opposed to his views. He would just treat them as does Louis Napoleon and the Czar of Russia, whom he is in the habit of attacking as tyrants. Kossuth is yet in the swaddling clothes of republican liberty, and has not learned its A B C. If this is the case with the educated chief of the Hungarian nation, how little can the people at large realise of republican institutions. He says, that to-morrow the HERALD will state that he spoke to-day to the open air. No doubt the HERALD by its report refutes that calumny. If it means anything it means that the reporters of the HERALD are in the habit of depreciating the demonstrations in point of numbers, that mark his progress through the United States. The readers of the HERALD know that the very reverse is the fact, and Kossuth knows it too, if he reads the HERALD; if he does not read it, but relies upon what is told him by some toady or parasite, then he is a rash man to commit himself upon such information; and the fact is only one of a thousand proofs of his unfitness and want of capacity to take the position he has assumed. Were he born to rule or to command, and not a mere political orator, he never would have permitted the treason of Gorgey to develope itself, as it did, under his very eye.

APRIL 26.

There was another motive which impelled the citizens of Worcester to make the most of this demonstration. They had heard of what had been done at New Haven, Springfield, and Northampton, and they were determined that "the heart of Massachusetts" should not be outdone in display. Hence the flags, with their inscriptions, and the name "Kossuth" in letters of flaming gas, in front of the Temperance House, surmounted by a blazing star and a wreath of the same material. Hence thousands of people were brought in from the country, by the crowded cars, and hundreds of teams were put in requisition; and hence the cavalcade of farmers that constituted a part of the procession. But all this is a very different thing from supplying material aid, or going to fight for Hungary. As the gentleman said, who lent Kossuth his carriage for the procession in Newark—though he was a colonel he was not so fond of gunpowder as to accept his invitation to go to Hungary to fight his battles.

P. S.—APRIL 27, 9½ o'clock, A. M.—Kossuth has just left by an extra train for Boston. There were not a dozen persons about the hotel when he was leaving, though it was announced in all the papers that he would leave at that hour—so completely satisfied were the citizens with Kossuthism by the surfeit of yesterday. I find that none of the local nor the Boston papers inserted the attack on the HERALD. No doubt they felt it to be unjust, and were ashamed of it.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE, AND TICKETS TO THE KOSSUTH BANQUET.

In the Massachusetts Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Torrey offered an order directing the sergeant-at-arms to provide tickets for the members to visit the Kossuth banquet, in Faneuil Hall, at the State expense. It was passed, after debate—15 to 8. But in the House it was indefinitely postponed! Mr. Codman, of Boston, called attention to an advertisement authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to sell tickets for the Legislative banquet, as inconsistent with the dignity of an officer of the House, and offered an order authorizing that officer to decline performing such service. The order was rejected by nearly an unanimous vote.

KOSSUTH IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, April 28, 1852.

KOSSUTH IN THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATE.

Kossuth was introduced into the Senate Chamber this morning, at 12 o'clock, attended by his suite, Governor Boutwell, Council, and military staff, and a portion of the Committee of Reception.

Mr. Griswold introduced Governor Kossuth as follows:—Mr. President—As the organ of the State Committee, I have the honor to introduce to you, sir, and through you to the Senate, the illustrious guest of the Commonwealth, Gov. Louis Kossuth.

President Wilson then rose, and welcomed the distinguished Hungarian to that branch of the Legislature, in terms of strong sympathy for his mission.

KOSSUTH'S REPLY.

Kossuth replied in a brief extempore speech, of which we could not hear half, owing to the low tone in which he spoke, and his position in the area. Its tenor was thus:—

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS:—To be thus received by the official representatives of the people, and of the noble State of Massachusetts, is an honor of which any man may justly feel proud. Such a moment is worth a lifetime, and it is from the deepest emotion of my heart that I appreciate it and thank you for it. But, Mr. President and Senators, I have nothing to say here, but to bow with deep respect to the representatives of the majesty of the people. I thank them for their generous welcome and acknowledge with profound gratitude the resolutions of this eminent Senate, to which you, Mr. President, have referred. Your resolutions are revelations of your own brave nation's destiny. They contain, they embody, the principles of your fathers, of hatred to oppression, and sympathy with whomsoever resists it. I recognise in them the indomitable spirit which led your glorious ancestors to quit all rather than submit; and after a century and a half more, to fight to the last rather than surrender to tyranny. I recognise in them that energy, unequalled and unparalleled, which compelled victory in an unequalled contest, and has steadily since raised your great country to a like unparalleled height in moral majesty and national prosperity, in freedom, and demonstration of capacity in the people for self government. I recognise that prudent sagacity which taught to avoid the commission of error—that philanthropy of a generous open heart which induces pity and sympathy for the victim of wrong and cruelty, and eager approval of self-absolution. Now I have laid my hand on the hearts of the people of free America, and I ask them to take the part of my own oppressed and bleeding country. And you know, and I know, that our cause must succeed. Whatever may be the fate of single individual men, the cause of liberty must triumph. You, Mr. President, have been kind enough to wish for me, an humble laborer in her behalf, a high position in my country when she is disenthralled. My aspiration is not so high. It is my prayer, through the generous sympathy of free America, to have the happiness to see my country free, and to enjoy a quiet life in the midst of my people, my family, and my friends; and that is all for me that I can wish. And now I know that my coming back to Europe will not be with the sign of despondency and despair, but will give hope and confidence to millions of hearts that now beat in Hungary with anxiety for sympathy from the people of this great and free, and happy land. I have the hope to bring over to my suffering fellow-men the assurance of your aid and your regard, and be assured their gratitude and admiration will be imperishable. Mr President and Senators, once again I thank you for your cordial and warm-hearted reception.

