CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MORNING, JULY 28, 1852.

eral Assembly in the event of the adoption of

Free Suffrage from placing the whole burthen

of taxation on the landed interest? But this is

not half. The Constitution now declares that

the State upon all persons subject to the same.

and then proceeds to specify that "free males

over the age of 21 years, and under the age of

prone to abuse power whenever they possess it.

tution against the adoption of a system of eman-

the question. Give it the power and no one can

influence of sudden excitement or the machina-

ations of selfish and aspiring demagogues. This

matter is too plain to admit of argument. The

most ignorant slave owner in the State can see

give it a moment's reflection. I look with fearful

Governor Reid. It surrenders every thing-eve-

ry protection, so far as the owners of land end slaves are concerned. I would appeal to the

to pause before they rush into the adoption of

a measure, which will be fraught with such ru-

inous consequences to the whole State and es-

pecially to the Eastern and middle sections of

who were led away by the popular cry when

open their eyes to the evils which will flow from

ts adoption. In the County of Caswell (I learn)

that sterling Democrat George Williamson has

taken ground openly against it. In Warren

County WELDON N. EDWARDS, than whom a

more enlightened and patriotic citizen does not

live in any section of the State, has again pro-

claimed his opposition to it. Others are break-

ing ground against the scheme as ruinous and

disastrous. I would submit then, one enquiry

for the consideration of Eastern Democrats, who

are the owners of land and slaves. Would it

not be best to forego the support of Governor

Reid, and secure by defeating his election, the

defeat of FREE SUFFRAGE, by putting down at

the Constitution? If he is elected, and a ma-

slature, have Slave-holders any hope of security? I entreat all conservative Semontals to

ook at this matter and answer to their country!

I know full well that party ties are strong, but

this is a matter that should be disconnected from

all party bias, and should be held up above party.

cipice in this projected reform. Men who here-

have been hurried away by the popular outcry,

and the barriers which have been, for just and

wise ends, thrown around the rights of proper-

equally as fatal to them? I again appeal to

quences of their policy. Let Gor. Reid be elec-

ted, and it ensures the adoption of a measure

which will be frightful in its effects upon the

rights and interests of slave holders? Think

you under such a state of things the local price

of such property will not fall ? Will it not car-

AN EASTERN DEMOCRAT.

ry hundreds from the State? PONDER WELL ON

THE PIERCE DEVELOPMENT AGAIN.

Pierce, but now I would not do it to save his life."

morning by a Whig friend, who was dissatis-

ing back into our ranks the few who, in a mo-

ment of disappointment, had left them, but we

shall be greatly surprised if it does not drive

from the support of the Democratic nominees

it is exceedingly strange that, if he was misre-

making a correction or giving a denial until he

"I had almost made up my mind to rote for

THESE THINGS?

ofore were distinguished for conservative views,

It is evident we are approaching a fearful

jority coinciding with him are sent to the Leg-

once this system of Legislative tampering with

this scheme was first broached, are beginning to

Many intelligent and patriotic Democrats

foreboding upon the disorganizing scheme of

Nor would there be any barrier in the Consti-

Capitation tax shall be enforced throughout

# SEATON GALES. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

7 S2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR \$3 AT THE END OF THE YEAR

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1852. CONCLUDED FROM FOURTH PAGE.] mose a majority of the people of each the Union were to pronounce in favor smending the Constitution of the United ates in a certain particular, how long would before that amendment was obtained ?-I imagine, no longer, said Mr. K. than it nid take to carry the proposed amendment rough the forms required by the Constitution imagine the representatives of the people in ongress would be very apt to obey the wishes the people, and consequently the incipient sald be taken to carry them out, and so would be with our State Constitution, were a viry of the people to declare in favor of aanding it. Leaving the subject of amending State Constitution, Mr. Kerr passed on to dispession of those important national meames the Tariff, Internal Improvements, the ibution of the proceeds of the public lands of the election of President and Vice Presiof the United States. Mr. K. contended at the revenue necessary for the support of leneral Government should be raised by ries on foreign importations-and that in assing those duties, Congress had a right, and mas proper so to arrange them as to afford oidental protection to American industry, and us not only to build up and furnish a home arket for a large portion of our surplus pronetions, but also to render us independent in feture time of the looms and work shops of With respect to Internal improvegrope. With respect to Internal improve-ents by the General Government, Mr. Kerr of that the true Whig doctrine was containin the resolution adopted on that subject by Whiz National Convention-that Congress more obstructions from navigable rivers whensuch improvements are necessary for the mmon defence, or for the protection and facilof commerce with foreign nations or among States-such improvements being in every sance national and general in their charac-In connection with the subject of the pow-Congress under the Constitution, Mr. K. emphatically that the government of the ited States never had been administered acrding to the democratic doctrine as laid down their recent Baltimore Platform, one of the of which declared that Congress had ower to establish a Bank, and no power to a works of Internal Improvement, and Washington, who was President of the ention that framed the Constitution, and of the powers it contained, approved and ed the first bill passed by Congress to estaba Bank-that Mr. Madison, who was also ember of the Convention, and whose authorunquestioned by all parties, approved and second Bank bill passed by Congress hat Mr. Monroe was known to hold the same nion as to the power of Congress, and that eral Jackson whom, it is presumed, the demas will recognize as good authority, expresseknowledged the power of Congress to estab-

