THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

POLITICS OF THE DAY. In the "Republic" of yesterday appears a Letter from the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, of ion-next to the interest of the South, and of his own State in particular-to that of the great Whig party of the U ion Devia ing, to this extent, from our usage of refraining from discussing in our columns the ments of particular individuals in reference to heir qualifications for the Presidency-and deferring the general canvass until after the candidates of the opposing parties are in the field-we think it no more than right to transfer to our columns a good part of the Letter of Mr. STANLY, because of the justice which it does to the Whig pationality of two of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been placed before the public by their friends or admirers as fit recipients of the honor of an election to the highest office in the gift of the People, in rescuing their views of the Compromise measures from the gross misap-

EXTRACTS FROM MR. STANLY'S LETTER.

they have been subjected.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1852.

To the Editors of the Republic : SIR:-In a late number of the New York following extract:

and understood by them, we hear such speeches in Congress as old Christopher Williams, of Tennessee-better known as 'Old Kit'-has been making. 'Old Kit' is a grey headed Whig of the strictest, straightest Whig faith, without the shadow of turning, uninfected with Southern isms, and commonly known hitherto by the Democracy in the country as a 'Southern doughface.' 'eating Northern dirt.' To paraphrase Mr. Ran. toul's phrase, 'Old Kit' says he can't and won't go for Scott - not that he objects per se to old Cherubusco, but the objects of electing with him Northern abolitionism, a Northern abolition cab inet, a Northern abolition atmosphere, a North ern re agitation or repeal of the repealable com promise acts. Meredith P. Gentry, another galant Whig from the same State, with Northern affini ics, makes no concealment of his sanctions to almost every word his venerable colleague 'Old Kit' says. The objection is not to General Scott. but it is to the influences, the atmosphere that is crea ed to elec: him, and the ground upon which his election is put. If, they say, such a Northern known to have been, and to be, is to be put down and 2d, because he lent the power and heart of his Administration to the execution of the laws, no Northern man can ever again face Northern abolitionism; and there is an end to the Constitution, Whig principles, and every thing else.

Now, these sentiments of Kit Williams are nearly if not quite universal in every Southern State. It is stated that Mr. Mangum, of North truth in it. I feel authorised to say, without, I what is called here the totality and finality of the Compromise act; that is to say, Mr. Mangum will never go for Gen. Scott until he shakes off the ab. olition influences that that are using him (Gen. gallant Whigs as Educard Stanly are an exception and appointing S. J. Lowrie, Secretary. to such remarks as these. Not a prominent wing. no one Wing from the Southern sure Whig States, such as are Tennessee, Ken ucky, and few plain and appropriate remarks. North Carolina, can be named as an exception "

. The New York Express is a highly respectable paper, exerting considerable influ- for the action of the meeting, to wit: Gen. ence throughout the country, and edited by J. A. Young, Wm Johnston, J. W. Moore talented gentlemen, for whom I entertain George Alexander and A. C. Williamson, great respect. To allow such a letter to pase unnoticed, in such a paper, would lead my constituents to believe that I concurred in the opinions therein attributed to Mr. Wiliams. Mr. Gentry, and Mr. Mangum and myself. I do not know the writer of the success of the Whig party in North Carolina, the letter, and must therefore request you to

any of my friends upon public matters, and have often said, what I now repeat. that Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably the first *choice of the people of North Carolina; that I believe they would support him, if more's whole course as President has commanded the approbation of patriotic men of all parties in the South, and his approval of the Compromise measures his determination expressed in his messages to regard them as a 'final settlement," of the questions the Constitution of the State, is more Republican embraced in them, his prompt efforts, firmly in principle than the mode by legislative enactadhered to, to sustain and enforce the laws against treasonable shemes to overthrow them, have made a deep impression on the minds of the Southern people. They want no better President, and are satisfied with

eral Scott has not been most unjustly rep- may continue him in that station, where his acts resented as "the adversary of Mr Fillmore's for the last three years, have proved him to the Administration," and an "opponent of the Compromise bills." It is, I believe, certain that no man can receive the vote of North Carolina who is not known to be in favor of settlement." There is probably no man in triotism, is well fitted to occupy the Chair of the the state who holds a different opinion -Our grea est leader, Mr. Clay himself, if, in answer to the prayer of millions, he could be restored to health and youthful vigor. with all the enthusiasm which he only could excite, could not receive the electoral vote of North Carolina it he were a candidate and opposed to the Compromise bills. But it is due to myself to say that I have

never said, and will not now say, that " I can't and won't go for Scott." On the con. trary. I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a triend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. I know of my own knowledge, that he was so before their passage in Congress and afterwards. I heard him reprove Nor hern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms that I thought would offend them. I know he is a Southern man by with Northern, Southern, Eastern and Wespeace as he has been in war.

es not know Gen. Scott is in favor of committees .- Baltimore Clipper.

