

The Raleigh Register

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CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1852.

NO. 8.

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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OF THE YEAR.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1852.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of this body increase in interest as the session advances. On Tuesday, the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, after being amended so as to fix its eastern terminus at or near Beaufort Harbor, passed its second reading by the casting vote of the Speaker. In this, the Western members acted with great liberality. The vote, it will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of that day, stood 55 to 55; and when the Speaker, with that promptness and decision, characteristic of him, voted for the bill and announced its passage, a burst of applause succeeded from every part of the Hall. The Speaker's mantle, however, soon restored order. This bill makes no actual appropriation from the State Treasury; and the work is, on all hands, regarded as one which should be executed with as little delay as possible. If there is to be delay, the fault should not be permitted to rest upon this Legislature. Let the charter be given; and with the people let the responsibility for this great work of securing, in part, the commercial independence, and elevating the character of North Carolina, rest. We presume if this bill should pass, a charter, as liberal in its provisions, will be granted for an extension of the N. C. Road to the Tennessee line.

It will be seen that the Free Suffrage bill also passed its third reading in the House, on Tuesday, by a vote of 84 to 25—four more than the Constitutional majority. It now goes to the Senate.

Gen. Saunders, on the same day, introduced a series of resolutions in relation to Nag's Head and the distribution of the Public Lands, which will be found in the proper column. They fully come up to the exigencies of the times and proclaim the just rights of North Carolina, and if the Democratic party would meet us half way on this important subject, we might hope to accomplish not only the appropriation for Nag's Head, but for a number of other important objects, as well as secure a just and equitable portion of the Public Lands for all of the old States.

The only matter of special interest in the proceedings of Wednesday, was the vote for Senator. It will be seen that three trials were made without success. 164 votes were cast each time, and 83 were necessary to elect a Senator.

Many things have contributed to this result in our city, but perhaps none more noticeably than the firm and strong grounds taken by the present Administration against Spanish outrages, (meaning the indignation of the Filibusters.) British aggressions on this Continent and other national questions. That "rich Irish brig" who is now sitting in the German Hotel, and who is also a member of the "Democratic" still persist in the determination not to vote for Mr. Dobbin. Mr. Dobbin's friends will hardly fail him in any contingency. Gen. Saunders says he will vote for no man, who does not endorse the Resolutions introduced by himself; and as those Resolutions embody, according to our way of thinking, sound Whig sentiment, and as Mr. Dobbin is known to be a great stickler to party tenets, and, moreover, had a prominent agency in the preparation of the Baltimore Platform, Gen. S. will hardly vote for Mr. D., &c., &c., meaning to intimate, by this shower of *ceteras*, that "there are more things," probably, involved in the present scheme of the "faithful," than are dreamt of by the uninitiated!

Thus goes the fight. The dust of the battle obscures the relative positions of the combatants and the precise state of the conflict. It will only clear away, when the scuffling ceases.

The Senate has been principally engaged, as our Reports will fully show, since our last issue, in the consideration of Bank Bills, a number of which are likely to pass both Houses. We are pleased to see that there is a great demand for Banking capital in the State, as it bespeaks an enterprise on the part of the people; but it is to be hoped that the Legislature will be duly cautious, that the system may not be carried to excess.

Both Houses adjourned over Thursday—Thanksgiving Day.

The ceremony of presenting a flag by a delegation of citizens of North Carolina to the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, as an acknowledgment of the compliment paid to their State by the Company, in naming their splendid new boat the "North Carolina" after it, took place on Thursday last, on board the North Carolina, at Norfolk, in presence of a large number of citizens of that place and Portsmouth.

The presentation address was delivered by David A. Barnes, Esq., of Northampton, in a graceful and eloquent style. Moore N. Falls, Esq., the President of the Company, acknowledged the reception of the magnificent present on behalf of the Company, in handsome and appropriate terms.

