



Our are the plans of fair delightful peace,
Gawrard by party rage to live like brothers

RALEIGH, N. C.
Saturday, Dec. 6, 1851.

KOSSUTH ARRIVED.
By a Telegraphic Dispatch, we learn that the Hungarian Patriot and Orator arrived in New York last evening. (Thursday.)

THE MESSAGE.
We have the pleasure of laying before our readers, to-day, the greater part of the President's Message—and a noble document it is.

We may say of it, however, in passing, that its spirit and its letter show even more conclusively, if possible, than any of Mr. Fillmore's previous acts, that the Government has fallen into safe, honest and competent hands.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.
We learn from Jackson, the capital of the State, that on the 10th instant the State Convention of Mississippi passed the Union Resolutions reported from the Committee of Thirteen, a copy of which was published in our last paper, some slight amendments having been previously made to them.

On Tuesday last, the 2nd inst., the President's Message was delivered simultaneously at all points between Washington City and New Orleans—the Postmasters at each place having been previously provided with copies, and only awaiting the orders of the Postmaster General, which were given at one o'clock, (soon after the assembling of Congress) by Telegraph.

GREAT TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.
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On the same day, the New York and New Orleans Offices interchanged messages, without intermediate re-laying; writing direct from one point to another, a distance of communication never before attempted or attained on the surface of the globe—being upwards of 2000 miles by the wires!

The Republic answers completely and satisfactorily, the assertion of Mr. Rencher, in reference to a dereliction of duty on the part of the President, with regard to the Fugitive Slave Law. It shows that the President has never failed in his duty, and that his administration stands ready at all times, to exert all their constitutional powers to have that law enforced, and to punish the nullifiers who would obstruct its operation.

The latest accounts from the Rio Grande inform us that the defence of Matamoros had been strengthened by the arrival there of eight hundred men, under Gen. URBAN. It is also reported that Corral, the insurgent leader, had received considerable reinforcements, but not sufficient as yet to encourage him to renew active operations.

It will be seen, by reference to the advertisement in another column, that the Bank of the State has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT—making an Annual Dividend of TEN and a QUARTER PER CENT, that this valuable and time-honored institution has declared for the year 1851.

Our readers will find in the crowded state of our paper, to-day, the reason of the barrenness of its Editorial columns. We invite attention to the fact, that the advertisements which are now present in our next.

CONGRESS.

The House of Representatives was organized as our readers were informed through a Telegraphic Dispatch in our last, on Monday, by the election of the Hon. LYNN BORN, of Kentucky, as Speaker; J. W. FORSTER, Editor of the Pennsylvania, as Clerk; Mr. GLOSSBRENER, of Pennsylvania, as Sergeant-at-Arms; and Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, as Postmaster. The Whigs of the House, generally, voted for Mr. STANTON, of this State, and Mr. CHANDLER, of Pennsylvania, for Speaker.

The President's Message was sent in on Tuesday. We learn from the "Republic," that the caucus of Democratic members, previous to the organization of the House, was attended by about ninety members, and that its proceedings were lively and protracted. It says:

"Mr. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, was in the chair, and Mr. F. B. Stanton, of Tennessee, and W. P. Hall, of Missouri, were Secretaries. After the meeting was organized, Major Polk, of Tennessee, offered a resolution cordially approving of the series of measures known as the Compromise, and pronouncing them a final adjustment of the questions to which they relate. This gave rise to a debate, in the course of which Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, moved to refer the whole matter to the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. Finally, however, on the motion of Mr. D. K. Carter, of Ohio, Major Polk's resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 59 to 50.

After this division several members left the meeting. The vote on the nomination for Speaker was 80. For Clerk, Mr. Forney received 50 votes; Mr. Young, the former incumbent, 30. A host of candidates appeared for the Doorkeeper-ship; and we understand that a compromise is contemplated by the appointment of the offices connected with the Doorkeeper was found necessary to secure the nomination of Mr. McKean. Messrs. Glossbrener and Johnson were nominated by acclamation.

