FOR THE REGISTER. COLUMBIA, S. C. COLLEGE, Feb. 10. WILLIAM GASTON.

____ cui Justitize soror,

Quis desiderie ait pudor ent modus Tam cari capitis? —— cui Justi Incorrupta Fides, nudaque veritas Quando ultum inveniet parem? Mr. Eprron : Amid the general and just moura ing that now pervades your State for the loss of a favorable time was waited for to amend the one of her greatest and best citizens, permit a Constitution according to the present wishes of mourner from abroad, once one of yourselves, to the State. Nothing could prove more plainly the bring among others his offering of cypress and injustice and impolicy of such exclusive statutes and to mingle his tears with yours. It would be letter, have deprived the State of the services of an effort of painful self-denial to imprison in my heart the respect and gratitude I feel for the dead. | ked up to this sentiment, and determined to expur-Ever since I was a child of 12 years, wandering under the magnificent oaks that lend their useful shade to the students of Chapel Hill, the name of William Gaston acted like magic on my and other youthful minds. The news that he was to be at our approaching examination, sent a tremer through the heart of the laggard, while it warmed with an honest glow the breast of the diligent student, who knew that he would have an anditor and a witness who could appreciate his merit as a scholar, and whose then dawning Puputation made even a smile of his, thrilling to the soul. Well do I remember the day when, a school-boy just entering my teens, I stood before a har of Trustees of which he was the luminary, just then in the eastern horizon of his fame, beginning to give his country cheering anguries of Christianity, and demoralizes a people by tempthis resplendent meridian. Well do I remember when reciting before him that sentiment of Sallust, which has been the inspiring motive of his own patriot life " Pulchrum est benefacere reipublice," I received the smile of of his approbation, and my young heart first knew the delicious emotion " landari a landato viro." And if ever that heart has since beaten with the love of excellence, and if I have ever merited, in any humble measure, that confidence of the two Carolinas, which has entrusted me with an important share in the education of their sons, I may owe it in no small degree to that thrill of pleasure which shook my soul at the threshold of my education. and the benignant friendship which has seconded my efforts ever since. I mention this, I trust, from a better motive than egotism. I would have men whose fame causes them to be looked up to by the admiring eyes of the young, to know the influence they have, when they little suspect it, on their youthful admirers. I would have them | the Catholics are foreigners, are ignorant and emknow and improve one neglected way of " letting | bodied in a mass, which excludes the salubrious their light shine before men." Let them attend the examinations of our schools and colleges. Let | liberalizing literature, our unrestricted freedom examiners and examinees that their merit or demerit shall meet the notice of an august tribunal. This shall rouse the faculties of the sluggish, and add new wings to the ardent; and if there be in the mass of vouthful minds any elements for the future service of the country, this crucible shall terture them forth and sever them from the ore. It must be a grateful thought to North Carolina, now that she is lavishing posthumous, honors on her lamented civilian, that she has no reason to reproach herself with too tardy gratitude. She gave him, while living, every thing in her gift that he could accept, as a signal of her esteem and attachment, and now bemoans him when dead, "as one is in bitterness for a first born."-It must be a consolation in her distress, to reflect that the column on whose broken shaft she is now gazing with the stupefaction of a recent shock, was not left to stand, an insulated pillar merely, for the eye to repose on as a national trophy but that she made it an incorporate buttress of her State edifice-a main pillar to uphold the Temple of her laws. From that bonorable burden, which his "Atlantean shoulders" so well fitted him to sustain, those laws themselves, literally and rigorously interpreted, would have excluded him, and thereby have been obliged to rest upon some feebler prop; for Mr. Gaston was a Catholic, and one of the most interesting passages in his life, and one which threatened most seriously to throw a stain on the purity of his ermine, was his acceptance of a high judicial station under a State Constitution which verbally confined its honors and its trusts to Protestants. I cannot entirely approve the act. To my mind, there is a flaw in the argument by which it is supported, yet, though the love of Protestantism is ingrained and interwoven with every fibre of my frame, and is connected with my name since the Chatham, and Burke, and Grattan, and Sheridan, glorious days of the Marian martyrs, and I hope and Mr. McIntosh, and Patrick Henry, and Fishever will be. I can easily see in this case, reasons which might have satisfied the understanding of wise man, and lulled the scruples of a pure man. Mr. Gaston knew that the fundamental principles of all American law, both State and Federal, is that no man is to be deprived of any rights, political or personal, because of his reliday enlightened notions and a strong passion for gion. He knew that perhaps all the States with the exception of his own, had acted on the principle, and had pressed into their service all the talent and virtue they encompassed, without imposing conscientious restrictions. He saw in the feeding on the aliment of liberty. Hence, altho' Constitution of North Carolina, a remnant of that distrust of Catholics, which past English history of the Christian Religion which restricts the libmight excusably leave on the minds of a young erty of thought in matters of faith and acknowland jealous State, just relieved from smarting urder civil and ecclesiastical tyranny. He saw that that statute was far behind the spirit of the age other subjects he has breathed the atmosphere that that cautionary bulwark was the work of his and been nourished on the manna of Protestantinfant country, tremulous of her new-born liberism. He has lived among those, he has been ties. But that since she had shot up to adult and vigorous maturity, and gloried in the consciousness of impregnable freedom, she was ashamed of the timid provisions of her nonage, and claimed as her right, the appropriation to her use of all the rich, intellectual and moral gifts, with which a munificent Heaven might have annointed her children. Her enlightened sons of this generation could not consent to let her pearle lie locked tralize the poisonous products of other soils, and up in the caverns of ocean, bocause their good : ther, some 60 years ago, had, from maternal fears, foridden them to venture on the perils of the diver. Public opinion therefore, virtually repealed the statute, before its formal abrogation. Public inion, public confidence, public enthusiasm, said to Wm. Gaston, "You are ours-we want, we demand your services. We know this statute lies in the way, but by our nomination and choice of you, we show you that we consider the excluding statute a dead letter. We exonerate your out of the motley and degenerate mass of Euroonscience, and make the responsibility ours." This was not sophistry, purposely weven to make This was not sophistry, purposely woven to make genius of our free institutions form the citizen pa-a well for the eyes of a mercenary office-holder, triot we desire : to the embowoled human corpse, or a hesitating casmist. It was what Mr. Gaston, mixed and impregnated with sweet spices and ed to. He knew that aromatics, is changed into a mass of imperichable

