### From the North State Wisig. PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CON. VENTION.

In compliance with public notice, the Whig Convention met at 8 o'clock, P. M. in the Court House, in Washington, on Thursday, the 6th inst. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Sth Congressional District in the next Congress.

On motion of Col. Joshua Tayloe, ALFRED Morr, Esq. of Pitt County, was called to the Chair; and on motion of H. F. Harris, Edmund W. Jones, of Plymouth, and F. J. Prentiss, of

tlemen presented themselves as delegates :

tiemen presented tiem	
	ington County. Joseph Beasl
E. W. Jones,	W. W. Mize
Jehu Nicholls,	
Put.	W. J. Langhinghous
F. B. Satterthwaite,	John L. Eason,
Foreman McDowell,	W. L. Bonner,
Chas. Green,	James McClure,
W. D. Moye,	Wm. Clark,
L. Whitehouse,	De I Bedding
S. B. Brown,	Dr. J. Redding.
John A. Selby,	T. B. Sheppard,
Alfred Moye,	Wiley C. Moore,
W. S. Taft.	B.G. Albritton,
Dr. W. J. Blow,	David Clark, A. G. Jordan,
P. R. Atkinson,	Churchill Perkins,
J. S. Brown,	H. F. Harriss,
John Moore,	John Stubbs,
L G. Little,	
H. A	
	e County.
W. H. B. Taylor,	Benj. Streeter,
Willis Dixon,	Owen/W. Jones,
Samuel T. Cobb,	W. H. Dixon.
Crave	n County.
Robert G. Moore,	James Pritchett,
J. B. Shenck,	Alderson Ellison,
M. C. Bogey,	John Blackwell,
F. J.	Prentiss.
Beaufe	rt County.
Dr. W. B. Hodges,	Frederick Grist,
John Cherry,	D. B. Perry,
John Cherry, John Latham,	J. L. Tankard,
J. F. Clark,	J. B. Marsh,
James Windley,	W. W. Hayman,
Col. Joshua Tayloe,	Edwin Gorham,
Joseph Potts,	Martin Stubbs,
W. L. Harvey,	D. H. McCabe,
Nathaniel Harding,	W. M. Marsh,
R. L. Myers.	Josephus Tripp.

The Convention having been announced by the Chairman as ready to proceed to business, on motion of Mr. Blackwell, of Craven, it was

Resolved that a Committee, to consist of two members from each delegation, be appointed by the Chair to prepare Resolutions expressive of and determine.

Mesure. J. Nichols and J. Beasley, from Washington, Edward Gorham and F. Grist, from Beau-fort, H. F. Harriss and Dr. Blow from Pitt, B. Streeter and W. Dixon from Greene, and R. G. cordingly appointed a Committee for the purpose | riotic acts of General Jackson, that it is extreme-

perform the duty assigned to it in the brief re-

Every reflecting man must be aware, and anxiously so, that the approaching elections, the presidential election included, will be fruitful of weal or wo to our country, to an extent unprecedented by former results of a similar kind. Thus forewarned, and convinced by the downward course of our republic, during the last fifteen years, that the blessings which Heaven so freely offers to the acceptance of our noble country have been, and are being perverted, by corrupt rulers Newbern, were appointed Sccretaries. The Counties composing the district having been called by the Secretaries, the following genformed : and this action and this duty are comprised in one short sentence,-Hurl from the high places of the land those who have proved incompetent or unfaithful to the people, and replace them with honest men; men who have uniformly opposed the reckless and insane measures and experiments which have led, not only to the arrest of our onward progsess to unexampled prosperity, but to a state of demoralization which threatens to sap the very foundations of rational freedom and social reliance. It would be a work of supererogation, fellow-citizens, to recapitulate the lawless and ruinous acts done during the administrations of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren, by which the deplorable state of things that you witness has been produced. They are as familiar to you as household words, and the honest convictions of your reason and experience must have placed on them the seal of your sorrowful

