convey the impression that they, and they alone, are to be held responsible for the Compromise, and for the enforce. ment of its provisions .- Republic.

15 On the 5th of last August, this paper noisted the names of Millard Fillmore and Wm. A. Graham, for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States .ing the only paper in the United States with that ticket at the head of its Editorial columns. -but now, more than 300 papers have Fill-

more's name hoisted for the Presidency, and over 50 have the name of Wm. A. Graham at their mast heads for the Vice Presidency. sult of monarchical and aristocratic institu-We venture to assert, that such unanimity seldom ever before prevailed, in regard to the nomination for those offices, at so early a for liberty, security, and happiness. Demoperiod preceding the Presidential election. We have honesty and candor enough to the cry"-the bait to catch these foreign assert our belief, that Millard Fillmore is the voices, and swell the votes of the party into only whig in the United States who can be triumphant majorities How easy to perelected to the Presidency, at this time. is useless to deny that the whig par:y is coming a Whig he would only change one weaker than in former year, and 'tis only by form of aristocracy for another. "We are nominating the best, most patriotic, learned the Democrats, and our opponents of course

former power and glory. Mr. Fillmore, though a Northern man, has shown, beyond question, his determination have known it to be eminently successful. to do all sections justice, and to administer the law according to the Constitution, as formed by our fore-fathers

He is a noble patriot and a wise statesman, worthy to be honored by his countrymen. Ala. Argus.

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT .- Do trees talk?-Have they no leafy lungs? Do they not at sunrise, when the winds blow, and the birds are caroling their songs, play a sweet music? Who has ever heard the soft whisper of the green leaves in spring time on a sunny morping who did not feel as though rainbow-gleams were running through his heart ? And then when the peach-blossoms hang like rubies from the stem of the parent tree; when the morning glory, like a nun before the shrine of God, unfolds her beautiful face, and the mossroses open their crimson lips, sparkling with the nectar that falls from heavien, who does not bless his Maker?

# FATAL GENEROSITY.

The negro preachers at the South are often marked by great shrewdness and mother wit, and

carefully to the species of fish he hopes to capture, and our Democratic "fishers of men" have, with equal dexterity, adapted the external appearance of their doctrines to the tastes of those whom they desired to catch. They saw the king-government countries of the old world pouring their half-starved mil-

lions into the fertile valleys of the new, and they had no difficulty in peceiving that these millions would cause the well-balanced scale of party ascendancy to preponderate in whichever direction they might be induced At that time, we were solitary and alone, be- to cast themselves. Now, Democracy, a government in which the people are the only sovereigns, had been the very day-dream of these emigrants, as far as they had any aspirations at all of a political nature. They had felt the iron heel of oppression-the retions-upon their bended necks, and Democracy would be to them but another name cracy, then, must be "the watchword and suade the unsuspecting emigrant that by beand conservative statesmen in its ranks, for not Democrais, for you see they are opposed

the Presidency, that it can ever retrieve its to Democracy, and must therefore be aristocrats and enemies to republicanism." We have heard just such reasoning as this, and And then, among those who become naturalized citizens, there is a class, and not a small one either, who are utterly ignorant of what the proper ends of government are, and who honestly believe that in coming to a "land of liberty" they are to be permitted to do just what they please. Is it to be wondered at

that the name of Democracy-the power of the people-shou d have great attractions for voters of this stamp? "Och! tunder and turf?" says Paddy, 'the Dimmycrats is the b'ys for my money! It's

thim that knows what thrue liberty manes. I'll be afther givin' my vote for the Dimmycratic President, and if we elect him-the nivens be praised!-we'll have ivery poor man paid five dollars a day for doin' jist next to nothin' at all. Sure and isn't this the land of peace and plinty, only that the Whigsbad luck to thim?-kapes uz from havin' our just rights and liberties? And isn't that ras-

cal Fillmore a lockin' up all the goold that comes from Californy, and when we get a Dimmycra.ic President won't it all be distributed among the people and make all the

vent of a defeat before the people, upon their have we any choice as to the time and place for strength in Congress and this wisdom would holding the Convention. We wish our friends admonish us to guard against, for notwithstanding their boasted abhorrence of free soilism, they in other parts of the State to suit themselves .have shown in the whole history of their party All admit that the next campaign will be an imthat when it becomes necessary to insure politiportant one. Let us then put forth all our enercal success, they never have been very scrupugies, regardless of minor considerations, to secure lous about the means.

Under all the circumstances, I think a national Union Convention, disregarding old party lines that the WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA are now, as would be the course of wisdom : but if that cannot be effected, there ought to be a national Whig Convention, and all of the Southern States should send Delegates to it; but under instructions, tore- OFFICIAL ACTION IN REGARD TO THE quire the adoption of Resolutons by the Convention, that no candidate for either the Presidency or Vice Presidency should be put into nominaion, who had not, or would not, make an expli cit declaration of his approval and support of the Compromise measures, and especially of the fugiuve slave law; and his disapproval of any repeal or modification of it. And without such explicit from any participation in the Convention. These are, hastily, my views.

I am, yours, very truly, THOS. BROWN. W. G. M. DAVIS Esq.

'A Sound DEMOCRAT.'-The Louisville Democrat having declared that it made but little differ ence who was nominated for the Presidency, provided he is "a sound Democrat." the Louisville Journal thus retorts :

But we think that, unless there is some unquestionable standard of Democracy, it will be very hard to determine who is a sound Democrat That depends very much on circumstances. Gen Jackson was a pretty good sort of a Democrat and so, some people think, was Mr. Polk. But they differed very essentially in their opinions .-Jackson was a protectionist, and Polk was almost a federalist. Old Hickory was a very ardent internal improvement man, and the little Hickory thought all such improvements unconstitutional Now, both these gentlemen cannot be considered "sound Demecrais," because of the startling discrepancies between their opinions.

