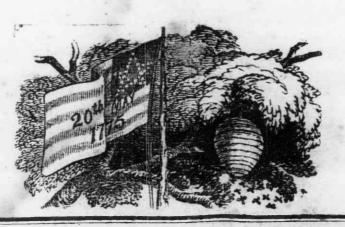
# Mecklenburg



## Ieffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."-Madison.

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No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay ;- and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twentu-five Cents for each continuance-except Court and other adicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per sent, higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent n for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charg-

I'm Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer. in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

#### MISCELLANY.

OCCUPATIONS-HONOR IN LIFE. (Selected.)

There is not a more toolish notion affoat in the world than the one that it is occupation that gives the character to man. One occupation, as the "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is precisely high and creditable as another, provided hat it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers the iron, or drives his peg to supwhit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies law at the bar, or presides over the councils of the nation. There is a vulgar and pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called the "learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honest mechanic. Why, the family would be dishonored!-No, no! The business of a carpenter, a black smith, or a farmer, is not so respectable as that of shaving notes, drawing solidity from the desk, peddling rotten wood pills, or selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of merchants, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz: to obtain a living. Still a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselvespeople who have begun life in a ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and to give them an importance which innate honesty could not command. Labor is labor; honest labor is honest labor; honesty and honorable labor is the same, whethor performed by the king or the beggar, and it is just as honorable in the one as in the other. It is true that all men by habit and taste are not permitted to pursue the same vocation, and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the word is commonly used, created by harmony and taste. This the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary, degrades or renders him less meritorious than his

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections to any particular business, as often is the case, let him follow it, if i he possible; it is the man that ennobles the business, not the business that ennobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world, which is at best but a bubble. blown into existence to-day to burst to-morrow; and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly culti-

neighbor who performs another duty, yet not more

faithfully, is to say we still adhere to the monarchi-

cal principles of the old world.

Good .- The N. Y. Chronicle tells some good things. Among others there was one the other day about an Irish pair at the police office. The wife had brought Pat to the office for thrashing her, when under the influence of whiskey. Pat tried his eloquence in all manner of ways to prevent her pushing her complaint, but in vain. She was inexorable. He told her of her loneliness-she was deaf. He pictured his hardships in a prison-she was unmoved. He promised reform-but she wouldn't notice him. He begged her to let him off, just that time-but she was impatient to make the oath of complaint. The magistrate was also impatient, and ordered the woman to begin. Pat begged one moment more, and throwing all his cunning into a last desperate effort, remarked that if she was resolved to send him to Blackwell's she must prepare for the consequences, as there were lots of pretty girls in prison there. This staggered Judy. She turned and twisted and dgeted about and begged to know if the 'Squire couldn't put Pat in a cell by himself; but his Worship, snuffing the joke, said, if sent, Pat must be put among the girls. This settled the matter, and the good woman turned and marched, although the cunning rogue begged her to make haste and kiss him? Hang him they must, shure!" the book. The idea of the girls was more than she could stand .- Richmond Star.

"I understand your father is dead," said a man to a little boy as he entered the house. "You're

Military.-John Dudley, of Deerfield, N. H., a respectable and proper man, with a pretty good opinion of himself, was honored with the commission of captain in the militia. He was an old bache lor, and had an old maid for a housekeeper, and till ed his ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Governor Wentworth, and frequenty called upon him when at Portsmouth, that he might tell his neighbors how thick he was with his Excellency. To add to his importance, he once invited the Governor to call upon him at Deerfield, on his way into the country, and the Governor promised to do so. The captain expected the visit sometime in a certain week, and kept near his

house, busily employed, as usual. One very warm day, his house-keeper came puffing into the field, to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the Clovernor's, was at a litle distance. The captain ran into the house, and had hardly time to slip on his military red coat and cocked hat, ere his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, Capt. Dudley ran into the street, and assuming a true captain-like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who, on beholding him, burst out into a hearty laugh. This rather discomposed the man of the sword; but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the Governor: "Capt. Dudley, I am glad to see you; but think your appearance as a military man would be somewhat improved, if you would add to your uniform a pair of breeches!"-an article which the good captain, in his haste to pay his respects to the Governor, had entirely forgotten!-Boston Journal.

Influence of Woman.—In the ordinary course of the world, in that intercourse of flattery and falsehood where every one deceives and is deceived, where all appear under a borrowed form; profess friendship they do not feel, and bestow praises only to be praised in return; men bow the lowest to those they despise most. But he who lives retired from this scene of delusion expects no compliments from others, bestows them only where they are deserved. All the insidious grimaces of public life are nothing which smooth the rugged road, and all our toils.