a Rank in his veto message returning the passed in 1836, when he said "that if Conhad applied to him he would have furhed a bill to establish a Bank consistent with powers of Congress under the Constitution nd in regard to Internal Improvement, Mr. erson acknowledged the power of Congress this subject by approving and signing the iberland road bill, and the power has been atelly acknowledged since by his succesn approving and signing bills making adconstructing other works of Internal Imthat any democratic President had ever upon the principles of the party as laid n the Baltimore Platform, or had ever out when in office the principles and ines which he professed out of office and his election, and called upon Governor instance a single case or name the who had done so, to which the Governor no reply, nor did he in his speech attempt that the position assumed by Mr. Kerr er, in his general reply, in speaking of Lasted States Bank, and in alluding to what Whigs, in contending that the financial opas of the Government could not be so well eted without a Bank, as with one, went on ify the policy of the democratic party in ng down the Bank and in establishing the sury, that great measure of deliverance, had effected a total separation between emment and the Banks, and been othproductive of so much good to the com-At this point, Mr. Kerr rose, and beglovernor's pardon for interrupting him, ted him state for the information of the whether or not the provisions of the asury law were really carried out, whethnot all connection between the Governand the Banks had ceased, and whether of the duties on imports were really paid and silver as the law required. The aps in some instances the Banks were used collectors as depositories of the public out of that he was not certain, and was ling with his speech without answering aining part of Mr. Kerr's interrogatory, Mr. K. again rose and requested him to explicitly whether or not the duties on imwere paid in gold and silver as the law wired-to which his Excellency made no re-

regard to the Public lands, Mr. Kerr conthat the old States were justly and fairntitled to an equal share according to popuelves or the proceeds of the sales, and at but for the policy pursued by the demo-atic party in the old States, we should long ave had our share, whereby we would en able to pay off our State debt, conot all necessary works of Internal Improveat and establish a permanent system of Comon Schools, for the benefit of all those whose tion in life requires such a system for the cation of themselves or their children. He ternal Improvement and other purposes, while ates, who had borne the brunt of the w days since, when a bill was introduced in House of Representatives by a Northern hig proposing to divide these lands according population among all the States, whereby orth Carolina would have obtained about

is that is opposing your interests, and denying py the same grounds in the mountains that he to you that participation in the public domain had planted himself upon on the sea shore. to which you are so justly entitled, and to procure which your fathers fought, bled and died, while at the same time they are professing to be such dear lovers of the people.

Mr. Kerr concluded by a rapid glance at the history and public services of the gentlemen who have been nominated by their respective parties as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. He showed conclusively that in regard to the great measure of the day which has produced so much excitement and agitation in the public mind, and which resulted in the adoption of that series of measures called the Compromise, the Whigs have a decided advantage in their nominees, for Gen. Scott was known to be an active advocate of those measures while they were pending before Congress, and used his personal nfluence in promoting their passage. General Pierce was not known as their advocate or promoter in any way, and declined altogether befaithful execution; and as regards the Vice ed. British Lion in the face—a son worthy of such a sire, honest, capable and faithful to the Con-R. King of Alabama, a gentleman of great had been a Whig, that in all the vicissitudes of moral worth I admit, but one who as a member | the Whig party, in prosperity and adversity, of Congress has pledged himself to vote for a thro good report and thro evil report he had lived repeal of one of the laws constituting the Com- a firm, unflinching and unwavering member of one of those measures is disturbed, it throws party, and that if it pleased the Almighty to let open again the whole question, and may end in tion of this glorious Union.

