



REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Major General Winfield Scott, of New Jersey. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Hon. William A. Graham, of South Carolina. FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN KERR, of Caldwell. FOR THE SENATE, JOHN W. HARRIS. FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, SION H. ROGERS, WILLIAM F. COLLINS, WILIE D. JONES.

MR. KERR'S APPOINTMENTS. The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely: Graham, Saturday, 26th, Greensboro, Tuesday, 29th, Salem, Thursday, July 1st, Hillsboro, (Yadkin), Saturday, July 3rd, Wilkesboro, Tuesday, 6th.

NATIONAL NOMINATIONS. We place at the head of our columns today, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, the honored names of MAJOR GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, AND WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

No man in his country will ever propound the inquiry "Who are they?" They are well known and highly exalted before the public gaze—so known, so loved, so honored, that it becomes the delight and pride of every true friend of his country to reflect that he has it in his power, by his vote, to testify his admiration, and record his name as the friend and advocate of such noble Americans.

It has suited the Democratic party to place in nomination for our highest offices, men comparatively unknown and undistinguished—men with whose characters the people are not acquainted—whose deeds have not rendered them remarkable—whose talents never fitted them to acquire either fame or popularity—upon whom the records of the country have not stamped enduring honor or immortal fame. If they ever attain to any, therefore, it must be manufactured for them by the partisan press—the enlisted Swiss of their political fortunes.

But upon every page of our country's history, "blazoned all over in characters of living light," will be found the peerless and glorious name of WINFIELD SCOTT—the first and bravest in war—the most distinguished and patriotic in peace. His record is the hearts of his countrymen, mingled with all the illustrious recollections of the past, and now blended with the best and brightest hopes for the future.

It is not necessary to eulogize WILLIAM A. GRAHAM in North Carolina. There he is—behold him and judge for yourselves. He has always been invincible—a tower of strength for the State which he has honored, and which has honored him; and North Carolina now presents him before the country, with great pride, as her brightest jewel.

The positions in which these great men have been placed before the country by the National Whig Convention, though richly deserved on their part, and very acceptable to large masses of the people, yet have now been rendered highly popular at the South by the sound and conservative PLATFORM on which they will stand, and which was laid down as indispensable by the Southern Delegates, conditional to their support of any candidates—and upon which, also, THE RALEIGH TIMES has always avowed that its support of the Whig Nominees depended.

The excitement, agitation and alarm, which has pervaded the public mind this long time past upon the subject of slavery, has not been for the public good—and while we have always contended for the constitutional rights of the South, at the same time we have ever been impressed with the belief that their maintenance was not incompatible with the preservation of the Union of the States; which, from our youth up, we have looked upon as the best safeguard of the very liberty which the American people so dearly prize. With such views and feelings, we regarded the Adjustment measures of 1850, as having been proposed, advocated and passed by the patriots of the country, for the purpose of settling finally the dangerous and exciting subjects to which they relate—and we have therefore over and over declared our purpose to support so man for high office who was not in favor of the maintenance and rigid enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and the integrity of the compromises of the constitution by which the rights of the South were guaranteed.—No man whose position was equivocal upon this subject, so as to leave room for the re-opening of the slavery agitation, should ever receive support from THE TIMES.

But we invite attention to that sound and patriotic PLATFORM adopted by the Whigs

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.—Opening Session.

At about 15 minutes to 12 o'clock, Geo. C. Morgan arose for the purpose of calling the convention to order, and just about the same moment Simon Draper said the time had arrived for organization, and proposed the name of George Evans as temporary chairman. He put the question and declared it carried, although the responses were by no means unanimous. There were many voices, "Take the chair," while others demanded a division.

Mr. Evans accordingly took the chair, and delivered a brief address.

On motion of Mr. Lucas, of Alabama, Mr. Upton, of Louisiana, was then appointed secretary, and James W. Bryan, of North Carolina, assistant secretary.

Mr. Brotherton, of Missouri, offered a resolution that a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to present permanent officers for this Convention, which was amended on motion of Mr. Coombs, by adding, "and that each delegation select the member to be appointed."

The resolution for a committee to report permanent officers was then agreed to, and a full committee appointed.

Governor Jones, of Tennessee, moved that a committee of one from each State be appointed to examine the credentials of delegates, and report at the next meeting the names of those entitled to seats; which motion was adopted, with but one dissenting voice, and the committee appointed.

The Convention soon after took a recess till 6 o'clock.

In the EVENING Session, after some preliminary discussion, the rules of the House of Representatives were adopted, and the committee to report officers for the Convention reported through their Chairman, the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON.