main'aini g the Compromise acts. In a speech of Mr. Cabell, of Florida, delivered in the House of Representatives, February 3, 1852, he says:

during the last Congress, the opinions he enter North Carolina, known for his carnest devo- tained on flese questions. Whilst acting Seeretary of War, subsequent to the death of General Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr Filmore's Cabinet, he exerted his influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the compromise camp on duty, as he crossed the court at

Two months have passed by and this de claration has not been contradicted, and will not be. Mr. Cabell, at the same time, said that it was "almost if not entirely too late for this gallant soldier to do himself justice, to ex ricate himself from the false position young man, without looking at the person into which the acts of designing men have inveigled him," by which I suppose he means what the writer of the letter to which I am replying speaks of as "he influences,

the atme-phere that is created to elect him." Gen. Scott's opinions were well known and into the court, but was repulsed at the gate. never were concealed; and that I may say, at the time the speech was made, I told Mr prehension and misrepresentation to which Cahell I thought he was wrong in saying it was necessary that Cen. Scott should "spread | his opinions on the record," and after he, Mr. C., had declared that he was 'entitled to the support of all compromise men." I

Mr. Cabell was mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the probability of Gen. Scali's inspired him at once with interest. Again Express there is a letter written from this receiving electoral votes of Sou hern States; city, under the signature of "An Eye on the that Mr. Cabell's character was so favorably Capitol," dated April 2, in which I find the known to my constituents I thought they could trust Gen. Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the support of all com-. "These facts being presented to the country, promise men:" and that I thought where I was known, I cou'd tell what I knew of G n. Scott s opinions; and I flattered my-

self I would be believed. The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence in all the relations of life-of tried patriotism and unsuspected integrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just before an el ctionletters that would require "personal explanations" every ten days to enable the counry to understand them.

It is an old trick, by which I do not intend o be alarmed, to excite prejudice against one who may be nominated by the Whigs, to charge him with want of fidelity to Southern interests. Mr. Clay. Gen. Harrison, Gen. Taylor, Mr. Filimore, Mr. Webster, and G n. Scott have all been denounced as man, even anti-slavery, such as Mr. Fillmore is abolitionists when their names have been brought forward as candidates for the Presibecause, 1st, be did not veto acts of Congress | dency. So it will be, no matter who is nominated.

EDW. STANLY.

WHIG MEETING IN MECKLENBURG In obedience to previous notice a meeting of a portion of the Whigs of Mecklen. ourg County, was convened in the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3rd inst., for the must add, ho ever, having any authority directly purpose of expressing their views in legard from Mr. Mangum, that, though a personal friend to national affairs, and of appointing deleof Gen. Scott, and desirous of voting for him, he gates to represent the Whigs of Mecklenburg will never lend him his sauction or influence, un- in the Convention which is to meet in Railess he directly and specifically puts himself upon eigh on the 25th inst., to normulate a candidate to be run by the Whig party of North Carolina, in the ensign election for Governor of the State, When upon motion of Gen. Scott) to help themselves and their schemes of J. A Young, the meeting was organized by

> Wm. Johnston, Esq., being then called on, explained the object of the meeting in a

Upon motion, the Chairman appointed he following Committee to draft Resolutions Esq's., who retired for a short time, and re turned and reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That we, a portion of the Whigs of Mecklenburg County, feeling a deep interest in heartily approve of the proposition to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 4th Mon-I have never concealed my opinions from day in April, (inst.) and desire to be represented in the same, in order that the voice of Mecklen. can you therefore require of him?" burg may be heard in the deliberations of that body.

Kesolved. That we recommend to the tavorable consideration of the Convention the name of J.s. W. Osborne, Esq., in connection with the nomi nation of a candidate to be run upon the Whig tick nominated, with as much enthusiasm as et for Governor of North Carolina, believing, as they ever supported Mr. Clay. Mr. Fill- we do, that no man who has yet been spoken of in connexion with this distingushed honor, would ceptions. elicit more favor from the people by his popular elogonce and chivalrous deportment, or adorn the Executive Chair with more dignay, wisdom and

> Resolved, That an open Convention to amend ment; because, in a Convention, the work of reform is done more directly by the hands of the saidpeople, and consequently, they have more confidence in it, and derive more happiness from it. Resolved. That we have an all abiding confi-

dence in the wisdom, patriotism, and statestmanship of Millard Fillmore, and desire that the con-It is also unquestionably true that Gen- fidence of the Whig Party of the United States, world to be a Philanthropist, a Christain and a

Resolved, That we recommend to our Whigh brethren of the United States, North Carolina's distingu-hed son, Wm. A. Graham, as a gentlemaintaining the Compromise acts as "a final man who by his exalted talents and extended pa-Vice Pesidency of the United States.

> as a place more eligible in many respec s than any point yet spoken of, to hold the National Convention of the Whig Party of the Uni ed States. Resolved. That the Charman of this meetin

appoint 7 delegates to represent he Whigs of this County, in the Convention in Raleigh, and that said delegates in conjunction with other delegates from this Congressional district be authorised to appoint one or more delegates to the National

Res lved. That these proceedings be published in the "N. C. Whig," and copied into other Whig papers of the State. B. W. ALEXANDER, Chr'n. S. J. Lownie, Sec.