Mr. Kerr said emphatically that Mr. Fillmore was his first choice for the Presidency—that he preferred him to all other men-that he thought the nomination due to Mr. F. for his noble defence of the Constitution, for his honest, patrifaithful execution of the laws while in office; friends of his principal competitor had proved too strong for him, and had triumphed in the true patriot, to surrender on the altar of the public good all private preferences, and to unite heartily on the nominee of the Convention, especially when that nominee came to him recommended by so many high qualities as it was known Gen. Scott possessed. Mr. Kerr finally coucluded with a most glowing and eloquent tribute to the character and public services, both military and civil, of the old hero of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, of Cerro Gordo and Mexico. who had never been beaten by the enemies of his country abroad, and whom he hoped would not be beaten by encioies at home.

It is due perhaps to Gov. Reid, to state that in his reply to Mr. Kerr, he stated his positions in the main with franknes, and argued them with considerable force and tact. One exception however must be made, in regard to the construction he placed on that part of General Scott's letter of acceptance, in which he says : "I shall be ready in my connexion with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures same favorable to actual settlers, but consistent nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance." The construction which the Governor placed on this sentence and the inference which he attempted to draw, was, that Gen. Scott was not only opposed to a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, but that he was actually in favor of that most iniquitous Bill called the "Homestead Bill," and the phrase, "consistent nevertheless with a due reuntenable or unsustained. The Governor | gard to the equal rights of the whole American people," meant consistent with the rights only of that class of persons whom the Homestead Bill was intended to benefit. Such a perversion of language and such a forced construction of a plain unequivocal sentence, struck me as a monstrusity almost past belief,

I have thus, Mr. Editor, given you a hasty and I admit a somewhat imperfect sketch of Mr. which he discharges his duty. CALDWELL.

# BURKE COUNTY, JULY 15, 1852.

torial canvass progresses, I take my pen to drop you a "hasty" note. Yesterday the candidates, Gov. Reid and Mr. Kerr, addressed their fellowcitizens of Burke County in this place. Taking into consideration the shortness of the notice given of their intention to speak here, which was only about four days long, and also the busy season with the farmers, the turn out was much larger than we had any reason to expect. Gov. Reid led off and made a speech of two hours length, similar in all respects to the ones that he made in 1848 and 1850, touching upon no new points except the advocacy of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency-a man whom the people did not know was in existence even so short a time ago as in '48 and '50. Well the sum total of his eulogy upon the General was that he is a man against whom the Whigs can say nothing, he could see no reason why Illinois or any and he seemed to congratulate himself upon the fortunate position that the democracy occupy of the shape of public lands given to them for having a standard-bearer who happens to be so nown that, on the one hand, if his distin olytion, and sacrificed so much blood and guished democratic friends cannot say anything and though he spoke for two hours to a people was a candidate for the Presidency. The landers of the presidency of the landers of the landers of the presidency of the landers of aspective in the acquisition of these lands, should denied all participation in these benefits; denied all participation in these benefits; anything against him. He took his old positions upon the Tariff, Public Lands, United the North Carolina and elsewhere in the some the Tariff, Public Lands, United the took his seat, the ladies, a goodly number of whom were present, cheered him on in the source of the took his seat, the ladies, a goodly number of whom were present, cheered him on in the source of the took his seat, the ladies, a goodly number of whom were present, cheered him on in the source of the took his seat, the ladies, a goodly number of whom were present, cheered him on in the source of the sour States steadily opposing it; for, said he, only and turned his attention to State matters. Whilst his good cause by their approving smiles and papers, published in different places—one at his good cause by their approving smiles and papers, published in different places—one at Manchester. It is sis of representation and an alteration of the kin ring as in the days of 1840. mode of distributing the school fund, it was very evident that he was not endeavoring to get

1,000,000 acres, every democratic member in the people here to vote for himself for Governor, Congress from this State, with one exception, but that his effort was to keep them from voting voted against it, while every Whig member voted for it. Thus, you see, said Mr. Kerr, who it competitor would not have the firmness to occu-Well the Governor was not mistaken so far as the first branch of his intentions are concerned, to wit; that he could make no votes for himself, but before Kerr got through with his reply the Governor discovered that upon the second point he had been most awfully mistaken with regard to John Kerr; that he is made of entirely different material to what his Excellency apprehended The Governor finished a speech of two hours with which his democratic friends as a matter of course expressed themselves well pleased, but any man who has the least ability to judge of the secret thoughts of the human breast, was obliged to see from the long, demure faces of his friends, that their honest opinions were that it had been much better for him and his causei! he had not attempted a speech at all.