The Convention at length permanently organized by the appointment of Genl. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., as President; one Vice President from each State. (Hon. A. H. SHEPPARD, from North Carolina); and three Secretaries.

The President returned his acknowledgments in a very able address; after which the Convention adjourned until 12 to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.—Noon Session.

The President called to order at 12 o'clock, when the Convention was opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Atkinson, Episcopalian, of Baltimore.

After debate, the following, proposed by Mr. Bots, was adopted: "Resolved, That on every vote on which a division shall be ordered, each State shall be entitled to as many votes, and no more, as each State is entitled to in the electoral college, and that the rules of the House of Representatives be adopted as the rules of this convention, so far as the same may be applicable."

[On the adoption of the resolution there was long continued applause.]

Mr. Duncan of Louisiana, moved the following: "Resolved, That a committee to consist of one member from each State in the Union represented in this convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Whigs of the Union on the great doctrines cherished by them—or otherwise, a platform of principles to be maintained by the Whigs in the coming campaign."

"Resolved, That the members of said committee be selected by the delegates from each State, each State represented appointing its own member, and the committee to appoint its own chairman."

"Resolved, That this Convention will not proceed to ballot for, or otherwise nominate a candidate for President or Vice President, until said committee shall have reported, and this convention shall have taken final action on said report."

A long debate ensued here, after the operation of the previous question, under which the first resolution was adopted, by yeas 199, nays 97.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the second resolution, namely: "That the members of said committee be selected by the delegates from each State, each State appointing its own member, and the committee to appoint its own chairman."

Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania, said that as the business to be transacted by the committee, it was an act of justice to the large States that they should have a proper representation on the committee. He therefore moved an amendment, as follows: "And that in said committee each member be authorized to cast the number of votes to which such State is entitled in the electoral college."

After this no definite action of importance was had on the second day.

THIRD DAY.—Morning Session.

The convention was called to order at ten o'clock, and opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hamner.

The President stated that the question before the body, as pending when the convention adjourned last night, was the following substitute to the second resolution of Mr. Duncan, (heretofore published), which had been amended on motion of Mr. Jessup, and which substitute of Mr. Ewing is as follows: "Resolved, That the committee shall consist of one delegate from each State selected by the delegates of each State."

This referred to the appointment of a committee as provided for in the first resolution of Mr. Duncan adopted yesterday, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the Whigs of the Union and the great doctrines cherished by them; or otherwise, a platform of principles to be maintained by the Whigs in the coming campaign.

Mr. Jessup rose to ask leave to withdraw the amendment which he offered to Mr. Ewing's substitute, proposing that each member of said Committee on Resolutions cast so many votes as the State he represents is entitled to in the Electoral College.

To this there was no objection; and the question recurred on the substitute of Mr. Ewing for the second resolution of Mr. Duncan.

It was agreed to; and the resolution thus amended was adopted.

The Chair asked whether the Committee on Credentials were ready to report.—He was answered that the chairman of the committee was not present.

The Chair then announced that the Committee on Resolutions would now be chosen; and a motion that the convention proceed to the election of said committee was agreed to.

It is not necessary to swell these proceedings by lists of all the committees, and we omit them. A number of series of resolutions was referred to this committee, offered by different gentlemen.

The Committee on Credentials then presented their report, which underwent a very long debate; but was finally adopted as agreed upon by the Committee.

Mr. Bots, presuming that no further business could be transacted until the Committee on Resolutions shall have made their report, moved that the convention adjourn until 6 o'clock. [Various voices, "four," "five," "seven o'clock."] He said he was not particular about the hour. If any gentleman had knowledge as to what time the committee would report, he would agree to adjourn until that time.

The Chair said the question was on the adjournment.

By consent, Mr. Evans, of Maine, was allowed to say: I suppose no one can fail to perceive that the convention will not proceed to the election of candidates till the Committee on Resolutions report. We have no right to anticipate but that that committee will be ready to report in two hours. It is desirable that the convention dispatch its business without unnecessary delay. As that committee will doubtless report in two hours, I move the convention take a recess for that time.

The convention then adjourned till 5 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention having been called to order at five o'clock.

Mr. Ashmun arose and said—I have been instructed, sir, by the committee of one from each State, who were charged with the duty of reporting to this Convention a series of resolutions, to present a report, which I hold in my hand. And I beg leave to say that, after much deliberation, conducted with the kindest and most cordial feelings, the report has been adopted with very great, although not entire unanimity. [Applause.] And sir, by leave of the chair, I will, owing to the heavy manner in which the resolutions have been drawn up, take a position in front of the chair, and read the resolutions which I have been instructed to present.