Of what value are all the babblings and vain boastings of society, to that domestic felicity which we experience in the company of an amiable woman whose charms awaken the dormant faculties of the soul, and fill the mind with finer energies; whose smiles prompt our enterprises, and whose assistance insures success; who inspires us with congenial greatness and sublimity, who with judicious penetration, weighs and examines our thoughts, our actions, our whole character; who observes all our foibles, warns us with sincerity of their consequences, and reforms us with gentleness and affection; who by tender communication of their thoughts and observations conveys new instructions to our minds; and by pouring the warm and generous feelings of heart into our bosoms, animates us incessantly to the exercise of every virtue, and completes the polished perfection of our character by he soft allurements. In such an intercourse, al that is virtuous and noble in human nature, is preserved within the breast, and every evil propensity dies away .- Zimmerman.

A Temperance Anecdote.-The Washingtonians are driving a noble business among the old soakers of this city. On Thursday evening the church in Poydras street, was literally crammed, and many hard drinkers, we have no doubt, was taken out of the gutter. Among a great many pleasant anecdotes related by the speakers, was one defining the unpleasant position of a certain Deacon who wanted to be temperate without signing the pledge. He had been importuned to that effect until he became so outraged that he arose, and before the temperance society, delivered a speech in favor of moderate drinking. He was allowed to proceed, and at is as it should be, and fits us for the discharge of all its termination, he seized his hat and walked down the aisle with great dignity. There was present an old toper, who, at that moment, was about as full as he could well be and being mightly tickled at the Deacon's speech, he staggered from his seat, and tippe the Deacon on his shoulder, exclaimed, "I say-hic-Deacon, them's my sentiments! I'll stand by you-hic-old feller, in them 'ere doctrines! So let's go out and liquor!" The Deacon, finding tha his "moderate drinking" doctrines placed him in such disgraceful fellowship, went back and signed the pledge!—N. O. Jeffersonian.

scription of the "big tent," which the Millerites have erected at Albany, N. Y., where they intend to reside until the end of the world, to take place, as they say, on the 23d of April, 1843. "The first object that meets your view, is the great tent, or "markee," 140 feet in diameter, covering an area of nearly half an acre. It is supported in the centre by a pole 100 feet high, and around the sides stakes or uprights. It is open around the bottom, to let the air circulate freely within, and can be vated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no closed all around so as to make it tight, should the weather prove unfavorable. It cost \$700, and ing at Pilaklaka, (the residence of Micanopy, is said to be the best specimen in the tent making head chief of the Seminoles, about thirty miles south line in the United States. Every part of the work about it is really beautiful. The interior is fitted up with rude benches or seats without backs. The ground is covered with straw, to protect the feet from the damp. It is said that 3,000 persons can be coinfortably seated, but that 2,500 only have been accommodated under it .- Phil. Saturday Courier.

> Justice.-A notice was recently posted up, in the town of Pittsford, N. Y., calling a public meeting of young men on the subsequent Friday evening, for the declared purpose of "doing justice to Henry Clay." A few days previous to the proposed meeting, a patriotic son of the Emerald Isle dropped in to the shop of a "whole hog" Whig, and thus delivered himself: "An" so, auld chip, your next of the United States. President is going to be hung next Friday, I see!" What do you mean?" cries Marble, in high dudgeon. "Mane, sure enough!" exclaims Pat, "Didn't da while a British colony. I just spy a notice on yonder post, that there was to be a meeting next Friday to do justice to Henry Clay?' and how can they do that without hanging Rochester Advertiser.

so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, ning in the woods at large, and only driven home rum if he requires it. His table may be supplied, as the reverential love of womanhood. A man who to be milked, doubles in three years, as a regular at all seasons, with the finest fish and game, the right, now, hoss; laid out in tother room, as cold is always sneering at woman, is generally a coarse calculation. The increase is sometimes greater. choicest garden stuffs, and the rarest fruits. His -wofligate or a bigot.

From the Globe.

Messrs. Blair & Rives: Let me be permitted through your columns, to invite attention, in a brief way, to the great inducements held out by a late Act of Congress to settlement in Florida. That Act grants, in fee simple, a quarter section of land to every head of a family, or single man over eighteen years of age, who will settle in Florida, south of the ninth township, prior to the 4th of August, 1843: and the only material condition is, continued residence for five years, and occupation and cultivation of five acres for four years of that time.