At the conclusion of Kossuth's reply, on motion of Mr. HAZEWELL, the Senate at once adjourned, and the various Senators were then personally introduced to the Governor by Mr. Griswold.

KOSSUTH IN THE HOUSE.

At half past twelve, Kossuth and his suit were escorted into the hall by the House branch of the Reception Committe.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Northampton, presented the Hungarian patriot to the Speaker, saying:—

I have the honor to present you, sir, and through you to the House of Representatives, Governor Louis Kossuth of Hungary, the illustrious guest.

The members, who were standing during this, then resumed their seats, and Mr. SPEAKER BANKS addressed a long speech of welcome to Kossuth, for which we have not room in this edition.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS.

Governor Kossuth read a written address to the members, which reads as follows:—

In the echo of every step I make on this hallowed ground, in every object which meets my eye, in my being received thus as I am, and in my standing here, thus as I stand, there is such an awful and majestic revelation of the most wonderful operation of that Providence which rules the destinies of humanity, that my very voice shrinks back from falling from my lips, and I feel as if the spirit of coming events was whispering in my ears: "Bow in adoration before the finger of God, and follow silently his winks—man has to be silent when history speaks;" and it is history which speaks. Who would have thought that the modest vessel which two hundred and thirty years ago landed the handful of pilgrims on Plymouth Rock, was fraught with the palladium of the world's history. Oppression drove them from their ancient European home to the wilderness of an unknown world. The Mayflower developed into a tree of freedom. Where the wilderness stood, there now a mighty Christian nation stands, unequalled liberty unequalled in general intelligence and general prosperity—a glorious evidence of mankind's sovereign capacity for self-government. Oppression drove me from my native land—the battle field where the destinies of Christendom have been decided in former times, and the destinies of Christian civilization are to be decided again. Oppression drove me from that hallowed martyred land; and I come an exile to the asylum of the oppressed, developed into a home of liberty. But I come not to ask an asylum—not to seek a new home. I come to claim from the happy sons of the Pilgrim fathers a brother's hand for the oppressed of the Old World; that the old house where hundreds of millions dwelt may not be doomed to become a jail to all those millions; and humble as I am, the cause I plead is great. It is the cause of the community in mankind's destinies; and because I plead that cause—because in my very misfortune there is a principle dear to your hearts, you honor the poor exile as no triumpher was honored yet. You honor the misfortune of my people as no success was ever honored. I feel that it is almost presumptuous to say the words, "I thank you;" it has something personal in it—it looks as if I had the arrogance to think that I have personally a share in the honors I meet; and—God knows my heart—that is not the case. Massachusetts thus welcoming unfortunate Hungary as it does, is a revelation of mankind's nobility; it is a revelation of the community in mankind's destiny; it is the spirit of liberty opening the book of the mysteries of the future that it may be known to the world what it is Hungary has to do, and what it is America will do. Our part is the danger and the suffering. We know it, we accept it with firm resolution and self resignation. My land is the emblem of resistance. As humble shrub, we stood our place through centuries and not only resisted the hurricane threatening to blast Christianity but checked its course; we will resist the hurricanes of despotism threatening to blast the freedom and civil nation of the Christian world and God and America helping we will check its course. We bear a double cross on our arms—we bear it in our history. The mountains of Hungary—upon which that emblem of martyrdom was planted—are a golgotha; but golgotha is not the hill of death—it is the hill of resurrection and eternal life triumphant over the doors of hell. When we had to bear the first cross a long night of 180 years lay gloomily over our golgotha, and still the day of resurrection came. Now we have to bear the second cross, the night of death will not be so long. The stars of America are bright like a sun. It is from that place where they have risen first—it is from that place where they shine first, a sun of consolation and of hope to oppressed humanity; and that place here is so high in moral majesty as that its glorious light should not spread over the horizon of the Christian world. It is not yet three years since Hungary was nailed to the second emblematical cross. The number three is ominous in mankind's history. This is our part danger and sufferings and resurrection. The part you will act is glorious. Oppression drove your Pilgrim fathers from Europe. The sons of the Pilgrims will send back in requital liberty.—There is justice in divine decrees, and there is logic in history. The stone which the builders rejected has become the headstone of the corner. Hallowed be the name of the Mighty God. Sir, "*Esse potit placidam sub libertate quietam*" is the motto of Massachusetts. Algernon Sydney wrote these words; he wrote it with that hand which he styled to be hostile to tyrants. Alas! poor Sydney; thy motto led thee to the scaffold, to find the mild tranquillity of freedom but in the cold grave.—But thy martyr blood was not spilt in vain. Thy motto, deadly to thee mortal man, became successful reality as an immortal nation. The motto must go round the world, and it will. I have a right to say it is mine; there is no living man on earth who has more right to say—"*Manus hoec vindex tyrannis.*" I have a right to say the motto is my people's. There is no people on earth which has more right to say that it is determined to search with the sword freedom's mild tranquillity; and it will find it. Sydney has died on the scaffold, and Warren on the battle-field. They were mortal men, and I am an exile. I may die on the scaffold or on the battle-field. I am a mortal man, but liberty has triumphed on Bunker's Hill, and it will triumph around Buda's Hill. The former was the first battle, the latter will be the last. Out of the martyr blood spilt on Bunker Hill, the tree of freedom arose, spreading its mighty branches over a republic of more than twenty millions. The last is overshadowed gloomily by the tree of Russian despotism, stretching its branches far over its own field. There is no place for these two trees on the earth. One must wither that the other may live. The spirit of this necessity moves through the air of free America. The instinct of the people, and your far enlightened sagacity is aware of it. The welcome you honor me with is a manifestation of a principle. I cannot better express my gratitude for it than by pledging my people's word, that Massachusetts may rely upon it. Hungary will do her duty for the spreading the triumph of those principles which inspired your approbation and your encouragement to the people of Hungary in honoring its cause in its exiled chief.