and indignant disapprobation. Would that it could be said of the present incumbent of the presidential chair, that his course has been purer, wiser, more statesman-like, more patriotic, or more beneficial to the country. But this cannot be said. All the mental blindness, wilful disregard of implied constitutional limitation, and all the love of irresponsible personal dictation, which led his two immediate predecessors to array themselves against the most important interests of the republic, seem to have descended to him with his accidental elevation to 1198, while he picked up and detained Lut 116 strag- agreed to that proposition, and ratified and conthe presidency, and they unfortunately govern his glers, from the enemy's encampment. Let not youracts with as malign an influence as distinguished theirs. From this quarter, therefore, we can expect nothing pleasing to the patriot, indicative of reformation, or useful to our much abused and suffering country. The same polar-star to which all their intrigues and actions tended, namely--RE-ELECTION AND POWER-so attracts the devoted gaze of John Tyler, that all the better qualities of the man are totally absorbed in the reckless and aspiring politician, and his country's interests and his own future title to honorable fame, are as dust in the balance, when weighed against his fallacious, his preposterous belief, that, to be the President, is to be the greatest and best man in the United States. Experience might have taught the views and wishes of the Convention, on the Mr. Tyler, that no station, how high soever, can subject on which it has been called to deliberate | seduce the free and intelligent citizens of the Union into the belief that the occupant of that station possesses virtues or abilities of which he is destitute. If high fame be the object of his aspiring and grasping ambition, let him remem-ber that the acts of President Jackson so nearly Moore and J. Blackwell, from Craven, were ac- absorbed und neutralized the applauded and pat-

of the Convention, the Committee attempts to | EDWARD STANLY in this devotion ; faithful as he is to his trust, he is not superior to him in this respect; and in a noble & disinterested sacrifice of all selfish views and selfish ambition, when in contrast with the duty of a patriot-citizen, neither can justly claim a pre-eminence over the other. In a word, the fullest confidence of every truehearted American citizen may be safely placed in at Haywood Superior Court. I will now present both. As a prelimin ry step, therefore, to the the specific charge which he has made against grand result, the restoration of the country to its me : Mr. Clingman says in the Messenger, that former virtue and prosperity, let us rally around he informed his friends that they were anthorized Mr. STANLE. His own merits and abilities have on his part to say to me, that he would then withdeservedly won our affections and confidence ; and their more guilty hangers on ; there can be and when we find his actions and opinions in strict conformity with those of America's greatest and at the end of two years, if my political friends purest statesmen, on all important matters of na- should then think it expedient to do so. He says tional policy, this confidence cannot but be in- that propositon by his authority was accordingly creased

No laborious duties are required to effect our purpose To deposite every Whig vote in the ballot-box, is all that is necessary. And where is the Whig, or can any man be a Whig, who will fail to do this, at such a crisis in our country's destiny ? In 1840, our present district, (the 8th) gave, in the several counties of which it is composed, an aggregate Whig majority of 2381, and an aggregate democratick majority of 1958, leaving the net W hig majority 423. This is an encouraging proof of what can be done, and what, we hope, will be done. Should we fail to do it, the disgrace will be deep and abiding, to say nothing of the consequences to ourselves and our country. The opponents of our cause boast of having beaten us by a inajority of 659 votes at the gubernatorial election in 1842 .- True, they did ; but why ? Because 1198 Whigs who voted in 1840, chose to absent themselves from the polls, in 1842, while but 116 of the democrats were among the missing, as appears by the following

statement of majorities, on both occasions ; 1040 11/1

Aggregate maj. 1840, wing, Dem.,	1958	2
Net Whig majority, In 1842, Dem.,	423	
Whig,	1183	
Net Democratic majority,	659	

Here, it may be seen, ' Gen Apathy,'-as our neglect of a high duty is quaintly called,-arrested the Whig squadrons, to the number, as stated above, of selves be persuaded fellow citizens, that the democrats received any accession of strength or numbers from the Whig ranks; for no man who ever was an hones; Whig, can, by any possibility, become a democrat. So far from this having been the case, however, you will see, by the figures above, that while the Whig vote was reduced 1198, by deep felt disgust at John Tyler's treachery, the democrats gained not one Whig vote, but lost 116 of their former strength.

As the time of the Committee is too limited to lay before you, at present, even a moiety of what is necessary to be said, another opportunity will be taken to address you more fully .- One important recommendation, however, cannot be omitted. - It is of the highest importance to our success that the Whigs should at once organise themselves for the contest, by forming themselves into committees, that concert may give effect to their labours in the cause of our country. The says the proposition he made by his friend two Delegates sent to the Convention would be a proper nucleus for such committees in each county, as they witnessed the earnest and patriotick enthusiasm of the hundreds of substantial farmers and others, who composed and sustained that assemblage ; and are, conrequently, the better able to speak of their cheering confidence of success to their neighbours.

One thing is certain, -- and we stake our truth on the test,-that if every Whig in the district will deposite designated. The Committee having retired, Mr. ly doubtful whether the historian's page half a his vote in the ballot box, in August next, the election thority.