Nothing can be more attractive than the offer of such terms for settlements in such a country as Florida. By means of its provisions, a freehold and home is at once obtained without price, and large families may be enabled, by emigration, "to set up in the world" at once all their male members over eighteen, and all their female members, too, who will make haste to convert their clever lovers to

The operation of the Act is limited to two hundred thousand acres; and as there is much room for choice in locations, and there is already evidence of much intended emigration, it behaves those who contemplate removal to lose no time in reaching there. The first comer will of course be best ser-

To the wealthy Planter, Florida is eminently inviting; because the fertility of its soil, and the richness and variety of its staple productions, afford better return upon investments than may be found elsewhere in the South. But to the poor and the moderate in circumstances, it is, beyond comparison, the paradise of earth. There are no freezing winters to provide against by close houses, magazines of supplies for embargoed and shivering families, tending and feeding of stock, &c. So far from this, the climate may well be likened to the North. ern Spring extended through the year. The means of subsistence are obtained with less labor, and labor is more productive, and industry more quickly blessed with accumulation and plenty, than is conceivable to the inhabitant of a less fortunate region. The forests preserve a perpetual verdure; compared with the inspiring smiles of frienship all descriptions of stock range the open woods throughout the year, revelling in abundance of pasturage; gardens are filled with a never-ending variety of flower and vegetable during every month; fish and fruits abound everywhere almost to surfeit; the soil is easily tilled, and the harvests are so abundant, so rich, so various, and the climate so agreeable to labor, that little is left to be desired in the circle of physical wants. And where but in Florida can such blessings be enjoyed, with the addition of the political and moral advantages which American free government and social advancement bestow?

The most advisable time for removal would be in the months of November and December. Those who reach there in those months would have ample time to prepare ground for cultivation and be assured of good crops.

The principal productions to which the country is adapted are, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Oranges, and other fruits, the Mulberry, Grape, &c.; Corn,

The production of Sugar is from one to three hogsheads per acre; and of Cotton from one to two thousand pounds. A bale to the acre of black seed (sea island) Cotton has been produced upon pine land in the Suwannee region. The profitableness of these staples may be estimated from the fact that General Clinch, from his plantation, (Lang Syne, in Alachua county,) worked by between fifty and sixty hands, received, for two or three years before it was destroyed by the Indians, a nett annual income of twenty thousand dollars. Nor is the production of Sugar confined to large planters. Every farmer, however small his means, has his field of Sugar cane, which is manufactured by himself, with wooden mills of domestic construction, and large pots of the ordinary manufacture.

The Tobacco produced in Florida is similar to that of Cuba, and is manufactured into Cigars of the most admired quality. Its production requires

no capital, and light labor, and is very profitable. The orange tree requires very little attention and a grove, south of the indicated line, once in bearing, is an established fortune of certain and permanent income. The tree is indigenous everywhere upon the peninsula. Groves, of miles in extent, of the bitter-sweet and sour orange, are found The Millerites, Tent. The following is the de- in all parts of it. From a grove of the cultivated Orange, situated upon the St. John's river, and covering only an acre and a quarter, a yield of \$1,700 in a season has been realized. A single tree in St. Augustine has been known to yield six thousand oranges. The groves at St. Augustine and its vicinity were cut down to the ground by the unprecedented frost of 1835; but are rapidly recovering their former beauty and value. In the region of country now offered for settlement, no injury was produced by that frost, nor are the trees ever affected. A couple of trees of the sweet orange, growof the line.) were found in full vigor and bearing by the army in 1836; and the lime, lemon, guava, citron, poinegranate, fig, cocoa-nut, pine-apple, and other West India fruits, grow luxuriantly along the peninsula. Peaches, melons, plums, and other fruits common to northern latitudes, also thrive, and greatly excel the more northern production in flavor and

The mulberry grows with wonderful luxuriance, and in most parts of Florida preserves its foliage throughout the year. Experiments in successful progress, prove that the silk-worm is less subject to diseases, and that the crop of cocoons can be more often repeated in the season than in any other part

Indigo may also be produced with great profit. A large quantity was annually exported from Flori-

Corn grows finely. The average production per to rise above 90 degrees." acre is from 20 to 25 bushels. As much as 40 bushels has been gathered from the acre.