SHAMEFUL WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Before, and during the election, no subject is birth. The country knows he poured out than the condemnation of wasteful expenditures of his blood on the Ner hern frontier, under the the public money," by this party and by that parstars and stripes, receiving wounds, the scars ty; but no sooner are these very same gentlemen of which he yet bears, while fighting against snuggly billeted and seated in the halls of legisla England's haughty power in the war of 1812. tion, than all their pledges of reform in this im The world knows the wonders he achieved, portant matter are most unaccountably banished tern soldiers, in that unparalleled march article in the last number of the North American, from Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a which asserts that the cost of the present se-sion true Republican, and has always been; and of Congress up to this time, for the pay of mem I have no fear that such a man would not bers and the ordinary expenses incident to the two prove as true to his country's best interest in Houses, is fully half a million or dollars. This Napoleon began the examination, with the he was found to be insane. large sum has been literally squandered in un- result of which he was completely satis-I do not believe, at this time, there is one of considerat on of the great national interests. man in Congress from any section or of any Even to this day, the President's Message and the

STUDENT AND MASTER.

A PASSAGE IN THE LIFE OF NAPOLEON. At this period of the consulate, a certain Abbe Bossu. (I believe that was his name) "Gen. Scott individually is entitled to the sup- examined the young men who were to be port of all compromise men. I happen to know, admitted as students in the Polytechnic School Though not the only examiner, his veto was all powerful,

One day, when the consul was about start on a hunting excursion, the aid-de Malingison, perceived a handsome, gentlemonly young man, leaning against one of the sentry-boxes at the gare and looking anxiously at the chateau The aid de-camp M. de Lacuee approached him, and politely asked him if he wanted any one. The who addressed him, replied-

"Ah! sir, I have a wish, which every one I have consulted tells me it is impossible to gratify; and vet I shall die if it be not accomplished. I want to speak to the I quote Mr. Cabell's speech to show that first consul,-I tried to obtain admittance I was asked if I had an appointment. An appointment?—I an appointment!

And without casting even a passing glance at M. de Lacuee, the young man again fixed his earnest gaze upon the chateau. Every person acquainted with M. de Lacuee must know that he delights in an adventure, remarked to several gentlemen that I though and this you h, with his animated countenance, and voice trembling with emotion approaching him-

"Well, sir," said he, 'and what do you want with the first consul? I can convey to him your request, if it be reasonble. I am the aid-de-camp on duty.'

"You sir!" cried the young man siezing M. de Lacuee's band, which he squeezed with ransport-"are you the first consul's aid decamp? Oh! if you knew the service you could render me! Pray, sir, take me to

"What do you want of him?" "I must sp. ak to him!" and he added in ower tone of voice, "it is a secret."

Lacuee contemplated the you hful perinoner who stood before him with a look of intense eagerness, squeezing the hand he held, as if it were in a vice-his bosom palpitating, and his respiration oppressed; but his look was pure-it evinced a mind of the noblest stamp.

"This youth is not dangerous," thought Lacuee: and, taking his arm, he led him into the inverior court. As they passed the from Paris, whither they had gone in the morning. Both were on horseback. They stopped and alighted to speak to Lacuee, who related what had just passed between him and the younger stranger

"What!" said Junot and Duroc, "are you going to introdu e this young man without even knowing his name?" Lacuee confessed he had no asked it. Junot then approached the youth; and observed, that aimade such a request.

The young man blushed. "True, general," said he, bowing respectfully, but with the ease of a gentleman, and disunion and mischief. Not even such tried and calling to the Chair, Col. B. W. Alexander, father resides in the country. I have relieves to be Eagene de Kervalegue.] My end which both he and I had in view, namely, my admission to the Poly echnic school Judge then, general, of his disappointment and of mine, when, on appearing before Abb. Bossu, whose duty it is to decide whether or not I am qualified this gen leman refuses to examine me because I had been that, (said I) provided I possess the requisite knowledge? But he was inflexible, and nothing could induce him to ask me a single

question. "But," said Duroc, in his usual mild and be observed by every candidate; and what

"That he examine me himself," replied the young man, with the most expressive naivette. "I am sure that if he questions one of those youth, of whom he would make officers capable of executing his great con-

The three friends smiled at each other -Duroc and Junot thought with Lacuee, that the presence of this young man would be pleasing to the first Consul; and Duroc went to him and stated the circumstance Napoleon, with that luminous and sweet smile so p cuiar to him when he was pleased,

he? What could have suggested such an idea to him? It is a strange one!" And he rubbed his chin .- "How old is he?" resum ed the first consul, after walking about some time in gracious silence. "I do not know, general, but he appears

about seventeen or eighteen.