The coalition of Massachusetts was represented by Mr. Rantoul—that of Connecticut by Mr. Cleveland. The Free-soilers of New York were represented by Mr. Preston King. Resolutions in support of the Compromise measures were laid on the table, by a majority of nine votes. On the re-adjournment of these resolutions, a number of the Democrats left the caucus, and the remaining members, including Messrs. Rantoul, King, and Cleveland, made the nominations for the offices of the House. Mr. Forney was elected Speaker, Mr. Young, Wallace, Boeck, Venable, and men of this school, to secure their election."

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, gave notice of a movement in behalf of the Irish exiles. The President's Message having been presented and read, ten thousand copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution declaring the measures of Adjustment passed during the last session of Congress to be a definite settlement of the questions growing out of the system of domestic slavery.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 1, 1851.
The Organization.—Mr. Boyd and the Compromise.—The Whig Caucus Resolutions.—Through Adherence to the Adjustment Measures.

The House is organized, and Linn Boyd speaker. Previous to his election, George W. Jones, of Tennessee, declared he should vote for him, not because the caucus had voted for him, but because he was a good compromise man. There is truly no better compromise man in the House than Mr. Boyd, and certainly no more honest and straightforward man on the whole continent. Of course all the other caucus members are on the same principle.—Forney is 50 majority.

The Whigs held a caucus this morning in which they passed the following highly satisfactory resolution:
Resolved, That we regard the series of acts, known as the adjustment measures, as forming in their mutual dependence an indissoluble system of compromise, the most conciliatory 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 of all subjects which embrace the same.

There were between fifty and sixty whigs in caucus, a majority Northern men, and there were not more than five or eight who voted against the resolution or left the room. The Democrats proposed to break that all hollow. They went to muster in the Senate, and in Congress passed the compromise resolutions, with the whole strength of the party under drill. The fact is the whigs went at the resolutions without looking to office, which was beyond their reach, while the Democrats exhibited the phenomenon called by astronomers the parallax; that is, they called themselves Democrats, but in fact they were whigs, and they were whigs through which they passed; but all will be made right in a few days.

This is refreshing! Last year the disunionists and free-soilers denounced the Union as "a curse," a mere warranty. Now the fashion is to worship the Union as the most precious thing on earth, the avowed bride of every true American heart; but also the fashion of the day; disunion will soon be an obsolete idea.

I forgot to state, in my last letter, that the President, in his message, will hand Kossuth over to Congress, as it was by a joint resolution of Congress, under the democratic tariff of 1845, as the Fugitive Slave Law was placed at the disposition of Kossuth, and the orator-stewardman of Hungary invited to our hospitable shores.

Since the above was put in type, we have received, through the Washington papers, the official proceedings of the Whig caucus. Mr. Orr, of this State, presided, and Mr. MOORE, of Pennsylvania, acted as Secretary. The following is the resolution adopted on the occasion, with but two or three dissenting voices. The proceedings, in full, shall appear in our next.

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December number of HARRIS'S AFRICAN MONTHLY. It is an improvement, even upon former numbers. Price, 25 cents.

COTTON FACTORIES.
The Goldsborough Republican and Patriot is arguing upon the citizens of Wayne county to build a Cotton Factory, and adds, "we are anxious to collect some statistics on the subject of Cotton Factories, their cost, expenses of management, sort of lands employed, probable profits, and the amount of the most desirable exchanges would purchase the desired information." This called upon, we would inform the Republican that there are several Factories in and about this place, which we have no doubt the citizens of Wayne can purchase at less than cost, and thus save themselves the trouble and expense of building. These Factories are not so profitable, under the democratic tariff of 1845, as their owners could desire. But the democratic friends of the Republican, in the democratic county of Wayne, are no doubt perfectly satisfied with the aforesaid tariff, and would make no objection at that score. "For further information on this subject,"—as the advertisement says—

Payetteville Observer.

THE FIRST MOVEMENTS OF THE OPPOSITION.

We publish in another column certain letters from the well-known correspondents of the Baltimore Sun, in illustration of the views of the Democratic members of Congress touching the Compromise resolutions that were laid on the table in the Democratic caucus on Saturday evening, a vote of 59 to 50 was cast. These letters will be read with great interest. They show the great importance which was attached by the leading men of the party to the passage of those resolutions before the caucus. We are curious to see what gloss will be put upon the actual course of the Democratic members by the same correspondents after the caucus.