Correction.—In the Report of the President, Maj. W. W. Vass, on the operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, from Nov. 1, 1850 up to Oct. 1, 1851, which appears in another column, as printed in pamphlet form for the General Assembly, an error occurs upon the 4th page, to which we are requested to direct attention. The amount due from certain Agents of the Road is stated to be \$26,698. It should read \$266 08.

THE LATE ELECTION—DUTY OF THE WHIGS.

The "National Intelligencer" of the 20th inst., contains an able article upon the "late National Election," entering into an examination of some of the causes which brought about the defeat of Gen. Scott and the Whig party, and of certain incidents connected with that result.

It shows, in the first place, by the following table, that a variation of less than one vote in every hundred in the States enumerated—estimating the aggregate number of voters at 3,500,000—would have been sufficient to have changed the result.

States.	Change required.	No. of Electors
New York,	13,000	35
Virginia,	6,500	15
Massachusetts,	4,000	7
New Jersey,	4,000	7
Maryland,	2,500	6
Connecticut,	1,500	6
Iowa,	1,500	4
Louisiana,	750	6
Florida,	750	3
Rhode Island,	600	4
North Carolina,	350	10
Delaware,	15	2
	34,455	108

Scott received the votes of four States, the aggregate Electoral vote of which numbers forty-two electors. By a change of the number of votes which are above estimated as forming one-half of the majority in the twelve States enumerated, deducting them from the tally of Gen. Pierce and adding them to that of Gen. Scott, the Electoral votes of those States, one hundred and eight in number, would (added to the forty-two Scott electors chosen) make the Electoral votes for Gen. Scott one hundred and fifty; and had the votes in those States been so varied—would have secured his election to the office of President.

The influences which secured the votes of those States for Pierce are apparent to every man, who at all observed the progress of the campaign and marked its issue. Not an *ism* that ever disgraced the country—not a faction that ever raised its "Hydra head" in the land, but were united under the banner of the "Spoils."

At that talismanic word, they came, from the pulpit of the city, the dens of vice, from the recesses where intrigue and corruption were carried on, and from the poor houses and hospitals—men in high and low estate—who aspired for exalted stations and those who were content to feed upon the offal, that others might reject. It is not only confessed, but boastfully avowed, that the heavy locomotive vote in the city of New York—a vote which determined that of the entire State—was altogether attributable to the accession to it of the Filibusters, the German theorists, the Kosuth Revolutionists, and the whole host of demagogues to the public peace and public morals, which abound in the dense population of that commercial emporium. Speaking of the result in the city, the "New York Sun," issued the day after the Election, said:

"Many things have contributed to this result in our city, but perhaps none more noticeably than the firm and strong grounds taken by the present Administration against Spanish outrages, (meaning the indignation of the Filibusters.) British aggressions on this Continent and other national questions. That 'rich Irish brig' who is now sitting in the German Hotel, and who is also a member of the 'Democratic' still persist in the determination not to vote for Mr. Dobbin. Mr. Dobbin's friends will hardly fail him in any contingency. Gen. Saunders says he will vote for no man, who does not endorse the Resolutions introduced by himself; and as those Resolutions embody, according to our way of thinking, sound Whig sentiment, and as Mr. Dobbin is known to be a great stickler to party tenets, and, moreover, had a prominent agency in the preparation of the Baltimore Platform, Gen. S. will hardly vote for Mr. D., &c., &c., meaning to intimate, by this shower of *ceteras*, that 'there are more things,' probably, involved in the present scheme of the 'faithful,' than are dreamt of by the uninitiated!"

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The "Intelligencer" remarks that its principal consolation under such defeat, and in view of the expectations that are indulged of the incoming Administration, is based upon the conservative principles of the Senate. Upon these, though there is in the other House, it relies, for the repression of wild innovations upon the established policy of this Government, and especially for the prevention of all rash attempts, in regard to our foreign relations, to put the Government upon the course of new and dangerous experiments with which the country has been threatened, during the late canvass, by some of the orators of the Democracy. We fear that this is but unsubstantial consolation. The poison seems to have worked its way as well into the Senate chamber, as into the feeling and actions of politicians elsewhere.