The Whigs on the other hand were delighted

with his effort and only regret that he will not have time to make a "few more speeches of the same sort," for never was there a more harmless fore his nomination to pledge himself to their | fire poured upon the Whig ranks; nobody killnobody wounded, nobody fainted and won-Presidency, said Mr. Kerr, we have one of North | derful to tell, nobody even scared—during the Carelina's most honored and most cherished whole of the Governor's two hours not a murmur sons, one who is descended from an illustrious of applause was heard, nor the sound of an ensire, who belonged to that nest of revolutionary couraging voice; some went to sleep during the heroes and patriots of Mecklenburg, denomination and others, a good many of them too, lookted by Lord Cornwallis the "Hornet's Nest;" ed as if they would like to be where they could aye, said Mr. Kerr, from one of the Hornets take a good comfortable nap, but their respect who had the courage and boldness to sting the for the Governor of the State induced them to prop up their eye-lids and respectfully and patiently hear him to the end. Mr. Kerr then stitution—one who has been often tried and took the stand, told his fellow-citizens that in never found wanting. Can North Carolinians obedience to a call made by the Whigs of hesitate a moment when such a man is presented | the State he appeared before them as the Whig for their support? No! never-never. On the candidate for Governor, that from the time he other hand, said Mr. Kerr, you have presented had been able to discriminate between the printo you for the Vice Presidency the name of W. ciples of the Whig and Democratic parties he promise measures, whenever an opportunity to the Whig party and on all occasions an humble do so is presented; and we all know whenever advocate of the conservative doctrines of that him die in his senses, that he expected to die as civil war and bloodshed and the final dissold- he had lived, a Whig of the old line, one of the real Henry Clay stamp. I wish you and the "rest of mankind" could have been here to have seen how quick he waked up the sleepers, and revived the listless, and to have heard the applause that made the walls of our noble old otic efforts to save the Union, and to perpetuate timent. A change came over the spirit of the ity of whom will be non-slaveholders. What Senate to the deficiency bill, which now only reits blessings to future generations, and for his dream of all, every face seemed radiant with check will there be? What protection against quires the signature of the President of the Ucheerfulness and pleasant emotions, the Speak- the action of that body on the subject of slave- nited States to become a law .- Republic, 20th. which all the candidates were subjected-he his own noble impulses to his audience, they exercise, or abuse such a power. Men are too had had a fair trial and a friendly one, and the reflected it back by their approving smiles and loud applause to their eloquent standard-bearer, until all appeared animated by an enthusiasm contest. He therefore deemed it the part of a that knew no bounds. Mr. Kerr then discussed the question of State Reform, MAINTAINING THE NEWSPAPERS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM WHEN HE FIRST TOOK THE STUMP INTHE EAST, maintaining that if the people desire a change of their constitution, they have a right to amend it and that the republican way of doing so is by a convention; that they, the people, were satisfied with the constitution as amended in 1835, until Gov. Reid and his friends in 1848, in order to start a hobby upon which to ride into office, attacked the constitution; that this step was prompted not by any love the Governor had for the people, but by a desire for promotion, and he proved that by showing that although the Governor was in the Legislature from 1835 until 1842, a period of seven years, that he never once dreamt of giving the people the power or privilege of voting for Senator. Mr. Kerr expressed himself in favor of the change he said the constitution ought to have been originally so drafted as to have given the people that right and that the question ought to be submitted to them now, and if they desire that or any other change in the constitution, the right and only true republican mode of making the change is by a convention. Mr. Kerr declared nimself, like the Governor, as opposed to a change of the basis and also as to the manner of distributing the school fund. He then took up national politics and he very soon convinced the lemocracy that though they had a candidate for the Presidency for whom Governor Reid could say nothing, that there were some little matters that might be brought up against him-such as refusing to answer Robert G. Scott's letter pledging himself if made President to veto any bill that interferes injuriously with the fugitive slave law; voting against a small appropriation for the improvement of Nags-Head; being supported by such men as John Van Buren, Rantoul, Preston King, and that immaculate abolitionist Benjamin F. Hallet, who goes for abolishing slavery every-where that it exists under God's shi-Kerr's speech, and regret most sincerely that so ter-spirit of the Great Democratic central comfew of the good people of the State, compara- mittee of the Union. Poor Pierce ! what a pity tively, will have an opportunity of hearing him; for him that he has such a prosecutor as John for I think I may say without any disparage- Kerr, and such an advocate as Gov. Reid. After ment to others, that the Whig party have had Mr. oh! I beg his pardon, Gen. Pierce was dead no more bold, eloquent and able expounder of and buried and with him the democratic plattheir doctrines and principles, nor one who form as adopted in Bultimore, Mr. Kerr discusfastens himself more firmly in the affections of sed the Whig platform and the candidates of his party than John Kerr; and whether he is the Whig party, and just here I shall be candid successful in this campaign or not, as the stand- enough to say that there has been some disaffecard bearer of that great party, he will be de- tion among the Whigs in this section because serving of the everlasting gratitude not only of Mr. Fillmore was not nominated, but on yesterthe Whigs of North Carolina, but of the whole day that disaffection took its final and everlastnor, after hesitating a moment, said that Union, for the faithful and fearless manner in ing departure from the confines of Old Burke and to John Kerr the Whig candidate for Governor be all the honor and all the glory. And for the comfort's sake of all democrats who have been counting on Whigs of any kind or shade in Mr. Clingman's District going for Reid for Gov-DEAR SIR :- That you and the readers of your ernor or Pierce for President, let me tell them that aluable Journal may know how the Gubernathey count without their host; that though we may divide among ourselves between two Whigs in our own community, yet when we come to vote between a Whig and a Democrat for President or Governor we will present an undivided front and such a phalanx of determined Whigs as will make the Democracy of North Carolina faint at the onset as did their candidate for President on the plains of Mexico. I cannot have the vanity to attempt to give you an account of Mr. Kerr's eulogy upon Scott and Graham ; to know what it was you ought to have heard it; suffice it to say that its effect was tremendous and all that even he could have desired. Many, many