Mr. Ashmun then took a position near the president's chair, and read the resolutions as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution, and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That while struggling freedom, everywhere, enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping our selves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground.

4. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government, by force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions.

5. That where the people make and control the Government, they should obey its constitution, laws and treaties, as they would retain their respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

6. The Constitution should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue, sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties sound policy requires a just discrimination, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

7. The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike, with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the fugitive slave law, included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

The resolutions as they were read were severally received with demonstrations of applause, especially those relating to the compromise measures.

Another long and very interesting debate ensued here, as to the merits of the candidates for the Presidency after which, Mr. Bots moved the adoption of the platform, and demanded the previous question on it.

The previous question was sustained.

After points of order, and many stirring scenes which time will not permit us to narrate, the vote was taken on the platform resolutions, which were adopted by a vote of yeas 227, nays 66, as follows:

Yeas—Maine, 4; New Hampshire, 5; Massachusetts, 13; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 4; New York, 12; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 21; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 8; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Indiana, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 4; California, 1.—227.

Nays—Maine, 4; Connecticut, 1; New York, 22; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio, 15; Indiana, 6; Illinois, 5; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1.—66.

Declined to vote—Connecticut, 1. Loud, long, and startling were the expressions of applause.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19.

We give, in this place a few of the ballots, showing the manner in which the States voted, to assist our general recapitulation. The proceedings of the day were mostly upon points of order, which gave rise to much debate, excitement and confusion, all of which may very readily be conceived and understood.

FIRST BALLOT.

For Scott—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 24; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 22; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1; California, 2. Total, 132.

For Fillmore—Vermont, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 13; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 1; California, 1. Total, 133.

For Webster—New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 3; New York, 2; Wisconsin, 3; California, 1. Total, 29.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

For Scott—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 24; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 2; Ohio, 22; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 9; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1; California, 3. Total, 131.

For Fillmore—Vermont, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 1; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 12; North Carolina, 10; S. Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 4; Wisconsin, 1; California, 1. Total, 123.

For Webster—New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 3; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 3; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 3; California, 1. Total, 28.

FOURTH BALLOT.

For Scott—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 2; New York, 24; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 26; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 3; Ohio, 22; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 9; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 1; California, 3.—134.

For Fillmore—Rhode Island, 1; New York, 7; Pennsylvania, 1; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Ohio, 1; Kentucky, 12; Tennessee, 12; Illinois, 2; Missouri, 8; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 3; Wisconsin, 1. Total, 127.

For Webster—New Hampshire, 4; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 2; Connecticut, 4; New York, 2; Wisconsin, 3; California, 1. Total, 31.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a recapitulation of the several ballots:

Table with 4 columns: Ballots, Scott, Fillmore, Webster. Rows 1-22.

Table with 4 columns: Ballots, Scott, Fillmore, Webster. Rows 23-42.

NOTE.—On the 7th, 8th and 9th ballots there was one vote from New York for Bates, of Missouri, as appears in the details of the 7th ballot, given in full in the foregoing proceedings. The one blank from Virginia, (occasioned by a district being entirely unrepresented, which appears in the 7th full ballot,) was thus continued until the 12th, when the blanks from that State increased to two, by reason of one of the delegates from one other district (Virginia sending three from each) having left the city, when his two remaining colleagues found themselves unable to agree. On the 18th ballot there was one vote from New Hampshire for Crittenden. On the 33d ballot there was one also for Crittenden. On the 34th ballot Illinois threw 3 votes and California 1 vote for Crittenden, while Iowa threw one for Scott for the first time; which occasioned applause all round. On the 35th ballot the return of Illinois, in an unbroken phalanx, to Fillmore, was greeted with some applause. On the 36th ballot Crittenden got one vote. On the 37th ballot Douglas, of California, got one vote. On the 40th ballot Choate, of Massachusetts, got one vote.

FIFTH DAY.—Monday, June 21st.

This day's proceedings of the Convention were very exciting and interesting; but our space will hardly allow the brief account which contains the summary of the ballots.

BALLOTS.

Forty-seventh 135 128 30. Forty-eighth 139 124 30. Forty-ninth 139 124 30. Fiftieth 142 122 28. Fifty-first 142 120 29. Fifty-second 148 118 26. Fifty-third 159 112 21.

The Chair then announced that WINFIELD SCOTT was the duly nominated candidate of the Whig party of the United States for the Presidency. The nomination was declared unanimous.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., read a message to the Convention as follows: WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.

Having the honor of being the nominee for President by the Whig National Convention, I shall accept the same, with the platform of principles which the Convention has laid down. Please show this to G. B. Duncan. With respects to friends,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Resolutions of sympathy with Henry Clay in his resolutions were adopted.