The "Intelligencer" finally remarks, and we commend the spirit which breathes through what it says to the attention of every Whig, who, in a moment of despondency, may feel disposed to relax his labors or abate his interest in the cause,—that as for the Whigs laying down their arms and abandoning it, because of its having met with a casual check, as some have proposed, it is not for a moment to be thought of. They have lost an election, it is true, which they ought to have gained. But they have a country left for them to serve, and to save from the evils of foreign influence, already employed in corroding the cement which holds this Government together. They still are

bound by every consideration of duty to themselves, their families, to their country, and its institutions, from which the defeat in an election cannot discharge them, to stand by their principles, betide what may. This is a moral as well as political duty, which no good citizen can cast off at pleasure, and least of all can any real Whig.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

THURSDAY LAST was duly observed in this City, and elsewhere throughout the State and Union, we presume, in pursuance of the Proclamations of the respective Governors of the States, as a day of Thanksgiving to ALMIGHTY God, for his numberless blessings and mercies. There is an eminent propriety in the institution of this Ceremonial occasion, which no man be Christian or Infidel, can fail to acknowledge; and, certainly, it is one of the most beautiful and sublime moral spectacles of a whole Nation, as if pervaded by a common feeling and actuated by a similar sense of obligation, uniting in a general ascription of Praise to the Author of all Good.

The occasion and season are peculiarly calculated to arouse the sensibility of every one whose heart is at all open to the impressions excited by the contemplation of that contrast, which the world every day presents—of want and plenty on the one hand, with plenty and affluence, on the other. And we take occasion, in this connection, to copy from a late number of the "National Intelligencer," the following eloquent appeal in behalf of the Poor, as applicable, in many particulars, to this City as to that from which it comes:

WINTER IS COMING!

Over the hills, and through the valleys, and along the river's broad expanse, the winds come morning and evening, and sweeping; and our wide streets, and wider avenues, and "desirable building lots" for houses that are as yet but "castles in the air," present but few obstacles to their rude approach, which shrunken leaves swirl high above, and send and dust assail the vision of the uncomfortable pedestrian.

Washington is a bleak city in this chilly season of the year. The winds play with a relentless mercurial among our houses, menacing the well defended mansions of those who live in ease, and undisturbedly invading the work of misery. We are too far north to desert to the mild savannahs, and too far south to enjoy the ample preparations that are made for winter's coming, by the thrifty people of the city North. There is comfort, and joy, and contentment in many a home amongst us, but there is also privation, and sorrow, and anguish. Want and suffering must exist wherever impudence and crime are found, and he who has no benefactions to bestow upon the frail and erring will find but few opportunities for the indulgence of the benevolent feeling of his nature.

We perceive that some of those who are happily blessed with abundance are availing to a consciousness of their duty toward the poor and destitute. From the houses of comfort and luxury in this metropolis may well be spared a sufficiency of the necessities of life to preserve from hunger and to protect from the freezing winds the helpless offspring of the improvident poor. How eloquent the task, and how soon it may be accomplished!

The confessions of pity, of charity and love, dwell in the breasts of thousands of our people, and often move to deep commiseration and sympathetic tears; but we do not appeal to this sentimentality, however exquisite and however honorable to our nature. Our appeal is to the common sense, the conscience, and the active energies of every man and woman who would perform one of the most solemn duties imposed upon us by Him who has said, "The poor ye shall have always with you." Let us not forget this duty, and let not each wait for his neighbor to begin a work so necessary and so imperfectly answered. Let us all act, and act in unison, and upon a system that will alike prevent imposture and guarantee prompt and sufficient relief to all whom Providence has for wise purposes committed to our protecting care.

We cannot limit to our readers some plans of action, but this will prove the least troubling some part of the duty before us. Let the will be established—If we can but succeed in arousing the public attention and inducing the resolve to act, the way will readily be opened.