# ASHEVILLE, APRIL 8, 1843. To the Editors of the Messenger:

I have just read a communication published in your last paper signed T. I. Clingman, in which he refers to a proposition which, he says, he zuthorised his friends to make to me two years ago draw and allow me to run without opposition. provided I would agree to decline being a candidate submitted by some of his friends to me, and by me at once rejected : and as he was informed I added, that I would neither buy out nor sell out. That is the charge. What may have passed between Mr. Clinginan and his friends I do not know. So far as I am concerned the facts of the case are these: At Waynesville, during the Superior Court of Haywood county, in the spring of 1841, when I was standing in the street an individual came across the street from where Mr. Clingman was standing, and beckoned me to go a few steps; went; that individual then said Mr. Clingman had authorised him to say and propose to me, that he would then withdraw and decline being a candidate for Congress at that time, if I would then agree to withdraw and decline two years afterwards, and let Mr. Clingman be the candidate for Congress in this district. (There was not one word said about the condition now added, "if my political friends should then think it expedient for me to do so.") I answered immediately and promptly, I would neither buy out, nor sell out. And why did I so answer? because I was no man for a political bargain and sale. I could not agree to buy out any other candidate in consideration that he would sell out to me. All other men in the district had equal rights with myself to run or not to run: to be or not to be, candidates for Congress then or at any other time. If I had firmed that political bargain, in my opinion. I would have been unworthy to receive the votes of the people. I now repeat, I will neither buy out

nor sell out. I would not, if I could : and I could not, if I would. All political power is, and of right ought to be, vested in the people. There let it be and remain. Let their will be done; let them select whomsoever they please to represent them. Let no candidates enter into contracts or bargains that one shall go at one time. and another at another time. Such agreements should never in my opinion be made by candidates; and if made, they are a violation of the privileges of the people and the rights of freemen. The people, not the candidates, are to say who shall represent them. Mr. Clingman years ago, he thought a reasonable one. Well, there is no accounting for taste, or the strange opinions of men ! That which he says he thought reasonable, I thought most extraordinary and unreasonable, and at that very Court informed some of my friends of it, and expressed my surprise and astonishment that such a proposition should have been made by his consent and au-

# Our excuse for noticing the following, is, that t raises a question of veracity : From the North Catolinian.

Mendarity .- What will not a reckless partizin say against his opponent to suit his purposes t. The last Observer says "Mr. Van Buren has distinctly asserted the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia " We have never seen any such ' distinct assertion" by Mr. Van Buren, and however unpleasant it may be to our feelings, we are bound to pronounce it a base slandet upon Mr. Van Buren, and to caution the public to believe it not, until the Ob-server produces the proof, for which we hereby call, and the which if he does not produce, we shall set him down, before the public, as a reckless calumniator Again-(From the last Observer.)

" In the heyday of Jacksonism, it was publicly and unblushingly avowed as the principle of action of the old chief, that he would use the offices of the country to reward his friends and punish his enemies '

We are constrained to pronotince the above to be untrue; for as sure as 3 and 3 make 6, so surely did not the Democratic or any other party; even publicly and unblushingly avow" any meh-thing. It is unreasonable and carries falsehood upon its face.

We really did not suppose that there was single individual with the slightest pretension to political information, much less one who has set himself up for a teacher, who was so ignorant of the A B C's of politics, as to make the above assertions. But we were mistaken. And we are called upon to prove what every body except the Editor of the North Carolinian well knows to be true. Fortunately we can furnish him with the proof from a source which he at least will scarcely dispute. We refer him to his own files, for the North Carolinian of April 11, 1840, in which he will find a letter from Mr. Van Buren to Walter F. Leak, Esq. a prominent member of his own party, as follows :---

WASHINGTON, March 27, 1840. I have received your letter of the 21st inst. and can have no objection to say in reply, that the sentiments expressed in my letter to Junius Amis, and others, or the 6th March, 1886, and substantially repeated in my inaugural address, are not only still entertained by me, but have been greatly strangthened, by subsequent experience and reflection.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't. serv't. M. VAN BUREN. To WALTER F. LEAK, Esq. Chaimnan, &c.

The following is an estract from the letter to Junius Amis, which he will find in the same paper, viz: the North Carolinian of April 11. 1840:-

"As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject. I have considered the question you have propounded to me with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in relation to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands in regard to the States, viz :- the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to Congress in the Constitution, of the power of "exclusive legislotion in all cases whatsoever," over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia; or that Congress might not, in wirtne thereof, take such steps upon the subject in this District as those States might themselves take within their own limits, and consistently with their right of sovereignty.