"Let him come in." Duroc introduced the youth, the expres sion of whose countenance was admirable. The fulness of his joy was vividly and beau. tifully portrayed in it. His look darted upon the first Consul-his whole . xistence seem-Resolved, That we recommend the town of ed to hang upon the first word Napoleon Wheeling, in Virginia, or Louisville, in Kentucky, should ut er I have often observed, but cannot repeat too often, how inconceivably different the countenance of the emperor was from itself, when he had determined upon pleasing. Its beautifully mild expression at such a time, had an ineffable charm. 'Well, my young man!' said he, advancing with a gracious smile towards the young

> . The poor lad was so overcome with joy that he could not answer. Napoleon liked neither insolent assurance, nor pustlanimous before him was silent, only because the spirit spoke too loud within him.

'Take time to recover yourself, my child : you are not calm enough to answer me at this moment I will attend for a while to

to yours' 'Dost thou see that young man?' said the like him, the conquest of the world would

'And you had no other master than your party, Whig, Democrat or Free Soil, who Reports have not been referred to the appropriate father?' asked the first Consul in astonish- ing through the streets of that town on Monday Old free Swazerland to the memory of Gene-

'No, general: but he was a good master, because he was bringing up a citizen to be From the speech of Dr. Townsend-an Ohio De one day useful to his country, and who might pursue the high destinies which you hold

out to it. last words were uttered. The first Consul in particular seemed much struck by them.

'I will give you a line, my dear child which shall open for you the gate of the sanc uary,' said he, making Junot a sign to write. But suddenly altering his mind, he pleased, declared he would go to the neighbors,

'But no I will write myself.' And, taking a pen, he wrote a few words,

which he delivered to the young man, who, on his arrival at Paris, ran to the Abbe Bossu. 'What do you want here?' said the latter; there is no hing for you.' But the youth held a talisman in his hand. He delivered it to the ungracious priest, who read as fol-

'M. Bossu wi'l admit M .- I have myself examined him, and consider him quali-

CAPTURE OF HAWKS .- Mr. Jacob Shaulk ias adopted a good plan to kill off those pests of farmers-hawks. He erects a pole about ten feet high (and probably a higher one wou d answer a better purpose.) The lower end, instead of being planted on the ground, is fastened in the centre of two flat cross tain a corporal's guard in some of the States. timbers, and braced, stones being placed on the timbers to keep the pole from blowing over On the top of the pole is placed a common steel trap, the lower bar being fastened securety to the top of the pole by a staple. He sets the trap in some place where the hawks are likely to come, and leaves it. The bird, seeing a nice perch, on the top of a pole, selects it for a point of observation, and as soon as he alights, the trap springs and catches his legs. The pole can readily be pulled over, the bird taken out, and the trap set for another. In this mandestroying other birds, that are not only evil. harmless, but useful.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The recent ac ion of a Convention of the Whig members of the Legislature, and of delegates from such towns as are unrepresented by Wnigs in the Legislature, lately held in Boston, for the pur pose of electing a State Central Commit ee and of making preliminary arrangement for the approach gate, Duroc accompanied by Junot, arrived mg Presidential campaign, gleams athwart the political horizon of that ancient common wealth ke a ray of sunshine from a dark and troubled Of late years, the influence of Massachusetts -

once potent throughout the county-has so was

ned and diminished that, beyond her immediate

confines, her voice is scarcely heeded, and, where she has been wont to command, her entreaties are now looked upon with suspicion and doubt, if not received with ridicule and containely. This deplorable resul has been brought abou by the in derance and fanaticism of a portion of zens, and their unchristian di regard of the sacreu access, yet it was necessary he should know rights of the r brethren, whenever in holy bignwhy an interview with him was required. Ity dictated deeds of outsiess spoliation. Her and, moreover, the name of the party who virtues, magnanimity, and scrupulous observance situen s of the rights of others, gave her the proud emi nence she worthi y occupied so long. Her late repudiation of these obligations and virtues, has caused her decadence. She has sought to injure her Southren brethren by interfering with he in stating his name. [The Duckess D'Abrantes stitution of slavery. Yet, from the patronage of is not certain as to the name, which she be- the South, and the fabrication of slave grown products, she has grown great, wealthy and powerlul. She has played the part of the viper to odious ceived from him an education adapted to the perfection, by attempting to sting unto death the bosom which endued with warm h and vigor the mainsprings of her opulence and power. It is to such practices as these that her present political

condition is to be attributed. The action of the Convention referred to is, we are charatably disposed to hope, indicative of a better state of feeling. It is but a short time since that it seemed as though the O d Bay State was It is possible that some of the members of that taught by my father only. What matters about to abandon Daniel Webster, whose intellectual achievements have conferred more lustre up on her name than all the great men of the present generation-as though she was determined upon separating herself from the Whig party, from the Inion in fact, and of leaping boldly into the black and boiling whirlpool of Abolitionism. But Maspolite manner, "what can the first consul do sachusetts has sons, it appears, who are determinin such a case? If that be the rule, it must ed to rescue her from the polluting embraces of Abolision, and restore her to her former proud position in the confederacy. Those sons are to be found in the ranks of the Whig party-laboring in the Whig Convention-to promote the holy cause of Union and time honored principle. They have been overthrown by a corrupt coalition beme, he will deem me worthy of becoming tween the Democrats and Abolitionists, whereby the latter were enabled to elect a U. S. Senator, a Governor, and members of Congress, but alhough defeated, they are not conquered For evidence of this, read the following extract from the proceedings of the Convention, which we take

