

MR. GILMER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

Gaston, May 6th, 1850.

THE emotions with which I received your kind and complimentary letter, the news of the unanimous nomination of the Convention at Graham, can be better imagined than explained by me.

While I most sincerely assure you of my preference not to be a candidate again, I am frank to admit that the peculiar circumstances in which the most malignant, virulent, and persistent detraction has placed me, create anxiety that the nomination, so enthusiastically made, may be ratified and confirmed by my fellow citizens of the District.

Although ennobled, in early life, with the usual embarrassments of poverty and the lack of influential friends, I have always considered it a privilege, in a free country like ours, fairly and honorably to aspire to the respect and confidence of my countrymen.

While in the discharge of my duties, as the Representative of my District in the last Congress, I was, doubtless, often in error, but it was on all occasions my desire to give the people for whom I acted the results of my best conclusions, after the most careful examination.

My vote on the vexed question of Kansas, namely—whether it were best for my section and the Union, all things considered, to force the Election Constitution on the free people of the distracted Territory, against the well known wishes of an overwhelming majority of her people, was the result of mature deliberation.

I verily believe nine tenths of my people would not distinguish in party, with all the facts before them, would have voted in the same way, and would have considered it unwise and impolitic to have given a vote to the inventor.

Thanking you again, gentlemen, for the kindness of your letter, and the promise of your co-operation in the cause, I beg you to accept assurances of my high regard and esteem.

JOHN A. GILMER.

To Messrs. J. S. Torrey and others, Committee.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

An accident of a most serious nature, happened on our River on Saturday, which resulted in the death of four persons; Charles Jennings, Isaac Taylor, Charles Simpson and Charles Farrow Williams.

The three first were sailors. The latter was an adopted son of G. W. Williams, keeper of the Seaman's Home, and only seventeen years of age. The parties were all stopping at the Home, and had just finished dinner. It being a pleasant afternoon, they determined to have a sail on the River, so jumping into an unguilted-looking English built boat—the property of Mr. Williams—went into the stream they glided and to their death.

To those on shore who witnessed the scene, it was a most appalling sight. It was seen by four human beings hurried to their death, with no means at hand of saving them, was truly appalling.

As soon as possible after the accident, drags were procured and put into operation and at the second attempt the boat with sails, &c., was secured. At about 10 o'clock Saturday night one of the bodies was recovered—that of Isaac Taylor.

JUST SENTIMENTS.

The Richmond Dispatch in noticing the nationalities of continental Europe and describing the oppressions and exactions of government to which they are subjected, in order to maintain the expensive military establishments which are systematically kept up, takes occasion to contrast the condition of the people who are saddled with such enormous burdens with that of the United States, who live under the yoke of Free Institutions, and who have only to exercise right the political privileges which they enjoy, to secure for themselves a prosperity and grandeur worthy of the world's admiration.

Incorporated and identified with our system of popular government, as defined by the charter of our liberties, is the Union of these States, in which consists the only sure guaranty of a full and permanent enjoyment of the blessings which it was designed, and adapted to diffuse.

This is the sheet anchor which gives stability and security to ship in which our fortunes as our nation are embarked, and whenever it breaks our condition will be deplorable indeed. The picture that will then be presented is well drawn by the Dispatch, in the following passage which we have selected from its article—

"A Division of the States, when once commenced, can never stop at one division. The spirit of discord, the demon of ambition, the foul fiend of demagogism, will not be exercised by their triumph and success. If such a government as this, framed by the most complete human wisdom, consecrated by the most exalted virtue, and self-sacrifice, halloved by the purest patriot blood, illustrated by the most glorious deeds of heroism, crowned by the grandest victories of battle and the most brilliant achievements of human progress, securing to every man political equality, civil and religious liberty, universal peace and prosperity; if such a government succumb to the corrupt and selfishness of human nature, what can we expect of the petty political structures that will be built upon its ruins!

What can we look for but as many separate empires as Europe, with large standing armies, frequent wars, heavy taxes, and the universal degradation and misery of our posterity!

Losses to the Fighting Powers.—Europe on the Brink of Bankruptcy.—From the news from Europe, it appears that Louis Napoleon asks for a loan of \$99,000,000 francs, \$100,000,000 to carry on the campaign in Italy, in which he is to take the command in person. The loan lately put in the market by Russia, is \$50,000,000. Besides these there is the market loan for Austria of \$30,000,000, which hitherto she has been unable to sell, but has seized instead the metallic currency of the Austrian banks; a loan for Sardinia of \$25,000,000, which she has succeeded in obtaining; a loan to England, in behalf of India, for \$30,000,000.