At the conclusion of this address, the members individually were presented to Kossuth, and after this, he, with his attendants, retired from the hall.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.

MANIFESTO OF THE SOUTHERN WHIGS.

Address to the Whigs of the United States.

The undersigned, members of the thirty-second Congress of the United States, address you under an imperious sense of duty. Events have occurred at this Capitol within the last twenty days which are worthy of your serious and immediate consideration. They are likely to affect the future unity of the whig party, as they have already disturbed the harmony of its members. We desire to state them accurately, that you may estimate their tendency and force correctly. A plain narrative of facts, in proper connexion, will accomplish this purpose, and will serve, at the same time, to impart a correct conception of our own motives and conduct.

In the early part of this month, at a meeting of Senators, it was determined to invite a consultation between the whigs of the Senate and House of Representatives, Who initiated this movement, or for what purpose, is known from the following notice, which was published in the newspapers of this city, on the 7th day of April, 1852, by direction of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina:—

The whig members of Congress are requested to meet at the Senate Chamber, on Friday evening next, the 9th inst., at 7 o'clock, to consider matters of importance to the whig party.

WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1852.

At the time and place suggested by the notice, some sixty-eight members of the two houses assembled. Mr. Mangum was called to the chair, and Messrs. Chandler and Dockery were appointed secretaries. Before any distinct proposition was submitted to the consideration of the meeting, after the statement from the Chair, a motion was made to adjourn to a subsequent day, that a more numerous attendance of the whig members of Congress might be obtained. Remarks were made by several gentlemen, indicative of a desire to limit the attention of the meeting to the single object of determining the time and place for a national convention to select whig candidates for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency. And it was urged that the most important results might flow from the determination of the time and place for the convention, as each point was calculated to affect the nomination. It was then suggested (by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky) that it was deemed material the meeting should pass upon another proposition before proceeding to determine time and place for the National Convention—a proposition which affected the persons to exercise the right of determining the time and place for holding the convention. He observed that at the commencement of this session of Congress, certain gentlemen had retired from a meeting of whig representatives, because that meeting refused to lay on the table a resolution endorsing the position of the present administration upon the series of measures known as "Compromise measures"—that some of the same persons had, during the session, publicly assailed the said resolution as an untrue expression of Whig sentiment in regard to those measures, and that these persons were present now to assist in determining the time and place for the Whig National Convention. Considering the position of the administration on this class of questions, the condition of political parties, and the fact that, by some, the resolution referred to was deemed cardinal as a principle, it was thought by many to be the proper course to restate, in the meeting of the whig members of the two Houses, the position which the whigs in Congress hold on the compromise measures, before proceeding to the steps preparatory for a convention of the whig party. He then remarked that, before the time and place for holding the National Convention were determined, he designed to submit a resolution to the meeting embodying the principle proclaimed by the whig Congressional caucus of Dec. last; and he hoped all present, to participate in the proceedings, would agree to the same.