from the Boston Journal: "Upon the Presidental question there was but one expression of opinion, and that was the submission of all private and personal preterrences to the voice of the National Convention. To this course each speaker most heartily gave his consent, and added his earnest pledge to bring to the support of that nomination-whether it be of the Defender of the Constitution, the Hero of Lundy's Lane, or the present excellent and able occupant of the Presidential chair-all his powers of body and of mind. The hearty responses given to this sentiment by the whole body of the Convention showed that it stuck a chord the vibrations of which will go forth in clari n tones, sounding the note of preparation for the contest and for victory. "After passing, by one unanimous voice, a resolution to sustain the nomination of the Whig National Convention for President and Vice President, and giving three hearty cheers for the success of that nomination, the Convention adjourn-

This decided expresion of willingness to sustain either Webster or Filmore, is significant as regards the Compromise measures. To support the enief architects of the Compromise, is in effect equivalent to upholding the great principle involved, and covers, substantially, the whole

We have noted the above with much satisfac- of the 1st of March: tion, and trust the good work, so auspiciously com menced may progress to a triumphant termination, and expel from the domains of the once glorious old Bay State, the rule of fanaticism, "higher enthusiast, 'you wish to be examined by law '-ism and black mouthed abolitionism. N. O. Bulletin.

An extraordinary scene occurred lately at the church of St. Roch, at Paris. A crowded contimidity; but he perceived that the youth gregation was drawn by the announcment of a sertion from the celebrated pulpit-orator, Mr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans Another prelate, the Bishop of Au un, abou to officiate at the main altar, was a lemnly approaching, followed pushed through the throng, slapped the cheeks of to the speedy removal of the patients.' some other business, and then we will return the prelate, snatched his calotte or ha f cap from the crown of the head, and then performed the same leats with the Vicar General immediately First Consul to Junot, taking him into the behind. Judge of the astonishment of the clerirecess of a window. If I had a thousand cal procession and the bystanders! The Bishop thus handled, betrayed no emotion of anger, but from their recell-ctions. Our ait-intion has been be but a promenade!' A. d he turned his eral was as hule moved; his nature is known to led to this subjet, at the present, from reading an head to look at the young man, who absorbbes o meek and benign that the keenest indigna ed in meditation, was probably preparing his non became general at his treatment. The transanswers to the questions which he supposed gressor was quickly consigned to police officers, would be asked him. In about half an hour It is stated that, on examination at the Presecture,

> SLEIGHING AT HAGERSTOWN.—It is mentioned in the Hagerstown He ald, as a singuler circumlast, the 5th of April.

EXTRACS

mocrat-in defining the position of his party. "I have heard it said, that if the fugitive bill is

repealed, the South will dissolve the Union; but, Junot told me that they were all surprised gentlemen, that cry has been heard too often to at the almost prophetic tone with which the make much impression upon the North. It does not mean anything; for who does not know that the Union is infinitely more important to the slave. holders, than the slavehod-rs are to the Union. I think of this ery of dissolving the Union as I do of the boy's threat, why, because his mother would not suffer him to pinch the cat's tail when he where they had the measles, and catch them, and die, to spite her. [Laughter.]

"I now come to the question which, perhaps, interests us most What mus be done to secure the harmony of the Demecratic party? Democrats throughout the country, I suppose, agree on certain great and fundamental principles, while there may often be found among their some disagreement in their applica ion; particularly on this question of slavery it is apparent enough there are great differences of opinion. What will you do? Will you adopt some stringent party test, and demand that all who are to be recognized as belong. ing to the party shall subscribe to it? This plan would probably result in such a purging of the party as the gentleman from Georgia recommended; but I respectfully submit if it is not probable that the operation might result as in cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse? If you undertake to exclude from the Democratec party all those who, holding the great doctrines of the Democratic faith, dislike the instiintion of slavery, you will, I imagine, scarcely re-

But I believe the Democracy of Ohio intend to maintain the spirit of their own State platform, and will not quietly submit to an indorsement of he compromise measures, some of which are directly hostile to our own avowed political creed At three several State conventions, (the last held on the 6th day of August last,) a resolution was adopted preceeding the one I read at the commencement of my remarks. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as they always have done, look upon slavery, in any part of the Union, as an evil, and unfavorable to the full development of the spirit and practical benefits of free institutions, and that, entertaining these sentiments, they will at all times feel 1 10 ner, Mr. S. has caught 21 hawks. besides a he their duty to use all power clearly given them large number of owls. The only objection by the terms of the national compact to prevent its we see to the trap, is, that there is danger of increase, and to mitigate and finally eradicate the