The fact has gone forth to the country, after all these preliminary announcements, that the Democratic caucus refused to endorse the measures of Compromise. Why? Simply because the Democrats proper were outvoted by the Secessionists and Abolitionists. There was a majority of the latter force in caucus. The Democratic party proper—the Southern Right's party of Secessionists and Disunionists, do not approve of the Compromise, and do not intend to acquiesce in it. They have been struggling against it in Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern States, and have no idea of being committed to it in any national caucus. So it is with the Northern Abolitionists. Mr. Rantoul was elected expressly on the ground of opposition to the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Preston King is a Free-soiler, and has been for years laboring to hand over the Democratic party of New York to the tender mercies of the Van Buren faction. Mr. Cleveland occupies the same position in Connecticut, as Mr. Rantoul in Massachusetts, and Mr. Preston King in New York. These men, with their Secessionist allies in the Democratic caucus, were strong enough to impose terms on the National Democrats. They insisted that the Compromise measures should not be endorsed, but that they should be left open for political agitation.

Now it cannot be denied, nor can it be explained, or palliated, that the Democratic party, as such, from dereliction to the Abolitionists and Secessionists in their ranks, have refused to place themselves on the Compromise measures, and have elected and elected their Speaker on the Free-soil and Secessionist negation of the finality of these measures. And what has been the policy of the Whigs? At the Whig caucus, publicly called through the Whig journals in this city to assemble at one o'clock on Monday morning, nearly all the Whig members of the House were present. As many as were within reach of the announcement. At this meeting a resolution was offered, endorsing, in the language of President Fillmore's last annual message, the series of measures known as the Adjustment, and recommending adherence to them as a "final settlement" of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace. It was then put to the meeting and carried by an almost unanimous vote—three gentlemen, whose Free-soil and Secessionist overmastered their Whiggery, with drawing from the caucus.

This has the policy of a Whig Administration been sustained by the representatives in Congress of the Whig party.

In the House yesterday, as will be seen by the report in another column, the Democratic party, counting in their number Messrs. Forney, Jones, and Preston King, succeeded by a majority of eleven votes in electing Mr. Linn Boyd to the Speakership. In accomplishing this result, the Democratic party has secessionized and abolitionized. The Whigs made no nomination to the Speakership, and they were prepared to vote for any party presented on the compromise platform, the ground of the Administration. They were in a hopeless minority. It would have been idle for them to nominate a candidate of their own; but they were ready to take up any Adjuster, if they had been allowed to do so.

Mr. Boyd received 57 votes as Speaker, and Mr. Disney 22 as Clerk, [meaning as Speaker,] both together amounting to about two-thirds of a majority of the House.

CO-OPERATION CONVENTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.
CHARLESTON, December 1.
The Co-operation Convention, which had been appointed at a previous meeting, consisting of Langdon Cheves, Senator Barnwell, Chancellor Jay, Johnson, and James Chesnut, Jr., T. N. Danks, J. P. Aldrich, and John Townsend, met at the residence of the latter gentleman.

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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 conciliatory 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.

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THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

From Democratic and neutral sources we derive the following accounts of the proceedings in the Democratic caucus held in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Saturday evening last:
[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, November 30.
The Democratic Caucus and Tabling of the Compromise Resolutions.—Withdrawal of Members.—Only one Majority Candidate for Offices of the House.—The Votes.

There was considerable animation in the Democratic caucus last evening, and, contrary to all expectations, the compromise resolutions were voted down; that is to say, they were tabled, though a motion was pending to refer them to a committee. A motion to adjourn was also voted down, though that would have given absent members a chance to be heard.

But fifty members voted against the Compromise—that is, for tabling it—and thirty-one or thirty-two for it—that is against tabling it. The short sense of a long story is, the Compromise was kicked out of caucus by about nineteen majority.

A number of members then withdrew, or abstained from voting. Among them were Judge Bayly of Virginia, Gurman of Indiana, Geo. W. Jones of Tennessee, Freeman and Wilcox of Mississippi, and a good many others.

Among those who remained and voted were Messrs. Rantoul of Massachusetts, Preston King of New York, Governor Cleveland of Connecticut, and others of that persuasion of politics.