This view was met by the argument from one quarter, that the whig members of Congress were only authorized to fix the time and place for the National Convention; and, therefore, any resolution to test political opinion was beyond their province to consider in the meeting. In another quarter it was argued that the attempt to harmonize the opinions of whigs on the Compromise measures or their effect, or upon the questions springing from the institution of slavery, was useless; that the proper course was "to agree to disagree," where radical differences were known to exist, and that true policy required all to abstain from effort to engraft new principles upon the long established creed of the party, leaving every section to think and to act at will where a common platform was inaccessible.

The debate was participated in by several gentlemen, and we only seek to state the points of it. The Chairman remarked that, before submitting the question of adjournment, he felt bound to say that, should the resolution indicated by the member from Kentucky be offered at the next meeting, the Chair would refuse to entertain it, and should decide it to be out of order. This statement the Chairman made in advance, that gentlemen dissatisfied with the view entertained by the Chair might proceed to select some one else to preside.

The annunciation of a foregone determination by the chairman to limit the subjects to which attention might be directed in a meeting convened under a general notice to consult on matters of importance to the whig party—and this refusal, in advance, to consider a political proposition which is in the opinion of many, vital to the Union, and essential to the integrity of the whig party, at once invested the future action of this Congressional consultation with an interest and importance that had not theretofore attached to it. The assumption of the chair was met by instant remonstrance. The right to present the resolution was pressed now as a point of principle; and notice was given, that at the next meeting it would be insisted upon. On this issue the meeting was adjourned to the 20th day of April.

At the appointed hour, on the evening of the 20th of April, the Hon. W. P. Mangum called the meeting to order. As soon as the journal was read, Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to hold the Whig National Convention in the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, immediately presented the resolution, of which notice had been given at the former meeting, and asked that it might be adopted as a substitute for the proposition of the gentleman from North Carolina. It is in these words:—

Whereas, the determination of the time and place for holding a National Whig Convention has been referred to the Congress of the whig members of the Senate and House of Representatives having assembled in convention, with the explicit understanding, that they "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 in a 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," and do unite on this basis as well as upon the long-established principles of the whig party, do hereby recommend the —— day of —— and the city of —— as the time and place for holding the National Whig Convention for the choice of whig candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency respectively.

Mr. Stanly objected to the introduction of the substitute because it was out of order. The Chairman sustained the objection. Mr. Marshall appealed from the decision of the chair. Mr. Stanly moved that the appeal lie on the table. An informal debate ensued, which was cut off by a decision of the chair, that all discussion was out of order unless strictly confined to the question of order. The vote was then taken by ayes and noes on the question, "Shall the appeal from the decision of the Chair lie on the table?" and it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 46, noes 21. The following will exhibit the names of the gentlemen who voted, and their respective localities.

AYES.

States.	*Senators.*	*Representatives.*
Maine	——	Goodenow.
"	——	Washburn.
Vermont	——	Hebard.
"	——	Meacham.
Massachusetts	John Davis.	Fowler.
"	——	Goodrich.
"	——	Scudder.
Connecticut	T. Smith.	Chapman.
Rhode Island	Clarke.	G. G. King.
New York	Fish.	Bowne.
"	——	Briggs.
"	——	Darrall.
"	——	Hurford.
"	——	Sackett.
"	——	Schoolcraft.
"	——	Walbridge.
"	——	Wells.
New Jersey	Miller	——
Pennsylvania	——	Allison.
"	——	Chandler.
"	——	T. M. Howe.
"	——	J. W. Howe.
"	——	Kunze.
"	——	Moore.
Delaware	Bayard.	——
Ohio	Wade.	Barrere.
"	——	L. D. Campbell.
"	——	Hunter.
"	——	B. Stanton.
"	——	Taylor.
Indiana	——	Parker.
"	——	Brenton.
Illinois	——	Yates.
Michigan	——	Penniman.
Kentucky	Underwood.	Grey.
"	——	Ward.
Missouri	——	Porter.
Tennessee	——	Cullom.
North Carolina	——	Morehead.
"	——	Stanly.
Total, 46.		

NOES.

States.	*Senators.*	*Representatives.*
Massachusetts	——	Appleton.
New York	——	Brooks.
"	——	Hawes.
"	——	Haven.
"	——	Schermerhorn.
"	——	Martin.
Pennsylvania	Cooper.	——
Virginia	——	Strother.
Kentucky	——	Ewing.
"	——	Marshall.
"	——	White.
Tennessee	——	Gentry.
"	——	Williams.
North Carolina	——	Clingman.
"	——	Dockery.
"	——	Outlaw.
Louisiana	——	J. Moore.
"	——	Landry.
Florida	Morton.	Cabell.
Mississippi	Brooke.	——
Total, 21.		