"If I understand the matter aright, some of these compromise measures are in direct opposition to he often expressed position of the Democracy of Ohio. The proviso respecting slavery in Utah and New Mexico is direc ly opposed to our deter mination to use all constitutional means for the limitation and final eradication of the system, and it is my conviction, if the Democratic party in the B lumore Convention adopts a esolution indors ing those compromises, the electoral vo e of Ohio will not be given to the nominee of that convention. There may be differences of opinion on this point. but I think the position of the Ohio Democracy was honestly and deliberately taken, and I cannot suppose they were so hypocritical as to avow docrines and sentiments before the people, and then alsity them by their own action. As an evidence that the people of Ohio will stand up to the doc rine of the resolution I have read, I may all ude to the fact, that of her twenty-three represent tives in Congress, including Senate and House, only themselves. four were found trendly to the passage of com. erences of opinion in Ohio, as that vote will show; for I take it for granted that every one of my colleagues represents the wishes of his con-

The only Democratic members who vo ed for the fugitive bill were left at home by their constitu en s. and are not members of the present Congress. "I may mention another significant fact, which from personal knowledge, I could correctly state At the State Democratic Convention on the 6 h of August, before alluded to a committee of twenty. one, or one from each Congressional district, was appointed to present resolutions to the convention. One gentleman proposed a resolution indorsing the compromises, and supported his motion by very able speech-indeed, the best I have ever heard in favor of such a course. Bu when the question was put to vote, but one solitary votethat of the mover-was given in the affirmative. committee may have been themselves in fivor of considering these compromise measures as a setelement of a vexed question; but the fact that they did not choose to go into he State election with such a millstone about their necks would indicate, M. D., at \$1 per year. take respecting the sentiments of the people of Ohio. After rejecting the compromise resolution, and adopting what I have read, the Democratic party of Ohio received a much larger majority

than it had ever before obtained. Mr. Henn. I desire to ask the gentleman from Olno, whether there are two Democratic parties | in Ohio?-and whether the convention of which he has spoken was a convention of the regular

Democratic party? Mr. Townsend. The convention that adopted the resolutions I have read, was the convention was the same convention that nominated Reuben Wood for Governor.

Mr. Edgerton. Will my colleage allow me to nterrupt him for a momen? I beg to say that there is but one Democratic party in Ohio, and there never was but one Democratic party in that State, and that party invariably supports the nominee of the National Democratic Convention for the Presidency. And when you can show me a man in Ohio, a Democrat, who has voted against the regular nominee of that convention, I will show you a man who is not regarded as a true Democrat by the party of the State. He may be regarded as such in his district, but he is not in good standing with the Democratic party of that

I have only a few words more that I care to say, and these could have been uttered some min. utes since, had I not been interrupted. It union is necessary to the success of the Democratic party, that party must eschew all merely sectional tests, and adopt a platform in strict accordance with the fundamental principles of the party as heretofore understood. Upon such a platform only can the Democratic party of the whole country stand in harmony.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS AT SAN

The correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes from San Francisco as follows, under date

"The last mail from Washington brought impera ive orders to Collector King, from the Secreretary of the Treasury, to reduce the pay of all officers under his control-to dismiss all supernumeries, who were very many, ge ting \$5 and \$5 per day, and looking after their own bread a d butter besides. No discretion was given to the Col lector, and he was distinc ly told that no explanations were desired in reply, but to curtail he ex. penses of the office in every way. Besides, orders have been received for the removal of the United States Marine Hospital from shore to ship, in order to save the enormous rent of the building used

two and a half in gir h, was taken by a hisherman on Folly Island Beach on Wednesday last, and brought up to the city. It would seem, from this unusual circumstance, and from the recent o clock to meet again on Tuesday week. appearance of numerous whales along our coast, that these frequenters of the Northern shores of of the Union are emigrating to more Southern latitudes."

The block of ited Granite which the Government of the Swiss Confederation has had prepared for the Washington Monument bears this significant inscription: "Diealte freie Schweiz dem Anderiken des Gen-

ral Washington.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, April 14, 1852.

RESOLVED, That we regard the series of acts known as the "Adjustment measures as forming in their mutual dependence and connexion, a system of compromise the most con ciliatory and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."-[Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus, December 1, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No 1, Harrison Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, s our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, as LAWS, JAMES RUTHERFORD, Dr. LOTT EDWARDS, C. M L. WISEMAN, and H. J. THOMAS.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Als., is our General Fravelling Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as-sisted by C. F. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D. Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Tenth Street, Phil adelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H WELD, JOHN COLLINS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WEL-LINGTON, E. A. EVANS, PERRIN LOCKE, GEORGE P

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. We have a report from Providence that the Dem. ocrats of Rhode Island succeeded on Wednesday in electing their candidate for Governor, by a small majority. The Whig Lieutenant Governor is elected, and also a Whig Legislature.