SINGULAR FACTS IN MESMERISM It will be remembered that we sometimes since published a long article, detailing several curious experiments in Phreno-Magnetism, made by a highly respectable Physician in this City. Soop after, we were called upon by an intelligent friend who promised to furnish us with an article, ac. counting for and exploding the whole system of delusion, as he then seemed disposed to describe

it. He delayed the matter, however, from day to day; and yesterday he furnished us with the following, from which it will be seen, that he also has witnessed some extraordinary proceedings. We give the statement for what it is worth, and with the single remark, that our correspondent is a gentleman of unquestioned character and veracity, and who is very incredulous generally, as to new doctrines, systems, and discoveries. Phil. Ino.

## To the Editor of the Inquirer.

DEAR SIR -You will remember, sometime since, a day or two after you had described in vour columns, the marvels you had witnessed in Animal Magnatism, that I called on you and stated that I believed it all a delusion; promising at the same time to condense for your paper an article from Mackay's history of popular delusions, in opposition to the humbug, as I then believed it. I had not at that time witnessed any experiments. I have now to narrate a single fact, that has made me doubt, and I confess somewhat puz. zled me. I will state it exactly as it occurred, Walking, with my wife, in the western part of the city, a few days since, a young gentleman whom I had known many years, came out of a house which we had just passed, and requested us to go in and witness some experiments in An. imal Magnetism. We went in. His sister was the Somnambulist, and was then in the magnetic state. We were informed that she had been in that state for upwards of an hour, and had des. cribed, with unfalling accuracy, the situation and ailments of persons absent. Her eyes were clo. sed-her muscles were rigid, and her condition of body was evidently an unnatural one .- I was unknown to the magnetizer, but was requested to ask through him a few questions, I put the following.

Magnetizer-' Go to Mr. R's house in Sizth street, see his daughter Elizabeth, and tell what is the state of her health.'

Somnambulist- She has a very delicate con. stitution."

Mag .- ' Look at her face and see if anything s the matter."

Som .- ' Oh. she has got a sore there -a gath. ering.'

Mag .- 'Touch your own face in a place cor. responding with that where you see the sore on Miss R's.'

(Here, with much difficulty, she raised up her right arm. and placed her finger between her chin and under lip, on a spot corresponding precisely with that where my daughter had a small, but an. gry bile.)

I must confess that this seemed to me strange ; my daughter was then a mile off. I did not at the time know what to make of it, nor do I now: collusion was impossible, and no one present, ex. cept my wife and myself, knew the condition of my child's face. I pursued the questioning no father. The sleeper was shortly afterwards awa. kened. I saw, therefore, but little, but that little makes me hesitate before pronouncing Animal Magnetism all a delusion. The young lady is intelligent, pious, and highly respectable. All those who were present, speak of her answers as uniformly accurate, and as marvellous as in the case of my daughter.

F. B. Satterthwaite was called on, and addressed the meeting in a patriotic and spirited Speech.

The Committee, on returning, reported through Mr. Moore, the following Resolutions, which having been read, separately, were unanimously

adopted : Resolved, That, as freemen of North Carolina, we have a right to select our own Representatives, and as good citizens, it becomes our duty (more especially in time of political treachery and corruption like the present) to be especially careful in our selection, that the end we aim at -our country's welfare and honor-may be accomplished.

Resolved. That we have entire confidence in the purity of purpose, ability, high honour, and genuine patriotism of the Hon. EDWARD STANLY : and that the Whigs of the district owe him respect and gratitude, for his zealous and faithful advocacy of the great principles for which they contend.

Resolved, therefore, That we nominate EDWARD STANLY as the candidate of the Whig party of the Eighth Congressional District of this State, respectfully solicit his acquiescence, and pledge ourselves to use every honorable exertion to secure his election.

On motion of Mr. Harriss, of Pitt,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the high and commanding talents, the exalted patriotism, and the just and dignified sentiments of the Hox. HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, entitle him to the esteem and gratitudenot of the Whig party only-but of every American citizen : and this Convention considers him better calculated to guide the Ship of State wisely and successfully, than any other whose name has been mentioned in connection with the next Presidency.

This Resolution passed unanimously, amid lively evidences of the approbation of every member.

On motion of Mr. Myers, of Beaufort, Resolved, That a Committee, to consist of one delegate from each County represented in this Convention, be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address to the Freemen of the 8th Congressional District.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Messre. M C. Bogey from Craven, Benj. Streeter from Greene. J. Beasley from Washington, Joshua Tayloe from Beaufort, and H. F. Harriss from Pitt. On motion.