When this result was announced, several of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting. Mr. GENTRY, of Tennessee, then submitted the following, to be added as an amendment to the resolution offered by Mr. Stanly:—

Resolved, That the whig members of Congress, in thus recommending a time and place for the National Whig Convention to assemble, are not to be understood as pledging themselves to support the nominees of said convention, except upon the condition that the persons then and there nominated as candidates for President and Vice President shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the compromise measures as a final settlement of the dangerous questions which they embraced, and to maintain that settlement inviolate.

Objection was made to the introduction of this amendment, because it was out of order. The chair sustained the objection. An appeal was taken from the decision of the chair; and, after some debate, the meeting sustained the ruling of the chair. Thereupon, the remainder of the undersigned formally withdrew from the meeting.

It is officially announced that, after our withdrawal, the resolution of Mr. Stanly was passed; and then the meeting adjourned.

The foregoing statement exhibits the character and order of the proceedings, which compelled the undersigned to leave the meeting of the 20th instant.

By a reference to the list of persons who participated in these proceedings, it will be perceived there was a great disparity in the representation from the free States and the slaveholding States. We are authorized to state that several gentlemen from the slaveholding States, belonging to the whig party, declined to participate at all in a meeting of which the result was palpable, under the intimations of purpose advanced by the chairman at the first meeting.

The meeting was composed of forty-six gentlemen from the free States, and twenty-one from the slaveholding States. The vote is divided—forty-six to twenty-one; seven from each class of States voting with the opposing section.

The entire meeting was a meagre majority of the representation classed as whig in the Congress of the United States. The quota from the slaveholding States remaining in the meeting, after our withdrawal, was just one-fourth of the whig representation from the slaveholding States. The determination of the time and place for the Whig National Convention may, therefore, justly be considered as made by the Congressional Representatives from the free States.

Of the members of Congress from the free States present and acting in this meeting, a large majority were committed, by legislative action, against the Compromise measures at their passage, or have refused to express an intention to maintain and execute them since their passage. Among those who took these proceedings were some of the most conspicuous opponents of the adjustment and most active agitators of the North. Of the thirty-one Representatives from the free States, who voted affirmatively on the proposition that the appeal do lie on the table, only three had recorded their votes in favor of the passage of Hillyer's resolution at this session, expressing as the sense of the country that the Compromise measure should be maintained as a final settlement of the questions they embraced, and should be fairly and honestly executed. Nineteen had voted against that resolution. Nine were absent. These, united to the vote of the Senators, would have been sufficient to overpower the whole representation present from the slaveholding States, had that representation been united. We will not dwell upon the considerations these facts suggest, or express the reflections which they naturally awaken. It is apparent, however, that the time and place have been determined, not only by a minority of the whig representation, but by a preponderance of that element of the representation which either opposed the adjustment or disavows the finality of the settlement.

The undersigned now invite a review of their own course as connected with this Congressional consultation. We shall pass over without comment the evident predetermination of the Chairman to guide the meeting to a fixed result, by confining it to the consideration of such subjects as suited his own inclinations and purposes. We presume this will be manifest to every one, from the determination he announced in advance to rule Mr. Marshall's resolution out of order, even as an original substantive proposition. By what parliamentary law or common usage does the chairman of a meeting limit the business thereof to a single question, when no limitation is expressed in the notice under which it assembled? Does the objection lie in the fact that the members present were to be called upon to express their sentiments as to the propriety of maintaining and enforcing the Compromise measures? We leave you to judge.

What reason can be rendered for the decision that the resolution was out of order? It differed from Mr. Stanly's in one particular only. In addition to the determination of the time and place for holding the National Convention, Marshall's resolution suggested the Congressional caucus resolution of December, 1851, as a condition precedent to the union of the whig members of Congress in the approaching canvass. It did not attempt to prescribe a platform for the National Convention, or to dictate to the delegates from the primary assemblies of the people. It avowed the determination of its friends to remain uncommitted, and to abstain altogether from taking steps initiatory to a National Whig Convention, unless the condition was satisfactorily met. It was not inconsistent with Stanly's resolution, but cumulative thereto, by the imposition of a condition affecting only the actors in this Congressional meeting, and, impliedly, relieving them from a committal to sustain the nominees of a convention which might fail to require the same condition of its candidate. It did not dictate or seek to dictate the programme of the National Convention; but merely asserted an affirmative endorsement of the "finality of the compromise" as a basis of union among the present whig members of Congress. Was that improper? Can the whig members of this Congress, who claim to be national in their feelings, unite upon a candidate on any other basis? Ought national whigs any where, North or South, to agree for a moment, to forego a point so vital to the preservation of the peace of society? We did ardently desire the whigs in Congress to adopt the proposition as a conclusion of their own, and to publish it to the country as one of the bonds of their political association. It required no sacrifice of principle—no recantation of opinion—no renunciation of error, only a determination—consistent with the noblest impulses of patriotism—to abide for the future by a settlement designed to restore peace to a distracted country, and carry into execution honestly the compacts of the constitution. We frankly state that it was our deliberate purpose to announce at the threshold an unalterable determination to aid in no scheme for an election associated with or allied to men whose policy it was to ignore the final settlement of those dangerous and exciting questions which are embraced by what is termed "the Adjustment." With the candor of freemen, we presented in the proposition submitted to the meeting the position to which we shall adhere. We rest its vindication upon the fact that it was assumed from a solemn sense of duty to ourselves and to our country; and we rely for a justification of our course in these proceedings upon the honest impulses of the people, and the patriotism of all who love the Union, and wish to perpetuate its blessings.