> long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether for Scott and Graham. was interrupted by frequent bursts of applause

men who have up to this time been hesitating,

wavering and halting, now come out openly

and say they can doubt no longer, and let others

do as they may, for themselves they will give a

Mr. Gales :- I know you did to the South? Gen. Pierce's language was, in substance and subjects of National Politics, but there are questions connected with the welfare and honor of the State of North Carolina which should not be mixed up with the partizan conflicts of the day. One of these, is the subject of FREE SUF-FRAGE-a measure which strikes at the very foundation of our system of Government, and if adopted, will bring upon us a train of evils, the end of which no man can foresee. It has been contended by Gov. Reid and the Raleigh Organ of the Democratic Party, to which I belong, that the establishment of the White Basis will be endangering the rights and interests of the slave holders of the State, and will inevitably bring upon us the domestic agitation of the slavery question. But I submit, that it is plain, bound by the law, and fulfil it?" the adoption of Gov. Reid's Free Suffrage will produce the same fearful consequences. I would anneal to the slave holders of the State to look at this subject, and consider it calmly, and not suffer themselves to be humbugged by the outerv of "equal rights" which has been raised for party purposes. I am attached to my Party, but I love every section, and the prosperity of my State much more than I do that Party. Let the slave-holders look this subject in the face, and see the disastrous episequences to which every man who now votes in the House of Commons is permitted to vote in the Senate-what follows? Is not the protection to property at once broken down? It should be the object of all Governments to protect property as well as persons-and not to give the one unchecked control over the other. That protection is afforded now, under our present form of Government. But every man knows that a large maority of the voters in the Commons in each County in the State are non slave-holders, and non land owners. What is to prevent the Gen-

> CONGRESS. Yesterday, after the usual morning business

swered .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

and under the age of fifty shall be subject to cap- | ecutive business. itation tax and none others." By this clause, The House of Representatives passed the Sena slave cannot be taxed higher than a free per- ate bill authorizing the Mayor and Common son. If Free Superage is adopted, what is to Council of Chicago, Illinois, to excavate a porprevent the Legislature free green for the Massen of the public reservoir at that place, same process) this clause of the Capstration, with a view to the improvement of the navigaand taking to itself the power to tax slave prop- tion of the Chicago river. They also passed erty ad libitum? Both branches of the Legis- the Indian Appropriation bill, and receded from Court House ring at the conclusion of that sen- lature will have the same constituency, a major- their non-concurrence in an amendment of the

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 18th. cipation dangerous to the rights of the slave owner. Whether the Legislature would be adjournment of the Georgia Constitutional U rash enough to venture such a measure is not nion Convention, after having been in session two days. Anything but union and harmony tell what it might not be induced to do under the characterised the deliberations of this political body. It was found impossible to make any united nomination, or come to any general or satisfactory agreement. The Convention broke the bearing of the whole scheme, if he will but entirely—in other words, "vamosed."

numbering in all, in the convention, from forty to fifty, fraternized and nominated Daniel Web ster for the Presidency, and Mr. Charles G. Jenkins, of Georgia, for Vice President.

Cherokee county, They went to work and nominated what they call a Pierce and King ticket. and what is remarkable, those who participated in this nomination were most of them among the really ultra Whigs of Georgia. The friends of Mr. Cobb, it is said, are much

### RUMORED DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY WITH ENGLAND.

BOSTON, July 18. Rumors have been affoat for the last twenty four hours of a serious difficulty having arisen between the British and American Governments growing out of the seizure of an American fishng vessel at the Magdalen Islands, and her subequest recapture by the American fishermen. A special messenger arrived here vesterday from Franklin, New Hampshire, (where Mr Webster is at present,) and left again for Washington, with despatches for the Government. The trouble is said to be of a most serious na-

Mr. Webster's statement regarding the Fisheries.