The Georgia Citizen thinks "that if President Pierce means to satisfy every portion of the incongruous party that has placed him in power, his cabinet will be something like the following:

For Secretary of State, P. Soule, Louisiana, *Red Republican*.
For Secretary of War, R. Barnwell Rhett, South Carolina, *Disunionist*.
For Secretary of the Navy, S. A. Douglas, Illinois, *Filibuster*.
For Secretary of the Interior, H. Cobb, of Georgia, *Union Dem.*
For Postmaster General, J. W. Forney, Pennsylvania, *Unioner*.
For Attorney General, John Van Buren, of New York, *Free Soil Dem.*

LATER FROM HAVANA.
NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The steamer Crescent City arrived at 4 o'clock this morning from Havana, which port she left on the 17th. She reached Havana on the evening of the 16th, and, after lying out of Moro Castle during the night, she proceeded to her wharf on the morning of the 17th, and landed her passengers and mails. No objection was made on the part of the authorities to this procedure; but during the day an official order was sent from the Captain-General to Captain Davenport, notifying him that the Crescent City would not again be permitted to come to her wharf if Purser Smith was retained on board. To this Captain Davenport replied that Purser Smith would be on board the Crescent City on her next trip, and that he would land her passengers and mails, and hold the Spanish Government responsible for whatever consequences might ensue. Purser Smith was not permitted to land; but the other officers of the boat, and the passengers who came on shore, were treated with the utmost courtesy by the Cubans.

The Crescent City sailed in the evening, leaving the difficulty still unsettled.

The "Carolina Republican" of the 19th inst., which has been handed to us by a friend, contains a very ungenerous attack upon Messrs. Caldwell and Lander, two of the gentlemen representing the counties of Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba, for their course on the bill to change the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Gaston. The article (to say nothing of its execrable grammar) seems to have been penned with the bitterness and malignity of a revenge, which seeks to gratify its malice by distorting and perverting the facts in the case. We quote a paragraph:

"James Caldwell and Wm. Lander made sorts of equivocal speeches, which would do about as well for one side as the other, 'damning the bill with faint praise,' yet ingloriously shirking the responsibility and refusing to meet the question in a manly manner one way or the other."

The facts are simply these: Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Lander, in their speech, line between the counties of Lincoln and Gaston, which was afterwards amended by adopting the substitute offered by Mr. Wheeler. When the bill was on its second reading, Messrs. Caldwell and Lander made a full and fair statement of the facts in regard to it, both as respects the conveniences and inconveniences of the persons interested, and as respects the wishes of the people of the two counties of Lincoln and Gaston, as far as they could do so. They stated also the embarrassments of their position as representatives of the two counties having conflicting views upon the question; but they nevertheless gave the House the facts to enable it to act understandingly. There can be no question, in a candid mind, of the fact, that Messrs. Caldwell and Lander have acted, on this question, as faithful representatives of the counties of Lincoln and Gaston. But the "Republican" says that Col. Wheeler gave the bill a hearty support; and he is reported to have said that "his colleagues" had indulged in such praise of it that he feared it would be lost. The "Republican" has not the candor or fairness to quote Mr. Caldwell's reply to this remark, though it is pleased to consider it a very significant fact that no reply was made to the pleasantry of Mr. Collins, to which no one was expected to reply. Mr. Caldwell replied to Mr. Wheeler, by saying that that gentleman, in his advocacy of the bill, "had only repeated the arguments previously offered by him," and the facts sustained the assertion. This opinion, then, on the part of the "Republican," is a significant fact to prove that that print is endeavoring to prejudice the minds of its readers against these gentlemen, and that it is not very scrupulous about the means.

The "Republican's" low slang, in reference to Mr. Caldwell, will not injure that gentleman, we presume. He is faithfully attending to the interests of his constituents, and they will know how to appreciate his services.

Our reporter informs us that Mr. Wheeler says that he did not use the word "colleagues," but the singular "colleague"—that his intention was to refer to his "colleague" farthest from him, Mr. Caldwell, and not to Mr. Lander.