To assert the converse of our proposition—"to agree to disagree" on questions connected with the institution of slavery, as it is recognized by the constitution, on the Fugitive Slave law, and the finality of the Compromise—is to open willingly the sources of the most noxious agitation, and to reveal the means of assailing anew the harmony, and, mayhap, the existence of the Union. Have the dissensions of the past inculcated no moral? Shall the progress and peace of the future be marred by the renewed efforts of a fanaticism which hails at no barrier erected by mortal power, and exultingly proclaims its obedience only to a power higher than human law? Shall the ties that link the various parts of a noble country together yield to the force of a demagogue lem which wears the mask of liberty only to perpetuate crime, or that it may, with comparative impunity, excite passion, to reward, ultimately, a desire for self aggrandizement? Will the whig party, under existing circumstances, shroud honest convictions of public duty in silence, that our candidate for the presidential honor of each may have his opinions interpreted variously to suit the changing prejudices or propensities of particular latitudes? Fellow whigs, such a policy will not—should not succeed. It is unworthy of a great party whose sentiments are conservative, and whose aim is the prosperity and happiness of the people. Its tendency is to reduce the whig party to a mere heterogeneous compound of discordant sectional factions; the ballot box to a receptacle for votes obtained by fraud upon one or other of the sections of the United States; and the President elect to a trial of chicanery and dissimulation among political mountebanks. We do not seek to make an injurious ascription of motive to any man or association of men; but we repudiate and refuse, for our part, now and hereafter, to lend our support to any candidate whose principles are not plainly defined, or to join in any crusade against popular rights, the honesty of politics, or the patriotic interests of the country, for the purpose of achieving a temporary political triumph.

But, to return. What was the ingredient in Gentry's amendment that induced the chairman to rule it out of order? The only aim of the amendment was to exclude a conclusion. It was framed distinctly with a view to absolve the whig members present from an implied pledge to support the nominees of the National Convention, "unless those nominees shall be publicly and unequivocally pledged to regard the series of measures known as the Compromise measures, as a final settlement of the dangerous questions they embrace, and to maintain them inviolate." What inference can be drawn from the refusal to grant this exemption but that the determination existed to commit ad who participated in the meeting, to the support of the nominee of the National Convention, whether he shall be pledged to support the Compromise or not? Some of the undersigned are bound by our solemn public declaration, made in 1850, that we will support no man for office unless he is known, unequivocally and beyond controversy, to be determined to maintain, support, and execute the laws known as the Compromise measures—Fugitive Slave law and all. We shall religiously redeem our word. We feel, after the defeat of Gentry's amendment, that silence or acquiescence, under the circumstances, would commit us to an inconsistency, and justly awaken suspicion of our sincerity. Regarding the vote on Gentry's amendment as the emphatic declaration by the meeting either that the persons present remained uncommitted as to their own support of the adjustment measures, or that they refused to establish any such test of the qualification of the nominee of the National Convention, no course remained, consistent with our conviction of duty and sense of self-respect, but to withdraw formally from the meeting, and to retain the position we designed to obtain.

It has been charged that it is our deliberate purpose to distract the counsels of the whigs, and to create an unnecessary schism in the body of the whig party. It has been charged that our object is to open afresh the agitation upon the slavery question, and to create sectional strife, in order to prevent a concentration of whig strength at the approaching Presidential election. It has been charged that we present insulting terms to the North by requiring the reiteration of pledges to maintain and to enforce laws which exist on the statute book, and which no member of Congress or political aspirant has manifested an intention to disturb. These statements, fellow whigs, are unjust and true. If any schism shall occur in the whig party, it will result from the attempts of men whose present distinction is alone attributable to the success with which they have heretofore fed the flames of sectional fanaticism, and whose future hope rests mainly upon the creation of sectional divisions. Our effort has been to induce the whigs to assume a national ground—a conservative and patriotic position—the only position upon on which the statesman and the patriot can maintain the harmony of these States or preserve the existence of this government.