In the afternoon session, after two ballots, the Hon. WM. A. GRAHAM was declared the nominee of the Convention for the Vice Presidency, unanimously.

In closing this account (for our space is all occupied,) we cannot forbear expressing the high gratification with which we have seen the Delegates from North Carolina cast her vote for Mr. Fillmore, faithfully performed to that true and trusty patriot, whom, next to HENRY CLAY, we love and honor. Mr. MILLER has pledged North Carolina for the Ticket by 10,000 majority. Let it be a point of honor, with us, brother Whigs, to redeem that pledge.

FIFTY THIRD BALLOT.

For Scott—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 2; Rhode Island, 3; Connecticut, 2; New York, 25; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 27; Delaware, 3; Virginia, 8; Ohio, 23; Tennessee, 3; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Missouri, 3; Michigan, 6; Iowa, 1; Wisconsin, 1; California, 3. Total, 139.

For Fillmore—Connecticut, 1; New York, 7; Maryland, 8; Virginia, 6; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Alabama, 9; Mississippi, 7; Louisiana, 6; Kentucky, 11; Tennessee, 9; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 3; Texas, 4; Iowa, 3. Total, 132.

For Webster—Massachusetts, 11; Rhode Island, 1; Connecticut, 3; New York, 1; Wisconsin, 1; California, 1. Total, 21.

Wades Argus.

ANTI-MAINE LIQUOR LAW PARTY.—The opponents of the Liquor Law in Maine are to hold a convention in Portland on the 20th inst., to nominate a candidate for governor opposed to the present law.

DOUGLAS AND PIERCE.

We see it stated in the papers that Judge Douglas proposes to address the people in twenty-eight of the States in advocacy of Gen. Pierce's claims to the Presidency.—We hope he will. He will thereby be killing two birds with one stone—himself and General Pierce.

GLAP TRAP.

A citizen of Cincinnati has informed the editor of the Enquirer of that city, that he lived some five years with Gen. Pierce's father, and has often worked side by side with Frank in the harvest field, even after he had been admitted to the bar.

MARRIED.

In the county of Hyde, by Rev. W. E. Fall, on the evening of the 13th inst., Mr. William G. Thompson and Mrs. Elizabeth Barrow.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A CARD.

THE undersigned appear before the public, in justice to their Instructor, the Trustees, and themselves. Our own part in the recent singular events of our school, is embodied in the resolutions subjoined. If they express a "challenge," we have yet to learn the signification of the word; as to the honor of our course, we are willing to abide the verdict of an intelligent community. Aside from the resolutions, we acted not—offering no insult or violence to person or property. As the report has obtained to some extent that our principal, Mr. Richardson, instigated our proceedings, we deem it our duty to state that neither the idea nor the writing, of the resolutions originated with him; they were formed and presented by the students themselves to Mr. R., while Mr. Richardson was confined to his room, by illness, and ignorant of our proceedings.—The Trustees were also unacquainted with our action, until afterwards. Desiring simple facts sufficient, we submit the resolutions without alteration from the original, notwithstanding grammatical errors. They were subscribed by all the students present, our names beginning the list—

J. C. MARRIOTT, G. M. ARRINGTON, W. D. DOWD, A. B. RICKS, H. D. FOWLER.

Franklin Institute, May 20, 1852.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED, 1st, That we the Students of the Franklin Institute, whereas, our beloved teacher has been attacked by A. W. Pearce, in a dastardly manner; as he was unarmed, and suffering from the effects of an illness which had prevented his teaching for several days; that we consider ourselves, our school, and Trustees as highly insulted; and we are determined to defend him from future injury, to the last drop of blood in our veins, and should he be attacked, when we are not present we will surely avenge ourselves to the utmost.

RESOLVED, 2ndly, That as A. W. Pearce, Jr. made use of insulting language to our Teacher, when he was disabled by sickness and injury inflicted by his father, that he be duly warned never to repeat the same, or insult him in any other way in future.

RESOLVED, lastly, That we are fully determined to bear nothing more.

THE Trustees of the Franklin Institute convened May 17th, and passed the following Resolutions:

RESOLVED, That A. W. Pearce, on account of his hostility to this School, be and is hereby dismissed from this Board.

RESOLVED, That our Principal, Mr. Richardson, has sustained a high and honorable course in the recent unfortunate events;—that we deem him a gentleman, and, as stated in our School Circular, "univalued in his profession."

RESOLVED, That in consideration of the disturbance produced by the attack of A. W. Pearce upon our Principal, and the consequent determination of the Students in his defence, we deem it advisable to suspend the operations of the school for the present session.