Now that Gen. Pierce has been elected President of the United States, we hope he will safely guide the ship of State for the next four years. But of this we have serious forebodings. Much depends on the Cabinet he will choose. Of the strength of his mind, and the energy of his will, we have a poor opinion. We fear he will be influenced by the men whom he will call around him. Hence, as we said above, much, in fact, all, depends on his Cabinet. If Douglass be the Premier, and such as he be the advisers of Mr. Pierce, we may look for the worst from intervention in affairs of Foreign Nations. In view of these things, it is the duty of the Whig party, throughout the whole country, to array their forces for the contest, and prepare to save this country, as they have frequently done heretofore, from locofoco misrule. The Whig party, to-day, we believe, is as strong as it has ever been, and when the occasion offers, it will show to those who are exulting over its downfall, that it is but slumbering, to arouse itself at some future day to renewed and increased vitality.

THE EMPIRE OF FRANCE.
The steamer Hermann, from Southampton, arrived at New York on Wednesday night—her dates from London are to the 10th inst.

The principal item of news is the passage of a decree by the Senate of France for the re-establishment of the French Empire, an event for which the readers of our paper have been fully prepared by the information laid before them, from time to time, of the indications of the times.

The title bestowed on the late Prince President is that of Napoleon III. The Empire is to be hereditary with him and his issue, and if he have no issue, he may adopt an heir of the Bonaparte family, none of whom are to be permitted to marry without the consent of the Emperor.

The people are to go through the ceremony of voting *yes* or *no* upon the decree on the 21st and 22nd, and the Legislative Corps is convoked for the 25th. The Constitution of 1852 is to be maintained.

The Liverpool cotton market was much depressed, with a further slight decline in the price of most descriptions. Breadstuffs were active, without change in price.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.
WALTON, Nov. 10, 1852.
A splendid three-deck ship, of about 13000 tons, owned by James Hovey, Isaac Reed, G. D. Smouse, John Sides, John H. Kennedy, George W. Robinson, her master, and Augustus Welt, her master builder, was launched in this town to-day. The ship is called EDWARD STANLEY, in honor of that glorious Whig of the old North State, who is well remembered by the men of the North, who feel proud that they have a ship worthy of such a man, and a name worthy of such a ship.

May the ship prove as servicable and profitable to her owners, as he whose name she bears has to his country.

W. S. C.

RAIL ROAD SPARKS AND DAMAGED PROPERTY.

The Editor of the "Wilmington Herald," who says as many good things as any one else with in the range of our knowledge, thus humorously hits off a recent scene in the Senate, which afforded as much amusement here, as it has evidently afforded our friend Burn:

"Mr. Brogden lives in Wayne and represents that county in the Senate of North Carolina. Mr. Brogden, therefore, lives in the neighborhood of the track of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, which passes thro' that region of country, and is said to have enriched and rendered valuable certain portions thereof. Mr. Brogden knows that sparks and locomotives go together, and that the former sometimes set fire to the adjacent houses, pine straw, fences and houses, contrary to every precaution of flight, by means whereof damage is incurred and needless and irreparable suffering is endured. Mr. Brogden thinks, and we agree, that for every wrong there should be a remedy, as for every disease a patent medicine warranted to cure."

And he wishes to carry out "Walter's" beautiful law of compensation, which assures us that we never gain any thing without losing something, and never lose any thing without gaining something. A universal quid pro quo as it were. As thus: a young (or middle-aged) man backs up to a pretty girl and proposes matrimony, but she begs him not, she shows him love and time, but he finds out, very shortly, that he has made "a lucky escape" which is clear gain. Or, a person with a raging tooth has it "out," thereby losing his molar and dollar, but gaining the liberty to masticate (these illustrations being as plain as the clock face in the tower of the Episcopal Church, or, as the Editor of the Journal, "To come back, Mr. Brogden perceiving the great damage done by the careless locomotives in spreading conflagration and disaster by means of the reckless sparks which they vomit forth in their headlong career, and naturally wishing to show his love and time, he finds out, very shortly, that he has made "a lucky escape" which is clear gain. 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