So far from opening agitation upon the slavery question, our avowed object is, and the effect of the proposition we assert must be, to terminate agitation by assuming, as a starting point for the canvass, that the entire party, North and South, faithfully abides by the law as it exists, and maintains the compromise measures as a final settlement of the exciting questions they embrace. How is it possible that this position can afford a basis for renewed agitation, unless there is a determination not to abide by that settlement? The principle we assert may be avowed as consistently by the opponents of the compromise measures as by those whose exertions enacted them. When partners have litigated questions arising in their former dealing, and a decree has been rendered, asserting the true state of their accounts, would it be considered insulting or unfair that, in opening new books, one should demand of the other that the decree be accepted as the basis on which they renew business? Would the answer be considered satisfactory—"You have your decree—enforce it if you can; but do not require an acknowledgment of its justice, by compelling me to assert that I will abide by it?" Had two neighbors disagreed, and referred their respective claims to arbitrators, does the loser forfeit dignity by acknowledging the award, and renewing business upon the basis thereof? These homely illustrations point to the view we take of the present duties of all patriots in this government. The original compacts of the constitution established the terms of this confederacy, and constitute the organic law of government. After a series of years sectional disputes arose, and the Missouri compromise was made, to quiet controversy relating to certain governmental powers and constitutional questions.

It was faithfully executed by the United States, and submitted to by the people of the slave-holding States. After another series of years, new acquisitions of territory were made—new disputes arose touching the same powers and the same questions. A new compromise was made, whereby the balance of power was yielded by the slaveholding States, and the reins of empire were delivered up to the free States by the admission of California into the Union. The slave trade was suppressed in the District of Columbia—territorial governments were created over the whole public domain, and an act was passed to enforce the delivery of fugitives from labor. This settlement being made, has the South murmured at the law suppressing the slave trade in this District? Look upon the opposite picture. Reply to your own hearts, how has the law for the delivery of fugitive slaves been executed? We ask merely that the whig party shall not go behind this last settlement—that it shall nationalize itself by taking a firm and true position upon the finality of this settlement, and shall hold its members bound, without regard to former opinions, to maintain and enforce this settlement in good faith and honestly. To this end we did desire the declaration to this effect to come from the distinguished gentlemen who assembled in the Capitol, under the hope that the country would enthusiastically respond to it. We have been disappointed in the realization of our wish, and, because of the effort, we have been arraigned by anonymous employees of the press, and our motives impugned by political leaders athwart whose policy lies our own course, and, as we solemnly believe, the true direction for the public good. What would be the effect of a refusal to endorse the position we have assumed. What will be the result of a failure to respond to the principle we have asserted? Neither more nor less than the inglorious and deserved defeat of the whig candidate for the Presidency, because the platform of the party will be too narrow for the patriotism of the people. They will demand one as broad as the interests of the whole Union. and wish to perpetuate its blessings.

Should both of the great political parties fail to shape future party organization upon the enlarged and fair principle for which we invited the whig meeting at the Capitol on the 20th instant, there remains but one other resort. The people will demand such an organization at the expense of existing parties, and it will triumph over both; or, misled by political leaders, whose personal ambition rises above their love of country, the people will become involved in a canvass conducted by candidates whose parasites will pander to sectional prejudices, and will seek political preferment by arousing sectional passions. The next Congress, in that case, will be composed of men of all parties, pledged to renew the agitation of questions which the thirty-first Congress closed with so much difficulty. The result of such a struggle human foresight cannot compass. We have believed that intelligent statesmanship by timely action and patriotic effort, could avoid the trial and the catastrophe. We made an honest effort to point the way. We have now explained our motive and our conduct, and we confidently submit them for your judgment.

The events of the Congressional meeting of the 20th of April are of significant import. It does not become the undersigned to suggest your course in view of them. Our object is accomplished by inviting to them your immediate consideration, satisfied, as we are, that they will awaken your serious reflection, and guide you to such action as may be demanded by the duties to the present, and the hopes of the future.

W. W. BROOKE, Mississippi.
JACKSON MORTON, Florida.
JOHN MOORE, Louisiana.
HUMPHREY MARSHALL, Kentucky.
M. P. GENTRY, Tennessee.
G. H. WILLIAMS, Tennessee.
F. C. CABELL, Florida.
DAVID OUTLAW, North Carolina.
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY, Louisiana.
JAMES F. STROTHER, Virginia.

I concur fully in the statement of facts, as well as the general positions of this Address.

T. L. CLINGMAN, North Carolina.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

ALMANAC—APRIL 29.