Boston, July 99. The Courier of this morning publishes an official document from Mr. Webster regarding the American Fisheries. He says that the measures taken by the British Government in regard to the question will cause a loss to the United States of these valuable fisheries, and a ocracy? Is this conservative? What right have | will give rise to constant collisions of an unpleasthe friends of Governor Reid to denounce under ant and exciting character, and inevitably ensuch circumstances the White Basis principle danger the amicable relations of the two counas unjust and ruinous? Will Eastern men dis- tries. Thewhole subject will engage the immecard and repudiate one evil to embrace another diate attention of the Government.

my Democratic friends to reflect on the conse- HORRIBLE MURDER AT RICHMOND, VA RICHMOND, Va., July 19 .- A most horrible and atrocious murder was committed in this city this morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock. The bodies of Joseph Winston and his wife Virginia, and their infant daughter, five months old, were found in their bed horribly gashed about their heads and breasts, apparently by an axe or hatchet, by some unknown fiends. Mrs. Winston and her daughter died soon after being discovered, from the effects of their wounds, and Mr. Winston's life is despaired of, his injuries being of a dreadful character, rendering recove-

Such was the remark made to us on yesterday Two negroes, man and wife, the property of Mr. Winston, have been arrested and committed fied with Gen. Scott's nomination, and who had to prison on suspicion of being the perpetrators of the diabolical outrage. just read "the Pierce Development." This development will not only have the effect of bring-

WASHINGTON RUMORS. Washington, July 20 .- The Telegraph, of this city, states that Judge Chambers, of Md., demany a Southern Democrat. It must be borne clines the appointment of Secretary of the Na-Pierce were made on the 2nd of January; and Hon. John. P. Kennedy.

> on as his successor is named. Judge Conklin, of New York, has been ap- at 6 P. M., of the same days. pointed Minister to Mexico, vice Hon. Robert P.

however reluctantly, fulfil it. When it is re- Banks, Dec'd, membered with what difficulty and at what enormous expense the Fugitive Slave law has been executed at the North, can any man doubt the effect of this language, uttered by such a man in the presence of such a people? What would be thought of a Judge who, in charging a jury in relation to a law which he knew was obnexious and offensive to them, should say, this law is opposed to humanity, opposed to moral right, and I have a most revolting feeling text books accompanied by rigid daily examinawhenever I see it executed; but you must be such a Judge soon be stripped of his ermine and driven from his high station? Gen. Pierce's opinions in January of the present year were, at their homes. An hour and a half a day is devoof that time, of comparatively little importance. He was an obscure man, holding forth in an reports, giving the average of class and conduct obscure corner of the Republic. But now the marks, will be sent to parents or guardians. matter is presented in a very different point of strength, his party friends have dragged him out of the granite clefts of New Hampshire, and made him a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; and his opinions of matters in general, and especially in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, have become of vast impor-tance to the country. If he shall be elected President, the South must look to him for the execution of the Fugitive Slave law; and, we ask, with what grace would he send troops to aid his marshals in the execution of a law which he has publicly pronounced to be most revolting to his feelings, "opposed to humanity," and "opposed to moral right?" With what conscience can he cause to be arrested, imprisoned, aye, if necessary, shot down, men who re- other Professors. sist a law which he denounces as most revolting to his feelings, as opposed to humanity and to

moral right? We wish these questions an-

45-and all slaves over the age of twelve years | the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Ex-

We have accounts here of the action and final up at wide variance. The Scott men withdrew

The friends of Messrs. Webster and Fillmore

chagrined at the result and quasi distrustful .-The Convention, or several segments of the Convention, adjourned sine die.

ry almost impossible.

"FUSS AND FEATHERS."-A couple of "colored gemmen were overheard discussing politics, in cabin passengers, (including meals and lodging on Broadway this morning. One says to the oth- board,) \$4 50. discussing the question of constitutional reform the waying of their handkerchiefs, whilst the Concord and the other at Manchester. It is er, "What makes 'em call General Scott Ole particularly with regard to a change of the ba- sturdy yeomanry of the County made the wel- true, that the Manchester paper reports Gen. Fuss and Feathers?" "Why, Lor, Sam, don't Pierce as having said, in connection with the you know? It's case he's fuss in war, fuss in Fugitive Slave law, "Our fathers made the peace, and fuss in de hearts ob de country peocompact and we must fulfil it." But, taking ple!"—N. Y. Mirror.