Resolved. That a Committee of five be appoint ed by the Chair to inform Mr. Stanly of his nomination, and to solicit his acquiescence.

Whereupon, Messrs. R. G. Moore, E. W. Jones, C. Perkins, O. W. Jones and W. B. Hodges were appointed.

Mr. W. W. Hayman having been called on. entertained the Convention with an animated and excellent Speech.

In this stage of the proceedings, Resolutions were received, signed by a few of the Whigs of Edgecomb, which for zeal, enthusiasm and patriotic sentiment, could not be surpassed ; and on motion of Col. Tayloe, they were read to the Convention, and produced bursts of soul-thrilling applause.

On motion

Resolved. That the proceedings of this Convertion be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Whig papers in the district; and that the other Whig papers in the State be Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention

be presented to the Chairman and Secretaries. The Chairman having delivered an appropriate

parting Address, on motion, the Convention ad-

Let him also remember, that Martin Van Buren's | ourselves to do our part, and are, illegitimate, or rather his surreptitious, elevation to the Presidency, has lowered, rather than exalted his character as a man and a citizen, in the opinion of all whose esteem is desirable, as well, we honestly believe, as in his own. Let him remember, in short, that nine-tenths of the American people, are thoroughly persuaded of the truth of Pope's line-

"Worth makes the man, want of it, the fellow."

No man, living or dead, ever encountered or undertook responsibilities of greater magnitude or of higher importance, than those which Mr. Tyler assumed when he ascended the chair of WASH-INGTON. He knew, may he publickly admitted, that Jackson and Van Buren had misgoverned the country, dried up the sources of her prosperity, and polluted the high morality of which she justly boasted from the adoption of the Constitution to the reign of Jacksonism. He allied himself with the great Whig party, and lent his aid to bring back the prosperity and purity of past days. This party, judging him by their own integrity of purpose, received him, confided in him, exalted him. How noble, how glorious a field was thus opened to Mr. Tyler! How unbounded the amount of benefits and blessings which he might have been instrumental in pouring on a people who deserved all his gratitude, all his devotion and services !-Did he enter this field with the high purposes of a virtuous and good man, with a heart beating high with benevolence and philanthropy, with patriotism and gratitude ? No, fellow-citizens, no ! John Tyer had not the moral virtue sufficient to render his name illustrious or his country happy! Instead of taking council with the wise and the good men of the nation, he cast them from him. as obstacles to his unhallowed ambition, and threw himself into the arms of a narrow-minded clique of selfish demagogues, "powerful in evil but impotent in good." By him and them are the destineis of the nation directed, and through him and them must we continue to suffer, till we arise in our might and prostrate them and their iniquitous intrigues together in the dust. The low means to which Mr. Tyler is daily resorting to gain votes at the coming election, are truly demoralizing and degrading. Honest and efficient men are ejected from office, that worthless sycophants-ready to do the dirty work of those in power-may occcupy their places. In a word, the arbitrary exercise of the one-man power, which proclaimed President Jackson an overbearing dictator, is carried to an alarming extent by John Tyler, while he cannot, like Gen. Jackson, plead, in extenuation of his usurpation and injustice, a single service rendered to his country !-Can any party of American citizens be found who will rally under the banner of such a man? It is utterly impossible ! He willfall, ingloriously fall, amid his "Corporal's Guard" of office-seekers : and his (political) obsequies will be ac-

companied by their curses, "deep, not loud,' for having failed to secure their expected reward, and by the contemptuous sneers of the democratick phalanx, whom he is so meanly and so ineffectually courting .- Turn we from this selfimmola'ed man, whose greatest efforts to regain the presidency will raise no greater obstacle in the way of even the most unpopular candidate whose name may be put up by any existing party, than a mole-hill would be in the path of an

lephant. The course of the Whig party, fellow-citizens. is a plain one,-the course of patriotism and principle. We have at least one prominent candidate for the presidency in whom we can confide ;

century hence, will bear the record of his name. of Mr. STARLY is not even doubtful .- We pledge

Very respectfully, Your fellow citizens, M. C. BOGEY. BENJ. STREETER. JOS. BEASLY, Committee JOSHUA TAYLOE, H. F. HARRIS.