SUN RISES..... 5 03 | SUN SETS..... morn 2 49
SUN SETS..... 6 52 | HIGH WATER.... morn 3 27

PORT OF NEW YORK, APRIL 28, 1852

Cleared.

Ship China (Br), Simpson, Quebec, Maitland, Phelps & Co.
Ship Caroline & Mary Clark, Emmerson, New Orleans, R P Buck & Co.
Ship Oswego, Williams, New Orleans, J Macy & Sons.
Ship Chas Cooper, Cutts, Savannah, Nesmith & Sons.
Bark Penelon, Hutchinson, San Francisco, E B Sutton.
Bark Der Freihandel (Prus), Bagdhal, Bremen, Pavenstedt & Schumacher.
Bark Elizabeth Leavitt, Gooding, Matanzas, Perkins & Delano.
Bark W O Alden, Bates, Boston, F Alexandre.
Bark Standard (Br), Ritchie, Quebec, Montgomery Bros.
Bark Indiana, Watts, New Orleans, J W Elwell & Co.
Bark Braganza, McIntyre, Bucksville, SC, Nesmith & Sons.
Brig Caledonia (Br), Petifar, St John, NB, A Bradshaw.
Brig J D Pennell, Stover, Antigua, &c, R P Buck & Co.
Brig W L Jones, Tyler, Savannah, N L McCready & Co.
Schr Col Hamilton, Bacon, St Croix, Wm Tilley.
Schr John Benson (Br), Smith, Walton, NS, J S Whitney & Co.
Schr Brockville, Limeburner, Mayport Mills, Fa, R P Buck & Co.
Schr Glenview, Partridge, Jacksonville, H D Brookman.
Schr Guinare, Rosebrock, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter.
Schr Frederick Reed, Race, Jacksonville, J T White & Co.
Schr Norma, Bowen, Fredericksburg, M Bedell.
Schr Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden.
Schr Madawaska, Sears, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Schr Ackland, Fossett, Philadelphia, master.
Schr Haxall, Layfield, Richmond, C H Pierson.
Schr Wm M Baird, Stubbs, Philadelphia, J Hand.
Schr Elm City, Frisbee, New Haven, master.
Schr Alfred Adams, Eldridge, Beverly, Mass, H D Brookman.
Schr Sea Lion, Brown, Portland, master.
Sloop Pearl, Wheeler, Hartford.

Arrived.

Ship Hibernia, Maloney, London and the Lizard, March 28, with mdse and 345 passengers, to Richardson & Watson. Jan 22, lat 41 46, lon 38 56, spoke ship Ann, on the outward passage to London, fell in with a ship or bark abandoned, about 450 tons, with everything gone except foremast, fore topmast and jibboom; main and mizenmasts gone close by the deck, hatches off, deck house stove, anchors on the bows and the seas making a complete breach over her. The name upon her stern was so defaced that it could not be made out, but judged to be either French or English, and apparently not long in that situation. The sea was so high at the time that she could not be boarded.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell (pkt), Fletcher, London, April 24, Portsmouth, 4th, with mdse and 465 steerage passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co; Crossed the Banks in lat 45 41, saw no ice, temperature of the water 2? deg. 27th, off Montauk, saw brig Wanderer, of Glasgow, bound W.

Ship Waterloo (pkt), Harvey, Liverpool, March 29, with mdse and 315 passengers, to Kermit & Carew.

Ship Sir Henry (Br), Pottinger, Bristol, via Cork, 34 days, with 881 tons iron and 220 passengers, to S Crooks.

Ship Camilla (of New Orleans), Day, Antwerp, 29 days, with mdse and 250 passengers, to J F Cleu.

Ship Nathaniel Hooper (of Baltimore), Raines, New Orleans, 9 days, with pork, to Dalton.

Bark Lincoln (Br), Gillies, Sligo, 39 days, in ballast and 120 passengers, to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. March 4, in a gale from S.E, sprung the head of mizenmast.

Bark Deander (Br of Newcastle), Gallaghar, Newcastle, 50 days, with coal, to D S Hart. Has had very heavy weather, stove bulwarks, galley and damaged the lower mast.

Bark Louisa (Green), Schaal, Bremen, 50 days, with mdse and 144 passengers, to E T Boehtel.

Bark Cecilia (of Thomaston), Ingraham, Palermo, 64 days, with fruit, to master. Passed Gibraltar, March 7th, experienced continual heavy westerly gales for most of the passage, for 20 days had severe gales from SW to NW, Feb 25, lat 38 N, lon 7 E, spoke brig Monte Cristo, ——, from Mobile for Boston, April 19th, lat 38 N, lon 69 W, spoke bark Favorite, ——, from Havana for Liverpool, 20th, lat 38 N, lon 69 32 W, spoke ship Geo F Patten (of Baltimore), from