Further than this-a sound Democrat in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi means a person who pelieves in secession and wishes to kick up a rumpus and get the south outside of the Union. In Kentucky a sound Democrat means a cordial supporter of the comptomise measures, an abhorrer of the altraism of southern and northern Democrats, a supporter of internal improvements or not, as suits one's fancy, and either a freetradist or a protectionist, no matter which. In New-York a sound Democrat means one who is soilers, Anti Renters and the odds and ends of with the execution of the laws. creation generally.

Now, how to decide which of these various pretenders to Democracy are the true, genuine, unspotted, unconquerable, hard fisted, iron hearted, unterrified, straight-up-one side and down-the other Democrats, is the difficulty. And this diffi-

they ever have been, TRUE TO THE COUNTRY! 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

tution :

intelligence of the rescue of a fugitive slave by a Syracuse mob. The letter indicates in the strong declaration by the Convention, before proceeding est possible terms the determination of the Ad to the nomination of the Candidates, to withdraw ministration to enforce the law, without respect to persons or localities, and is in keeping with their entire conduct in this and every similar instance. The President can have no stronger claim upon the gratitude of the country than that which he derives from his inflexible adherence to the strict line of duty marked out by the Consti-

### DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1851.

Sin :- 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. He hopes that the statements respecting the occurrence are ex aggerated, especially as it took place at your residence, and no communication upon the subject has been received from you. But whatever may have been the extent of the outrage, he expects that no efforts will be spared, on your part and nothing-grand orations will be nothing. But that of the marshal, to bring the guilty offenders to justice. The supremacy of the laws must be maintained, at every hazard and at any sacrifice. Men whose sworn duty it is to execute them. must be protected and sustained in the discharge of that duty.

I cannot doubt that the great majority of your citizens are loyal to the Constitution, and that these will aid the proper officers in bringing to jus tice those who have wantonly and wickedly violated the most sacred duty of a citizen, in a free Republic, by setting an example which, if followed, in favor of all kinds of amalgamation with Free- must endanger the life of every officer charged

1 am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. (Signed) J. J. CRITTENDEN. Acting Secretary.

To JAMES R. LAWRENCE, esq., Attoney of the United States for the Northern District of New York, Syracuse.

every thing will depend upon a fair, liberal, honest platform, for the South and for the North, and a foreign policy up to the new exigencies of the fax, on the 28th, bringing dates from Laverpool to age." He thinks also, that in deciding the contest for the Presidency, "making love to the ladies at the Springs, and the Sovereign People a

long the Rail Roads, and delivering learned lectures to practical farmers at agricultural fairs and cattle shows, on Durham Bulls and Berkshire Pigs and Irish Potatoes," will all avail nothing.

In this list, Senator Douglass appears to fare worse than any. He has been here and there delivering "learned lectures" on agriculture, &c., labour. and knows as little, we imagine, about farming,

practically, as Pillow did about " digging ditch-

VEDY TICUTIV DAUND

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE. The royal mail steamer Eurora arrived at Hah-

the 18th. Advices had been received at Southampton, that the steamer Mississippi had arrived at Gibraliar, and that Kossuth had declared his intention of sailing for Southampton in the steamer Madrid, and expected to arrive there on or about the 20th of the present month

The one hundred and twenty six American prises. ers, of the Cuban Expedition, were at the latest dates about to be sent to the mines for ten years bard

The highest military order of distinction has been conferred on Gen. Concha, the Captain General of

The Cotton market had been depressed since the

It is often a source of much congraculation with us that we are the source of such seemingly innocent di version to some of our lesser Loco Foco contemport the great wants of our State in the way of improved ries in this State. There is the "Mountain Banner" ins of commerce and travel, in improved modes of for example ! Dull and dusty, indeed, to it, would be the path of Journalism, were it not for the Some Weekly visits of the REGISTEE, with which we have consented to favor it. Upon ea in periodical appearance that it makes, the har mle as innocent shows its little teeth and growls so like 'ne horrible, that it requires of common sense, the Address will be read with pecu- all the discriming tion of the spectator to detect, that it is only 'furning' and can't bite. We hope no one will touch him, narmfully, through any mistake as to wide a circulation as possible to sentiments so excel-lent, and so agreeably expressed, we commenced mar-05 The Richmond Whig contains an eloquent copious drafts. The liberally educated son of Nort'a Carolina, who may peruse these extracts, must go address from Mr. Bous to his Whig friends of forth with a weightier sense of obligation to "the good the 6th Congressional District, the leading fear old Mother of us all." He attributes his late defeat to his vote in Convention on the Basis question ; returns his sincerest, warmest and most unaffected acknowledge ments to those never failing men who have stood by 103- The clergyman of the floating Episcopal him through good and evil report; desires that him through good and evil report; desires that his name should be forever withdrawn from the bis cousidered a but the White the White to be be a state of the st Chapel, Liverpool, was asked whether his was to political arena, and implores all true Whigs to be considered a buch be considered a high or low church? The an-swer of his reverence where the way to be an stand by their principles, and yield a generous the considered a high or low church? The an-stand by their principles, and yield a generous have a people, in ancient or modern times. been so prosperous and happy as the Ameri-been so prosperous and happy as the Ameri-become von be considered a high or low church? become von be considered a high or low church? be considered a high or