A CURIOUS CONJUNCTION.

It appears from the vote in the House of Re presentatives on the Compromise resolutions, that the leading Southern Democrats,-among whom are Ashe, Averett, Daniel, Bragg, Caskie, McQueen, Bocock, Meade, Millson, Orr, Powell, Venable, Wallace, and Woodward-are as hos. tile to a portion of these Compromise measures as are Rantoul, Molony, Campbell, Governor Cleve land, Preston King, Doty, Durkee, Eastman Floyd, Giddings, and Grow? This is not a coalition, but a conjuction!

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Mr. Wyllie, the Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has published a letter, in which it appears that the Hawaiian Government relies upon the United States for protection against those who may feel disposed to appropriate a disposition so important to the commerce of the world. Fears it appears are entertained of an invasion from Calornia. The energy displayed by Capt. Gardner, of the U. S ship Vandalia, is highly spoken of -We notice also that the U. S officers at Honolulu have been drilling the native troops in military ex ercise, that they may be better able to protect

THE MONTHLIES .- - We forgot, in our last, to notice the receipt from Mr Inmeroy, of the April No. of Harper's Magazine. It sustains the exalted literary reputation which it has attained. I might also allude to another significant fact. and is richly deserving of patronage.

Gody's Lady's Book, for April has also been received, with its usual contents.

The "North American Miscellany" is the title I have seen noticed in some papers, and which, of a very peat monthly, published in New York by Aggell & Hewitt, at \$1 per year, and is well

The "Medical Examiner" for April, abounds in is usual variety of useful scientific knowledge .-We commend it to the patronage of the faculty throughout the Country.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL .- We hail, with pride, the advent of an Agricultural Journal, simi lar to the Journal, in North Carolina; and most which will place its success beyond doubt. It is and south, and furnish food and aliment for that published in Bath, N. C., by Jno. F. Thompkins,

THE STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION NEAR MADISON, -By the explosion on board the S camboat Red stone, near Madison, Ind., on Saturday, the Rev. Perry A. Scot formerly of Covington, Ky., was killed. He had just stepped on board, after parting with his sisters on the wharf, who saw him blown to fragments. Mr. Gobie, editor of the Lawrenceburg Press, and Mr. Myers, the first and second engineers, and all the firemen, were also of the regular Democratic party of the State. It killed-Capt. Pare and Mr. Langley, a pilot had their legs broken. A large piece of one of the boilers was blown half a mile, lucking five or six yards, from the wreck! Eleven bodies were blown into a corn field, at some distance from the water-among them, those of the first and third engineers. The boat, which was backing out at the time of the explosion, was made a complete wreck

> VOTE FOR PRESIDENT UNDER THE NEW RA-Tio .- It may be considered settled now, by the action of the United States Senate, that the votes in the Electoral Colleges for the next President (and of course the number of Delegates to be sent to the National Convention) will be counted as

Votes 1852, 1848 States. Votes 1852. 1848. lowa, Wisconsin Michigan, Kentucky Missouri, Alabama, Pennsylvania. Deleware, Maryland,

yet, under the census, whether California will have tainance. one or two members, or South Carolina seven or eight. The largest fraction in South Carolina or California takes the greatest number; but Congress, it is said, will increase the number one, and give 296 members instead of 295.

A meeting of the Whig Memhers of both Hous. es of Congress took place Friday evening in the as an hospital.: Accordingly, a large ship will be Senate Chamber, pursuant to previous notice, "to by some of the clergy, when a well-dressed man procured, and fitted up with ventilators, in order consider of matters of importance to the Whig party." Mr. Senator Mangum was invited to the lors lately convicted of piracy at Richmond, Va. The Charleston Courier of Saturday says: Chair, and Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, and and sentenced to be hung at that place, on Friday A live seal, three and a half feet in length, and Mr. Dockery, of North Carolina, appointed Secre- last, and for which the scaffold was prepared taries. After some discussion on topics presen- have been respited by the President of the United ted to the Meeting, it adjourned at about 11 States, for two weeks.

> Our thanks are due the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, for a pamp'et copy of his recent letter, extracts from which we publish to day.

80- There is a great searcity of Provisions in our market. Fresh Butter especially is much needed. We hope our country friends will enable us to provide amply for the Delegates to the resolutions in favor of Gen. Scorr for the Prest approaching Whig Convention.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY AND THE COM. PROMISE .- PARTY ISSUES.