The total amount of new loans in the market is \$200,000,000, besides over \$100,000,000 already due by these governments. The effect of the coming war will be to make them all bankrupt. The annual interest on the debt of England is \$120,000,000. The annual expense of her army and navy is \$157,500,000. Her whole annual expense is \$340,000,000. Her revenue only \$298,000,000, and the annual expense of her army and navy is \$78,500,000. France is in a similar predicament. They will not be able to pay the interest, and a crash will take place that will sink all Europe.—N. Y. Herald.

A Two Handed Girl.—The Georgia papers speak of such a girl in that State.—The Calhoun Platform says:—

"This astonishing girl, than whom a more wonderful freak of nature never existed, is to be exhibited in Calhoun on Saturday, April 30th. We are informed by those who have seen her, that she is quite pretty, though the style of each face is of an entirely different cast. Her limbs, of which she has a double number, are perfectly shaped and of equal size and use; her mental faculties are of an excellent order, and her organs of speech, though double, are used distinctly, or, as the case may require, speaking on one subject with one or both mouths, or on two different topics with different persons at the same time. She is very healthy, active, and quite vivacious. She may very properly be styled the Wonder of Nineteen Centuries, for her like has never before been seen, and it is to the last degree improbable that this generation will witness her like again. The opportunity, therefore, of seeing her, ought not to be sacrificed, but by all means go and see her say we."

History.—Looking along the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee, it will be seen that the line, after pursuing a general south west course for nearly the whole way, suddenly bends directly south as it approaches the Georgia border. Now this line should have kept on southwest, as it started, but the boundary commissioners, being so near the close of their labors, resolved, it is said to indulge in a general "sweep" in the course of which the Carolinians got gloriously carried, and their Tennessee confederates cheated themselves by changing the line, and cheating their out of a small corner. It was considered a capital joke at the time, on both sides, for the land stands equally on one edge, and appears to be the last of a general "sweep" in the course of which the Carolinians got gloriously carried, and their Tennessee confederates cheated themselves by changing the line, and cheating their out of a small corner.

To Business Men.—Every business man and mechanic, who has a proper appreciation of the true mode of doing business, ought to have impressed upon his memory the fact that no man should be deluged about asking for what is properly his due. If he neglects doing so, he will find himself in the predicament which he should observe in all his actions. Righteously he should be satisfied should be demanded. The selfish world is little inclined to give him his just dues, unless he have the readiness to claim it. The lack of proper fulfillment of this principle has led to many, fortunate times, on both sides, for the land stands equally on one edge, and appears to be the last of a general "sweep" in the course of which the Carolinians got gloriously carried, and their Tennessee confederates cheated themselves by changing the line, and cheating their out of a small corner.

That a very singular, sir, said a young lady to a gentleman who had just issued her "No," with dear me, I will soon make it plural.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 24, 1850.

THE CHARLOTTE CONVENTION.

The Whigs of this Congressional district held a Convention in Charlotte, on the 18th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next Congress.

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We have never attended a Convention so entirely free from factionism. Every man seems to have gone there, not from motives of personal aggrandisement, but purely from a sense of duty, stimulated by the hope of rendering some service in the cause of the country. Nor was this aim lost sight of, even for a moment, but under the guidance of sincerity and truth, harmony, good-will and spirit were as necessarily its fruits, as discord and bitterness are the fruits of jealousy and distrust.

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WHIG, DISTRICT CONVENTION.

CHARLOTTE, May 18, 1850.

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FROM EUROPE.

St. John's N. F., May 21st.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived off Cape Race yesterday.

No regular battle has taken place yet. The movements of the Austrians are involved in mystery, occupying and maintaining positions, apparently without any motive. Some suppose they are waiting for the waters to subside, and for favorable weather.

No material change has taken place in the affairs of Italy. Murmur's strategical line in the Danube, and it is estimated that Austria will soon have 70,000 men under arms.

Austria has declared Austria to be in a state of siege. The Pope has protested. Austria has pronounced its refusal to receive the Emperor's ambassador.

The Empress Eugenie is Regent of France during the Emperor's absence.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Just previous to Count Surovich leaving Washington, recently, he opened an conversation with one well known member of the State of New York, that if there should be a European war, as he believed, it would not be without embarrassment to our commercial relations, for the right of search would be re-asserted and enforced. This remark was made with emphasis.

The responsibility of the party from whom that information was received, leaves no doubt of its truth.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Cotton bales demand an advance of 4 to 5 cts. Bales unimportant. Flour declined 25 and 50 cts. per bushel, market closing dull. Wheat has declined 5 and 8 cts. per bushel.—Gives declined 1 and 3 cts. per bushel.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana, with date to May 5, arrived here to day. She has further declined. Freight and Sugar has advanced.

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