RESOLVED, That these Resolutions be sent to the Register, "Standard," "Billboard Recorder," and "Warrenton News" for publication.

By order of the Board of Trustees, J. S. ADAMS HARRISON, Sec. May 25, 1852.

For the Raleigh Times.

Mr. Editor: In requesting you to publish the following, it is only necessary to remark that the Professor, D. T. BICHAMPTON, alluded to as the author of the speech has always been an uncompromising enemy of the Abolitionists; and is the same gentleman who brought forward a resolution in the New Hampshire Democratic Convention, by which the Abolitionist, Atwood, was re-pudiated, and a sound Union man nominated for Governor of the State, and eventually elected. When the fair fame of any sound man has suffered here at the South from malicious defamations, I have no fear that you will refuse to do him justice, altho' he may not belong to your own party.

Prof. R. resided in this State for several years, connected with Wake Forest College, with usefulness to that Institution, and credit to himself. Where he is known, no defence is needed, upon this or any other subject. Respectfully, S.

Extracts from a speech, delivered in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, January 1st, 1851, by Prof. D. P. RICHARDSON, of Hanover.

"In our own section, the Fugitive Slave Law, meets with much opposition—a few are very clamorous for its repeal. Little do these individuals imagine what mischief would be the results of their efforts, which they but succeed. The South, although not entirely satisfied with the Compromise, seems disposed to maintain it, unless the North should prove more powerful emotion existing on the subject of slavery at the South, come forward and repeal this law, a torrent of feeling would be aroused, that would dash all the bright hopes of our country, and sweep away the Union forever. This is no dream of the imagination, but a matter of solemn fact, however any person may scout at the idea. From the earliest days of our country, it was never questioned till lately, that persons escaping from Slavery, should, when their masters called, be surrendered. At the adoption of our glorious Constitution, the noblest uninspired document in existence, it was resolved without a dissenting voice, that the provision should be inserted in that wise instrument, that persons held to service in one State, escaping to another, should be delivered up." In 1793, Geo. Cabot, of Mass., introduced the first fugitive slave law into Congress, to carry out the provisions of this section, and it was nearly unanimously adopted by both Houses, and signed by the immortal Washington. It was a law similar, in almost every respect to the one recently sanctioned in Congress. The enactment of 1787, excluding slavery from the North West, contained a provision that fugitives should then be delivered up. Our fathers sacredly acknowledged their solemn obligations in this respect, and nobly sustained the Compromises of the Constitution; and would we maintain the Union which they cemented with their treasure and blood,

we must do the same. It has been objected to the fugitive slave law, that it is inhuman, forbidding to afford any sustenance to a slave. But it has been decided by Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court of the U. S., that the law does not forbid the mere giving of food to sustain life, but harboring or screening from the master. It is said to make the whole North slave catchers; but Mr. Curtis, an eminent Jurist of Mass. says, that if no opposition is arrayed against the law, it devolves on the claimant alone, to arrest the slave, carry him before the Commissioner for a trial, and if decision is given in his favor, to return with him to his home at his own expense. But if any opposition is made, the whole army of the U. S. is at his service. But it is objected that slavery is a sin, and consequently to return a fugitive must be wrong whatever may be the law of the land.—Whatever God has directly forbidden in his word, it is certain no human law can enjoin. Religious worship is binding upon all created intelligences, and both Old and New Testament saints maintained it in the face of law and death, and were justifiable in their course. But the question is entirely different on the subject of Slavery. It was established by God himself under the old dispensation, and made a part of their municipal regulations. In the new dispensation, Slavery is not forbidden. Christians are directed to be subject to the powers that be—servants to be obedient to their masters, and those that had believing masters, were rather to do them service as faithful and beloved, and partakers of the benefit. Those teaching a different doctrine, are severely censured. If this is the Bible aspect of the question, surely those who refuse to submit to the Positive Slave law, have but little sanction for their course. The great Apostle to the Gentiles converted a slave, and returned him to his master. There is nothing in the Bible encouraging servants to flee from their masters, or others to screen and refuse to surrender them. Slavery is a part of the form of government in our Southern States.—Government is an institution of Heaven. It is not specified whether it shall be a monarchy, an aristocracy, or a democracy. Each of these forms of government, righteously administered, are pleasing to God. Slavery is a species of monarchy, as far as the slaves are concerned, and if masters faithfully and righteously discharge their duties to them, while it is a part of our institutions, I am not able to see in the light of revelation, where they can be blamed, or those persons justified, who intermeddle with the institutions of others, and refuse to obey wholesome and indisputable laws.

If we wish our Union to bless unborn generations, let us cling to the Constitution as