### LEGITIMATE SATIRE.

As a broad satire on useless legislation and aburd attempts on the part of a Legislature to bring all creation within its control, we have never seen any thing better than the subjoined draught of a Bill which was introduced into the Legislature of the State of MAINE on the last day of its late session, when all other mundane affairs had been disposed of. It was twice read and committedto the fire.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

An act to define the length of Comets' Tails, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives as follows : From and alter the first day of April next no comet shall be allowed to come within our planetary system with a tail of greater length than one million of miles, except in the Conressional district of Lincoln and Oxford, in which case it may extend northwesterly and southeasterly in crooked direction, to the unnost limits of said district. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That, for every vioation of the provisions of this act, a fine shall be paid to the county by the inhabitants thereof, of not less than five thousand nor more than ten thousand dollars, at the discretion of the chief justice of the town court where the offence may be committed, payable within thirty days after conviction in gold, silver, or moonshine.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That for aiding or abetting in the violation of this act, the private properof the inhabitants of said comet, and of all other rsons within the range of its orbit, shall be holden through all coming times '

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted. That it may and hall be lawful for the democratic candidates for Congress (not exceeding twenty-three in any one district) to ride on said comet, or the tail thereof, without charge, for the purpose of effecting their own elections. Sec. 5. Be il further enacted, That the provisions of this act relating to comets shall be held to apply to all other vagrants and vagabonds, including phrenologists, animal magnetizers, jugglers, locom tives, locofocos, pedlars, nightwalkers, Millerites, Mormons, and all other persons going about from town to town switching tails of extraordinary length. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That this law shall

take effect from and after the first day of April next, any law passed by Congress, or any veto of Captain Tyler, or any forcible resistance of Thomas W. Dorr the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted. That if any person. efore the twenty second day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and forty-four, shall illuminate the eople of this State with northern lights on the subject of banks and banking, or defeat the treaty of Washngion, or make the State liable for seizing plundered imber, he shall be exempted from the penalties of this act, and shall be allowed the privilege of riding free of xpense, beyond the reach of daylight, upon the tail of uy comet he may choose to ride.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted. That this act shall continue in force until the Legislature of Maine shall have recaptured the Californins, effected a treaty with the Celestial Empire of China, reformed the South Sea cannibals, instructed the inhabitants of Nova Zembla in the science of democracy, regulated the afairs of all other nations, Rhode Island included, paid General Jackson's fine, rejected the di tribution money executed summary vengeance upon all banks and banking, abolished all justice and equity in this Stare,

Mr. Clingman says, I seem to regard myself as possessing a vested estate in the office of Representative. He is mistaken. I have no vested estate in that office; and that is one strong reason why I said to his friend, I could not buy out. nor sell out. I desired to do then, just as I intend to do now, trust to and depend on the voluntary votes and freewill offering of the people, and by their decision I will most cheerfully abide and submit.

I have been elected to five different Congresses and had one contested election. Mr. Clingman objects to the length of time I have been in Congress. Well now, he is the last man in this district who should make that objection. He moved here some six or seven years since from Surry county. That district was ably and faithfully represented for 27 or 8 continuous years by the Hon. LEWIS WILLIAMS, who died at Washington during the last year, and Mr. Clingman voted for and warmly advocated his election after he had been in Congress 18 or 20 years. I presume the real cause of his objection to me is not length of time, or he would not have voted for Mr. Williams after he had been in Congress about double the time of my humble services : but because he is uncommonly anxious to become Member of Congress himself. I make no obections to Mr. Clingman, or any other man in he district becoming a candidate for Congress. It is the right and privilege of any man; and I hope I have that right which is common to all other men. I do not think Mr. Clingman ought to plead the political statute of limitations on me, after going down to Raleigh during the last Legislature and sending on to Washington and getting a copy of the Journals of Congress to condemn and expose my votes and course in the House of Re-

pr sentatives. Members of Congress and Members of the State Legislature apprised me of the arrangements that were made and making to defeat me soon after the last session of Congress met. After all that flourish and other preparations to oppose and condemn my public course, resolved to be a candidate and defend mysel before my generous and noble constituents, who have stood by me and sustained me in six troubles, and I firmly believe they will not desert nor forsake me in the seventh, when all manner of evi reports and groundless charges have been circulated in my absence to try to prejudice the people against me, and to prejudge me without a hearug. I have an abiding confidence in the virtue and intelligence and justice of the people. I have no charges to make against any body : but I shall endeavor to defend and justify myself against the unfounded charges that have been, or may be, made against me. Mr. Clingman says he has a firm conviction the majority of the people of this district are opposed to my election. Perhaps his wish is father to that thought. He said so two years ago, but a majority of 1357 freemen differed with him in opinion. I cannot say how the people are disposed, but I would rather take the verdict of reventy thousand disinterested Freemen than one

JAMES GRAHAM.