We publish, to-day, a number of extracts from the recent speech of Dr Townsend, a Democratic Congressman, defining the position of that party upon the Compromise measures. If there were any doubt in the minds of candid readers, that the success of that party in Ohio was secured by their opposition to the measures, and their truckling to the Chase influence in the Western Reserve, it could be amply affirmed by the declarations of the leading organs in the State. Democrats may asset however, that the Whigs are equally liable to the charge of hostility to the Compromise; but a few years ago, it was one of the weapons of assault boldly used by them, that Ohio Whiggery alone owed its success to the Abolition strength of its ranks. But now, that success in every depanment of the State Government, has been the result of a coaluion with this same despicable fanaticism -since Chase, first rend-red lukewarm by a fail ure of the Whizs to appreciate his negro loving South-hating ardor, then a confirmed Democrat, be cause of the kindred feeling between them-Abola ionism is rolled, as a sweet morsel under the ton. gue, and hosannas sung by their leaders, to all who have lifted a sacri igious hand against the right of the States! If the Whig ranks held this con-TON, JOSEPH BUTTON, D. R. GOODIN, WILLIAM J. COX-EY, ISAAC M. BODINE, and WALTER D. THOMPSON. trolling influence in the State, why is it not their still? If Abolitionism is the prominent element in the organization of that party, why should Chase, the lauded champion of the Gidding's school, have deserted them, and asserted the De mocracy to be the only orthodox adherents of "he man progress and human rights?" It is no ober sided compact which has transferred him and by friends to their ranks, in evidence of which w quote from the " Kalida Venture," one of the Dg

mocratic organs in the State : "The Democracy of Ohio have acquiesced in he correctness of the profession of principles made by Senator Chase, have availed themselve of his able and efficient influence in the struggle for the success of Progressive Democracy; and w long as he receives their support, he may well despise disapprobation or censure, from whatever quarter it may come.'

From the same paper we copy the following endorsement of Dr. Townsend's assertion, that the party in Ohio are opposed to the Compromise. It is in reply to the Washington "Union," rebuking it for daring to commit its party to the mea-

"It is in the power of no living man to commit the Democracy of Ohio to an approval of the compromise measures. To give such an expression on their behalf, would be the enunciation of a he, which might remain unpunished for a time, but would usumately give way to truth, or plunge the Democratic party of our State into a minority more hopeless than that from which the liberal principles and wise measures of the last few year

We commend these assertions, on the stronger Democratic au hority, to the honest Democrats of North Carolina; and with these, a few facts, from the same source, relative to the pro, osed prosecution of the coming Presidential campaign. be well, too, to ask, how far the recent action of the Virginia Convention, in passing over in silener, these important issues before the people, has been in conformity with the suggestion here made, of a similar policy by the National Convention, a the only one by which the party can stand united, both North and South. Following is the further

"There is but one policy upon which the Demcratic party can ever stand united, both North and South, and it is the doctrine of State and to dividual independence upon the one vexed ques ion of Slavery. Let it be pass d over in silena. in the declarations of principles, by the Democratic parly in the national conventions. The Santan Democracy have very effectually signified that they will support, as in 1548, that party, without regard o principles, which is most favorable to he maintenance and extension of Slavery; and a declarations on Slavery form no necessary partid Democratic principles, and can only repel most sands from the Democratic standard, both North agitation which is so much deprecated, sound policy would, it seems to us, dictate their abade,

In contrast with this, we ask, what has been the course of the Whigs of the Union upon these mportant measures? In every State Convention which has been assembled,-in primary meetings of the people,-from its endorsement by the Why Congressional caucus, to the assembling of the Massachusetts delegates,-a faithful adherence to them has been declared, not only the best means of securing the tranquility which has resulted from them, but as a duty which one section of our Union owes to the other. In many sections of the Whig party of the North, there was, as in the ranks of the Democracy, a feeling of hostility to the Adjustment, previous to, and immediately after, its passage; yet, unlike the partizans of Di-Townsend, Chase and Rantoul, they have regarded the sacredness of that truly Democratic principle, that the enactment of a law by Congress, s the embodiment of the people's will,-a transcript of the Nation's mind! Emphatically was it w upon the passage of these measures, when those who stood above the influence of party, made a compromise of the strongest sectional differences, to avert the danger which threatened our giorned confederacy. There was not a patriot in the Union whose lips did not breathe an involuntary prayer for the speedy termination of the danger and whose heart-however great the sacrifical sectional prejudices-did not respond, ames, to the compact by which it was effected.

Whatever may be the course of the Baltimot Convention; whether, as in their Congressions caucus, and the Virginia resolutions, they relust to endorse, or pass over in silence, the Compres mise, we are convinced that the Whigs will proclaim it as their platform, and present, as their standard-bearer, a man pledged to its sacred mair

THREE CENT COINS .- The Treasurer of the Par ladephia Mint gives notice that he is prepared to exchange three cent pieces for gold, to all apply capts therefor. He will also deliver the same, al the expense of the Mint, to any parties requiring them, at a distance, and who may be convenient. ly accessible on the line of the expresses. The coins are in parcels of \$30, \$60, and \$150.

At a caucus of the Demogratic members of the Maryland Legislature, held on Tuesday vening, resolutions were adopted asserting the Gen. Cass is the preferred candidate of the Dem ocrats of Maryland for the next Presidency.

35 A Telegraphic despatch from Albany states that a portion of the Whig Members of the Legislature met on Wednesday night and adopted dency-year 50, nay 1.