At Roseville Cottage, Madison Co., Va. of apoplexy, on the 14th inst., Joel Banks, Esq. 70 effect, this: Our fathers made a compact re- the 70th year of his age leaving many relative volting to humanity and "opposed to moral and friends to mourn their irreparable loss - right;" but the compact is made, and we must, Mr. B. was the only brother of the Hon. Lynn

Standard and Star please copy.

## Southern Female Institute.

FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA. THE next Session of this institution will open on the 1st Monday in October, and close on the st day of July, 1853.

There are two classes, the Junior and Senior .-The mode of instruction is by daily lectures, and

The Young Ladies are required to be present only during the lecture hours of the Class to which they may belong. Their recitations are prepared ted by each Professor to each class. Quarterly

The trustees of the Institute have prevailed on view. Relying upon his obscurity for his many of the most respectable private families in the town to receive young ladies as boarders; thus enabling parents to subject 'their daughters to whatever social and religious influences they may prefer; and at the same time to avoid the evils necessarily attendant upon large Boarding Establish-

> FACULTY. -Professor of Moral and Mental

Philosophy and History. D. Lee Powell, Professor of Mathematics. Guillaume R. De Binzie, Professor of Languages -Latin, French, Italian and Spanish. Robert J. Morrison, Professor of Natural Philos-

ophy and Chemistry.
Until an appointment is made to the vacant Chair, the duties thereof will be discharged by the

Board for 10 mos. (exclusive of washing) \$150 00 Professor's fees, for entire Academic course per session 10 mos., half payable 1st Oc-

tober, the remainder 1st March, No deductions made except in cases of protracted

This valuable branch is taught at Instructors own charges-Messrs, Nax, Kehr and Adams, Instructors. For further information, address DR. BEVERLY R. WELLFORD.

President of Board of Trustees, Frederickburg, Va. (til Oct. 1st.) ■ EDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND VA. -The teenth annual course of Lectures in this Institu-

and continue until the ensuing March. R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia

tion will commence on Monday, the 11th of October

S. Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. Chas Bell Gibson M. D., Professor of Surgery

and Surgical Anatomy. Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy David H. Tucker, M. D., Professor of the Theory

and Practice of Medicine. A. E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy The study of Practical anatomy may be prosecu-

ed with the most ample facilities, and at inconsiderable expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary, and Richmond Alms House. The lege, and subject to the entire control of the Faculgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clini-The friends of Howell Cobb were mostly from formed in presence of the class: and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, dia-

gnosis and treatment of disease. EXPENSES-Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors fees (aggregate) \$105; Demonstrator's fee, \$10;

Graduation, fee \$25. The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually \$3 to 3 50 per week. The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be

S. MAUPIN, M. D.

July 22, 1852.

### Valuable Property--the Reed Gold Mine for Sale. Y virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by

A. Hartsell and Timothy Reed, for purposes therein specified, I will sell at public Auction on the premises, on Tuesday, the 12th day of October next, that very valuable Tract of Land known spectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this as the REED GOLD MINE, lying in Cabarrus | the 24th day of January, 1851. ounty, N. C., on the waters of Meadow Creek, aout 14 miles South-east of Concord. This Mine was one of the first discovered in the United States and has never ceased to yield the greatest abundance of vein ores-turning out from 50 cents to \$100 per bushel; whilst large quantities of deposite gold ave always been found on the surface and along the water course. The tract contains 745 acres, with veins of Gold and other ores passing through all parts of it. No doubt exists as to the richness of the original on file in this office. Given under my the ores; and the immense value of the mine; and hand, this 81st day of December, 1851. complete interuption of the extensive busines nothing but capital is needed to make it the best ty are about to be broken down. Is this Dem- in them now carried on by New England. This property in the country. Capitalists are earnestly equested to examine it.

The title is undoubted : and the sale will certainly take place. Terms 12 months' credit with inter-

Messrs. Hartsell and Reed will show the Mine to | Senate : persons wishing to purchase. For further particuars, enquire of Rufus Rarringer, Esq., at Concord.
THOMAS J. SHINN, Trustee.