A Clergyman correspondent of the Episcopal

February 8th, gives this touching picture : Antigua is in ruins: an earthquake having near-

"Thus viewing the matter, I would not, from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

And this Editor, thus ignorant of these things, ventures to employ the terms, "reckless partizan," " base slander," " reckless calumniator," Sec.

As to Gen. Jackson's "rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies," we quoted the identical language of the U. S. Telegraph, Gen. Jackson's own most favored organ, well remembered by those who remember the occurrences of the early days of Gen. Jackson's administration. That paper, speaking for the Administration, did publicly and unblushingly avow it as its rule of action, that the public patronage, the honors and emoluments of office, would be used to "reward the President's friends and punish his enemies." And this was no idle threat. THEY WERE SO USED, during the whole of that reign. If the object were worth the trouble, we think we could, by a search among old files, refer to the date of the U.S. Telegraph in which the declaration is made. But our readers, we feel assured, entertain no doubt on the subject. As well might it be denied, and we called on 'o prove, that Gov. Marcy, in the U.S. Senate, boldly and unblush-

ingly avowed it as the doctrine of his party, that "to the victors belong the spoils." And as well might it be denied that he meant by this declaration, that the offices of the country belong to the victorious party.

Our Whig friends should bear in mind the indignation of the North Carolinian. It amounts to an unwitting admission that Van Buren is not sound on the subject of slavery, and that the spoils doctrine is as vile a one as we have always oontended it to be .- Fayetteville Observer.

CHATEAUBRIAND .- THE JEWESSES .- The accomplished Chateaubriand has, in the following extract from his writings, given to the daughters of Israel, one of the most exquisite compliments which it is in the power of language to convey .---We have often seen the quotation before, and we think it has been published in our columns at least once, but it loses nothing by repetition. THE JEWESSES-Fontance asked Chateaubriand

if he could assign a reason why the women of the Jewish race were so much handsomer than the men. Chateaubriand gave the following truly postical and Christian one: "Jewesses," he said " have escaped the curse which alighted upon their fathers, husbands and sons. Not a Jewess was to be seen among the crowd of priests and rabble who insulted the Son or Gop, scourged him, crowned him with a crown of thorns, and subjected him to ignominy and the agony of the cross. The women of Judea believed in the SA-VIOUR, and assisted and soothed him under afflictions. A woman of Bethany poured on his head precious ointment, which is kept in a vase of alabaster. The sinner anointed his feet with perfumed oil, and wiped them with h rhair. CHRIST He raised from the dead, the son of the widow of Nain, and Martha's brother Lazarus. He cured Simon's mother-in-law, and the woman who touched the hem of his garment. To the SamFrom the National Intelligencer.

UNITED STATES vs. WILLIAM GIBBS. Indictment for stealing " one ham of bacon," and charging it as a second offence of the prisoner.

1st Witness-I carry bacon to market to sell, and had some on my stall when this here little boy ups and tells me-

Counsel-Never mind what the boy told you. 1st Witness-Well, as I was saying, this here little boy-that is-I-I-can't tell it no other way-th-

Counsel-District Attorney-Court-Never mind what he told you.

1st Witness-(bolting it out)-that this here Bill Gibbs had stole one of my hams, and he saw him take it. I can't tell it no other way, and (10 the District Attorney) that's the reason I wanted him to tell his tale first.

District Attorney-Very well; let him tell his tale first.

Boy-I was standing in the market, and I saw this here Bill Gibbs walk up to that 'ere gentleman's bench, and take one of his hams of bacon, and clap it under his cloak, and slip away. And gues and tells him.

Counsel- (sollo voce-. That's rather suspicious.) Were you near enough to be sure it was Bill ? Boy-Oh yes, sir, I'm sure it was him.

Counsel-Are you sure it was a ham of bacon ! Boy-Why I reckon it was, sir ; it looked like

Counsel-(brightening up a little)-Are you sure it was not a shoulder ?

Boy-(looking doubtful)-I don't know, sir. Counsel-Very well. The other witnesses can tell us whether it wasn't a shoulder in disguise. 1st Witness recalled-Well, as I was saying. had the bacon; there was four shoulders cut round-----

Counsel-Ah! it was a shoulder, then !

Witness-Never mind if it was-it were cut round like a ham, and he never knowed the difference. He stole it for a ham, any how.

Counsel-Mr. Attorney, I think that's a dead shot. The prosecution has committed suicide, and the only verdict the jury can render is "felo de se' against it.

District Allorney-That's not so certain.