the poor man especially) will be the stock business. with abundant store of grain and roots. He makes A True Test.—Nothing, says a late writer, sets Cattle thrive wonderfully. A stock of cattle run- his own sugar and molasses, and may make his own There are extensive praires and ranges of pine land, sheep, hogs, cattle, goats, &c., require no more care

which afford the most luxuriant pasturage, and than is necessary to prevent them from running which will never be appropriated to any exclusive wild-furnishing abundance of meat, butter, milk, use. I have seen the rich maiden-cane grass reach- wool, hides, &c., for domestic and farming purposes. ing to the backs of cattle on Payne's prairie, and He makes his own cotton and wool, and may weave have had in view at one moment several thousand his own cloths at home. The palm (which is wild head of stock grazing upon it. An inexhaustible everywhere in the forest) furnishes the best material and profitable market for our cattle is afforded by for hats that can be used in that climate. In short, our propinquity to Cuba and other West India Is- he will need to buy nothing but his coffee and su lands, where they may be carried on the hoof, or and the last of these can be produced cheaply the meat jerked before shipment. A large jerking in any quantity upon the coast. establishment was commenced before the Indian hostilities broke out, from which several cargoes of of every hospitable attention and assistant tasajo, or jerked beef, were shipped to Cuba. It was found that the process of jerking could be practised as successfully in Florida as in any part of ter their condition, the poor not less than the South America. New Orleans will also afford a large market for live stock of all descriptions.

The lumber trade will also afford profitable employment to a great number of emigrants. In the vicinity of the coast and water courses there is an inexhaustible supply of the finest pine timber in America. There need be no limit to the quantity heretofor of sawed lumber exported to the West Indies and ernor of Atlantic and Gulf cities. The Florida lumber solved on commands in market, I am informed, a higher price

A great mistake exists in respect to the health and climate of Florida. There are particular lo- himself by calities which have been found unheathy, as is the | Slasher case in every other part of the world; but the peninsula of Florida is a healthy country, and of mild temperature. I resided for several years in the neighborhood of Micanopy—a village a few miles north of the Indian boundary line—and I never knew of a case of fever, (not even the common ague and ver of the West and South) originating there

was informed that, from its first settlement, in I there was no example to the contrary. There are in the summer occasional fevers in the country, growing out of exposure or improper habits; but they are not more frequent than occur everywhere in the South and Southwest, and less general sea-breezes which wast across the peninsula. A greater proportion of children live through the dan gerous periods of infancy than in any or the United States. 'The best proofs, however, upon with a such subjects are afforded by practical and actual herkiss tests. Fortunately, the late valuable publication of ged the Dr. Lawson, the Surgeon General of the United as muc States army, upon medical statistics, affords details "Sir," of a conclusive character.

Dr. Lawson furnishes a table exhibiting the ra- sloped. tio of mortality, from all causes, in the army in Florida during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. It appears that, with a mean strength of 10. 476 men, there were 644 deaths, or 6 1-10 per cent. This includes deaths in battle, and from wounds and casualties generally; and it should be borne in mind that the exposures of an army in the field are very trying to health. Dr. Lawson thus remarks upon the table to which I have referred:

"The ratio (of mortality) of the troops in Florida (6 1-10 per cent.) varies little from the general average of troops serving in the South in time of peace -a fact established by the result of statistical inquiries. It will be seen that this ratio is lower than that of the 4th infantry, on an average of ten years As an evidence that no extraordinary mortality has been experienced in Florida, it is found that the average of the last three years, taking all the regiments in the army, is 4 8-10 per cent.; and that although more than one-third of the actual strength of the ar- remain silent for a short time to give them an one-third of the actual strength of the arlower than the mean of ten years.'

From the data contained in an abstract exhibiting the strength of each regiment in the army, and the deaths in each for a period of ten years, I gather the following striking facts, to wit:

The mortality in the 1st regiment of dragoons garrisoned at Forts Gibson, Desmoines, and Leavenworth, is 6 3-19 per cent.: while that of the 2d regiment of dragoons, serving altogether in East Florida, was only 5 1-10 per cent.

The average of deaths in the 3d regiment of artillery, from 1829 to 1835, stationed along the coast of they call Czar, neither of them ever saw or ever New England, was 21; while the average of deaths in the same regiment, serving in Florida, from 1835 to 1838, including casualties of war, was not more butchering each other ever beheld the animal for

In the 4th regiment of artillery the average of deaths from 1829 to 1835, while stationed mostly at Forts Columbus, Delaware, McHenry, and Seven, was 18 3 7; while in the same regiment, serving in Florida during 1836, 1837, and 1838, the nest of such ridiculous murderers!" average of deaths was only 12 2-3.