None of the caucus nominations received a majority of the Democratic vote in Congress but Mr. Johnson, the present postmaster of the House, was re-nominated without opposition.

Colored Forney received 57 votes for Clerk, and Linn Boyd 51 or 57 for Speaker. Yet both these men are known to be staunch Compromise men, so that, after all, the intentions of the majority of the Democratic party have been faithfully carried out in their selection.

What effect the tabling down, or kicking out of the Compromise resolutions will have on the party, remains to be seen. An effect will no doubt be made to offer similar resolutions as soon as Congress shall organize; and some think they will pass out that may safely be questioned. If they pass, they will pass by the joint vote of Union Whigs and Secession Democrats.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]
WASHINGTON, November 30.
The Democratic Caucus.—A Union Organization of Resistance.—Further Proceedings.—A Senate Caucus "to take the Pledge"—Adherence to the Adjustment Measures.

The ground which the Southern Union men have sought and a request is rejected by the Democratic House in caucus.

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, acted as chairman of the meeting, and Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee and Hall of Missouri, as Secretaries.

Major Polk, of Tennessee, offered the resolution, endorsing, in the language of President Fillmore's last annual message, the series of measures known as the Adjustment, and recommending adherence to them as a "final settlement" of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

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COMMUNICATION.

At a meeting held by the Students of Judge Pearson's Law School, in consequence of the death of their late fellow member J. MALLETT DE BERNIERE.
On motion, W. S. DEWANE was called to the chair, and B. A. KITTRELL requested to act as Secretary.

W. L. Miller explained the object of the meeting with much firmness of feeling and moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The chairman thereupon appointed A. M. ERWIN, A. D. HAWKINS, T. G. HARGREY, W. L. MILLER, and W. L. TREADWELL, who submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we have met to pay a tribute of respect and friendship to one, whose high order of intellect prompted to make him an honor to his friends and a comfort to his society; whose devotion to his professional studies entitled him to our esteem and furnished to us a bright example; and whose social virtues and peculiarly generous disposition endeared him to us by all the ties of the most sincere friendship, therefore be it resolved:

1st. That the death of J. MALLETT DE BERNIERE is deeply mourned and regretted by us.

2nd. That we tender to the family of the deceased, on this mournful occasion, our sympathy and condolence.

3rd. That a copy of the above proceedings be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, and to the Asheville Messenger, with the request to publish.

W. S. DEWANE, Chairman.
B. A. KITTRELL, Secy.

Reply of Judge Pearson to a copy of the proceedings.
Richmond Hill, Nov. 1851.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—A copy of your proceedings, upon the occasion of the death of our friend, Mr. Mallett De Berniere, is before me. As one of his relatives, I am gratified by this manifestation of your respect for his memory. It is more grateful to me, because I know he deserved it, and it is heartily on your part. After De Berniere commenced studying law, his mind seemed to develop and give evidence of power of which he, as well as his friends, were justly proud.

At his residence, in the county of Sampson, on the 27th ult., Dr. George W. Smith, for many years a resident of the county, left a wife and one child to mourn his loss. To them, it is a bereavement; there is not only the loss of a father and friend, but of a companion from whose pure example and tender guidance they have learned many a salutary lesson for many years past.

At St. John's Church, in Fayetteville, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Kittrell, of this city, and Miss Sophia S. Smith, second daughter of the late C. C. Smith.

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Valuable Property for Sale.

Will sell on a liberal credit, the House and Lot on which I live in the Eastern Ward of this City, elegantly situated near the residence of Dr. Josiah N. Walcott.

The best location about an acre of ground, well and newly fenced in. The House is commodious and newly fitted up. It contains 4 Rooms besides a Basement, neatly finished for a Dining room. Pantry, &c. &c. All the necessary out-houses, including Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, &c. and the best well of water in these "digging" will be found upon the premises. The garden attached to the residence is in a high state of cultivation.

It will also sell the lot adjoining containing three fourths of an acre, more or less. The Lots will be sold separately or together, as purchasers may desire.

The Property cannot fail to please any person, who wishes a highly desirable residence.

For details, terms, &c., apply immediately to THOMAS M. OLIVER, Raleigh, Dec. 5th, 1851.

Bank of the State of North Carolina.
A dividend of Five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the last six months payable at this Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.