Counsel-I suppose your honor cannot doubt upon the point. The prisoner might as well be convicted of stealing the District Attorney's spec-tacles upon this indictment for stealing a ham, as be convicted of stealing a shoulder. 'The charge is ham-the proof is shoulder, and with middling luck the prisoner ought to be able to save his bacon.

District Attorney-(opening Johnson's Diction-ary)-Dr. Johnson defines ham to be " the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh ; the thigh of a hog salted." The grand jury do seem rather to have transcended this definition, and I suppose 1 must send up another indictment. It shall be large enough (though it is rather a bore) to go the whole hog against Master Gibbs ; and we'l see if he can shoulder that. Enter a nolle proseque

And so the accused " saved his bacon."

The following exquisite piece of self-complacency, in one of Prof. Maffit's lectures, the other evening, in New York, is too good to be lost: Sometime since, (said Mr. M.) I met on board s steamboat on the Mississippi, a lawyer whom I had known many years before in Boston. I can hardly describe to you the otter change in his personal ap pearance. The bloom of manly beauty had passed from his face, and left him grey, wrinkled, care-worn, -ugly. "How is it Mr. Maffit," said he to me, "that time has dealt so gently with you? How is it that your hair has preserved its glossiness--your face its bloom of health, and your seeth their pearly white-ness ?" I replied - " For these many years you have been serving the devil, and I have been serving God. And God has preserved the flower."

Yours,

interested Candidate.

A TOUCHING PICTURE OF RUIN. Recorder, writing from Antigua, under date of

w swallowed it up. There is not a stone building in the Island that is not level with the earth, aritan woman he was a spring of living water,

journed, sine die one, whose whole life and actions bespeak his ALFRED MOYE, Ch'm'n. patriotism, his ability, his faithfulness .- This man, E. W. JONES. Secretaries. we need scarcely say, is HENRY CLAY. Full F. J. PRENTISS, TO THE FREEMEN OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF NORTH CABOLINA.

100

of experience, highly gifted with the wisdom arising therefrom, scorning the temptations of a false and unhallowed ambition ; he lives but for his country, and would be a willing sacrifice to Follow Citizens. A Committee was appointed by the District Whig Convention which assem-bled in Washington this day. (6th April.) for the purpose of addressing you, respectfully and ear-nestly on the subject of the nomination—just made by the Convention—of the Honorable En-wand Stanza, as a candidate for the honor of representing you in the twenty sighth Congress of the United States. In obedience to the will

converted all men into lawyers, substituted bar-rog for bar rules, and equalized the population and properly of the State.

THREE HORSES AND ONE HUSBAND .- A reverend minister of the kirk of Scotland, sympathized deeply with one of his parishioners, who, in the course of a few weeks, was reduced to poverty by the death of three horses ; and, to add to the trial, her husband took ill and died. The minister wrote a petition for her, soliciting contributions for her relief, as follows :--- " The bearer, widow------ has met with a severe loss by the death of three horses and one husband, making in all, four since May; and on that account I would recommend her to your support." Selected.

rendered uninhabitable. My beautiful parish Church, in which I prided myself, rent in every direction from the top to the bottom-the pretty Chapel of All Saints, a heap of ruins-Falmouth Church, St. Mark's Chapel, St. John's Church annihilated-good Archdeacon Holberston narrowly escaping with his life while in the act of marrying a couple. The mills, which are the main springs of the Island's resources, the crop having commenced with a pleasing prospect, have were opened, and she answered, "Master." The shared the same fate as the Churches. Actually, some of them have not one stone standing upon another. The earth reeled to and fro I ke drunken man, for over two minutes-the inhabitants just having time to rush from their homes and look around with breathless awe. With a maddened amazement I saw the houses crumbling the earth to open.

and a compassionate judge to the woman in adultery. The daughters of Jerusalem wept over him ; the holy woman accompanied him to Calwary, brought him balm and spices, and, weeping, sought him in the sepulchre. "Woman, why weepest thou ?"

His first appearance after the resurrection, was to Mary Magdalene. He said to her "Mary."reflection of some very beautiful ray must have rested on the brow of the Jewess.

before he recollected that he could swim."

KILLING TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE-It is ABSENCE OF MIND.-The first Lord Lyttleton guns, fired at Albany on Thursday, the Whige was very absent in company, and when he fell furnished the guns in honor of their success in into a river by the oversetting of a boat, at Hag. Albany, and the Democrats the powder, in honor and falling around me, every minute expecting ley, it was said of him that he had "sunk twice of their victory in New York. This was both good natured and economical.