The foregoing facts are sufficient to establish the

healthfulness of the peninsula. It is a remarkable peculiarity of the climate of Florida that it has neither the frigidity of the Northern winter nor the intensity of the Northern sum- immediate. It is this :- Take equal parts of alum mer. The extremes of temperature are happily and common salt, pulverise and mix them; wet a

The following data, gathered from the meteoroogical tables of Dr. Lawson, will illustrate it:

glear tables of LAL	Jan Jon, will in	ingulate it.
B	Mean temp.	Highest degree 1829.
Fort Snelling,	45,31	92
Eastport, (Maine)	42,97	98
Fit Howard, (Green !	pay) 44,93	100
Boston harbor,	46,24	- 98
Council Bluffs,	50,50	104
New York harbor,	53	97
Tampa, (Florida,)	72,80	92

Upon this subject Dr. Lawson remarks:

"Although the winter at Fort Snelling is 47 deg. 73 min. colder than at Tampa Bay, the summer at the latter place is only 8 deg. 24 min. warmer, Although the mean annual temperature of Petite Coquille is nearly 2 deg. lower than that of Augusta, Georgia, nearly 8 deg. and that of Fort Gibson upwards of 10 deg. lower than at Tampa Bay, yet, in all, the mean summer temperature is higher. In the years' observation at Key West it was never known | man,

No condition can be more independent and happy than that of the Florida farmer. With a few weeks' One of the most profitable sources of income (to labor in the course of the year, he supplies his crib

I need add no more than assurance to emig those who have preceded them in this land mise, and a cordial invitation to all who was to come and cast their lot with us.

Partnership .- The partnership and "that rame old 'coon," was dis-12th day of October last, by a vote the Buckeye State. Corwin retircs to the funfaithful and disgraced "waelectioneering toils, and amuse

rs of the firm are requested to exercise a nerous confidence" until they receive THAT we dollars a day and reast beef."-- Dover Gazette.

Pound Sterling .- By a law of Congress, approvfully, 27, 1842, it is made incumbent in all payals by or to the Treasury, whether made in the United States or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the pound sterling, that it shall be deemed equal to four dollars and eighty-four cents, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandize imported, where the value is by the invoice in pounds sterling. tal, in consequence of the constant and refreshing That portion of the former law, inconsistent with these provisions, is repealed.—Lyford's Com. Jour.

> celebrated dandies was in company y the other evening, and observed poodle. He advanced and beg marking that she ought to have him as she had shown to a dog. "I never kissed my dog while The fellow took the hint and

Lyoung lady in Memphis. A Nice You modes of dress and re never worn by men fashions, sa Hows alone carry of ordinary canes. Rings, chains, and b ins of gold, nevcommon intellect. er yet captivated a wom ir hair evidence of Gentlemen who exhibit o much labor at the toilet, a tion by the reflecting por That's a sensible girl.

A withering rebuke.—A r Ohio preaching in a nei observed two young ladies ping suddenly in his discoul ly at them, he said: "I obs in the congregation earnestly" tion, and as it is not a mark of tru more than one to speak at a time in my served in Florida in 1838, yet the mortality of portunity to finish their discourse, when I will rethe whole army is only 4 2-10 per cent.—a ratio sume mine." The worthy minister, after standing in silence a moment or two, resumed his subject.

> War.—Voltaire thus expresses himself on war. -"A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or to be killed by a like number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this procedure they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land to which none of them have any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan or to another whom will see the spot so furiously contended for; and very few of those creatures who are thus mutually whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost all over the earth. What an excess of madness is this and how deservedly might a Supreme Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody

> A cure for the Tooth-Ache. The editor of the National Forum has communicated to the public an "infallible" cure for the Tooth-Ache. The remedy is simple, and its effect said to be almost small piece of cotton, and cause the mixed powder to adhere: then place it in the hollow tooth. A sensation of coldness will be experienced which will gradually subside, and with it the torment of

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. A meeting of the Managers of the State Temperance Society, at Raleigh, 3rd Nov. 1842,

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this City, on Friday 3 o'clock P. M. 16th Dec. next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Editors in our State, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these Resolutions, with the following Address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the Officers and Members of all the Temper summer season, the mercury rises higher in every ance Societies in North Carolina: Brethren and other portion of the United States, and even in Can- fellow-laborers in an enterprize, so full of incalculaada, than it does along the coast of Florida. In six ble blessings to a numerous class of the family of

We, in conformity to the above Resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient Members as Delegates to the Convention, for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States, are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, Chairman. WILL PECK, Secretary.