Piney Point Line to Baltimore. WICE WEEKLY BETWEEN PE-tersburg and Baltimore—Fare \$5 aly.—The public are hereby informed

that the comfortable and commodious low pressure Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Charles E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged, and im- be affixed. proved in every respect with Staterooms for those who prefer being retired, is now on the route bebetween Petersburg and Baltimore. Passengers by this agreeable and economical line, will leave Petersburg by the morning train, on Mondays and Wednesdays, at 41 A. M. and reach Baltimore on the following mornings in time to proceed with the early trains of those days to Philadelphia, or by the splendid new Steamer General McDonald, via French Town and New Castle, at the rate of \$2 50 from Baltimore to Philadelphia for first class passengers, and \$1 50 for second class passengers. making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia only \$7 50 for first class and \$6 50 for second class passengers, (meals on board of the Main mind that the remarks attributed to Gen. | vv. and that it will probably be offered to the ryland for the 2nd class passengers inclusive.) Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the after-It also says that Abbott Lawrence has posi- noons of Tuesday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., and During the whole of Mr. Kerr's speech he presented, he or his friends never thought of tively resigned the mission to England, and will connect at the Creek on Wednesday and Friday succeeding with the train which arrives in Petersburg

Fare in either direction, \$5, (state rooms and meals or cabin passengers, extra,) except in the case of Ladies and families, who will have the privilege of state rooms free of charge. Forward For further particulars or through Tickets ap-

ply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg R. R. Co., in Petersburg.
THOS. DODAMEAD, Sup't.

Prof. Morgan's Female Seminary THE 8th year will open on the 1st of Se

long practiced in the training of youth. It was manifest to every observer, that the young Ladies of the graduating Class were of a high order of mind, well instructed.

Their polish of manner and evident thorough ness in the several studies, their command language and freedom in composition, and their skill and taste in the ornamental branches, could not but be the result of a well devised System, rigidly pursued and successfully applied.

REV. A. BAKER. REW D. A. PENICK, Examiners. REV. P. T. PENICK, Salisbury, July 19th, 1852.

## The Husketh Heirs.

BOUT thirty-five years ago, Nathaniel Hunketh, (a one armed man) removed from the unty of Granville, North Carolina, to the county of Logan, Kentucky, where he died, leaving only one child, whose name was Isham Husketh. Isham afterwards became a Lunatic, and died in the Asylum at Lexington, Kentucky, leaving an estate of about \$5000, which passed from the bands of his Committee into the hands of his Administrator. Isham left no heirs nearer than first cousins. At

the instance of some of said heirs in North Carolina and Tennessee, as an attorney, I instituted suit and obtained a decree in the Circuit Court for Simpson county, to distribute the estate. Some of the heirs have received their portions. The following persons, who are proven to be heirs, have not applied for their portions, viz: Lewis H. Kittle, Isham M. Kittle, Prudence H. Kittle, Nancy Carroll, William Husketh, Jesse Husketh, and Thomas Husketh. Now, unless the above named persons shall apply for their respective portions. on or before the first of September next, their portions will be decreed to the other heirs who have applied for and received their portions.

Any of the above persons applying for their portions, must identify themselves as the same persons named in the decree; and to enable them to do so in a legal manner, either myself, or P. H. Boisseau, Clerk of the Simpson Circuit Court, (Kentucky,) will give the necessary informati upon application. Mr. Boisseau has acted as agent for the others who have drawn their portions, and indeed in procuring the decree. I take this method to notify the heirs with the

assent of the Judge of the Court, having been successful in finding out a portion of the heirs in Tennessee, by similar publications in the Nash-J. C. WILKINS. ville papers. BOWLING GREEN, Warren County, Kentucky.

June 30th, 1852. [Pr. Adv. \$7.] 53-6w A PROCLAMATION

# By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act: -AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty :-Therefore.

SEG. 2. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of Novem-Infirmary under the same roof with the Col- ber, A D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "possessed of a freehold within the same ty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Sur- district of fifty acres of land for six months next cical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinibefore and at the day of election," so that the said cal instruction. Many Surgical Operations are per- clause of said section shall read as follows: 'All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina. at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State; and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General

Assembly.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HULL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina. so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by the two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, it will be then submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Procamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reib, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunte set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thir-SEAL ty first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Indepen-

DAVID S. REID By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.
Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up n the Court Houses of their respective Counties.

wtlA 3

NOTICE. THE candidates for Wake County will meet and address their fellow-citizens at Saturday. do Franklin's, Monday, Upchurch's, Wednesday, DuPree's de Thursday. Friday, 23rd. Banks'. do 24th. Saturday, Busbees' 26th. Monday, do Dunnsville, Tuesday. 27th. Forestville. do Wednesday, Rolesville, do 28th do 29th. Hortons'. Thursday, 30th Hoods'. Friday, Wakefield. 81st. Saturday do Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named for persons to pay their taxes. WM. H. HIGH, Sheriff.

VERY TIPLITIV DALINA