tating. This, he may have highest attentations of his pre-eminent mee t, and his friends and electors may have The theory of every Government is more gen thought, justified him in accepting office against and rigid in its provisions, than the circumscripthe letter of the law. Burely it might be parties of human knowledge, and the infirmity of human virtue will allow that Government to be doned, if both electors and elected thought this a case where our legislation should "be not of the in practice. Hence, general rules have always been relaxed in favor of superlative excellence. letter but of the spirit, for the letter killeth, but the spirit gireth life." This argument derives The law was intended to hear upon ordinary cases where nature produces a prodigy, the comweight, when we reflect that the excluding artimon sense of mankind pleads for a departure from cle was in the mind of the State, already repealrules whose general operation is salutary, but ed by anticipation, and every one knew that only whose application to this case would be mischievous, because it would be impiously refusing to accept the bounty of Heaven, or wastefully postpuning its enjoyment. The wisest republics have acted thus in letting their laws sleep when the el to the fresh grave of WILLIAM GASTON, than that they would, if thus interpreted by the exigencies of the State could not wait for the arrival of the legal age, and when precocious powuch a man. And even when North Carolina waers of genius and early maturity of talent offered at once the qualifications which in ordinary men, gate her Constitution of this anti-American feature. time is required to bring to perfection. Thus she, (I would speak it with deference,) carried out Rome withheld her citizens from the high trust of but half the principle for which she was contending. the Consulship, till the mature age of 43. But The word "Protestant" was expunged, and that illustrious merit was always bonored by ante-daof "Christian," if I recollect right, was inserted. ting the period of its promotion. The law was in This was a concession, perhaps, to allay the popthese cases violated, but it was violated for such ular murmurs; but in principle, this limitation men as Valerius and the Scipios; as Flaminius was as indefensible as the other. It was still punand Pompey; and Cicero, when summing up all ishing a man for his religious sentiments, which the indications of Pompey's unrivalled claims to all our American feelings repudiate and abhor. the highest military appointment, boasts that be If acted upon, it would have condemned to politiwas elevated to the highest magistracy before he cal obscurity and inaction, such men as Jefferson, could legitimately attain the lowest. This wice perhaps Franklin, and many others, gallant solnation thought that summum fus, est summa injudiers and able counsellors, who fought our battles ris; that some men are as old at 30 as others and illuminated our Senate. It introduces the are at 50, and that when she wanted the services odious and vexatious test of what constitutes of a Scipio at 28, and of a Pompey at 86, it was foolish to lose their important services by constiing men to hypocrisy. It sets up a standard for the government of this world, which God himself tutional fetters, to wait the slow revolutions of the sun, till the emergency was passed away. has not authorized. Christ himself said, his and her Generals and her Consuls had lost the "kingdom was not of this world," and the expeardor and activity of youth. So that if the pracerience of mankind demonstrates, that as God dedent of other nations is appealed to, we shall find creed civil governments shall subsist in wisdom presperity and peace, even where the instruments a sufficient number of examples where extraordinary merit received a dispensation from the ordithat control it are not sanctified by His Grace, nary laws, and this very dispensation, instead of we presumptuously claim to be wiser than Heabeing accounted dishonorable to the incumbent. ven when we pronounce none fi for the management of this world, whom we think unqualified was considered as the highest possible public expression of surpassing excellence. for the next. It would be just as rational, to suppose that God had not empowered men to be wise architects, or wise husbandmen, or wise merchants, without grace, as that he has not empowered them

to be wise statesmen, without grace. But to re-

turn to that obnoxious feature of your old Consti-

tution, which stamped upon the Catholic religion

the public reprobation of being dangerous to liber.

ty-if it be a just suspicion, it is just only where

impregnation of our enlightened education, our

our political institutions on the citizens who enjoy

them. By birth and breeding, exposed to the full

action of these modifying and meliorating influ-

ences, public liberty, American principles stood

in no danger of being betrayed by such a man as

Gaston. He was a safe depository of that pre-

cious Palladium which Charles Carroll, of Carrol-

ton, "pledged his life, his fortune and his sacred

honor" to wrest from British aggression. As a

Constitutional lawyer, he was too much imbued

with the spirit of Runnymede and Magna Charta-

as a reader of history, his soul had too often kin-

dled over the magnanimous struggles of the long

Parliament, and over the glorious revolution of

1688, to let the error of any creed taint the integ-

rity of his politics, or adulterate the purity of his

patriotism. From these causes, some of the most

ardent and devoted friends to liberty, among our

fathers and among ourselves, have been found a-

mong the professed adherents of the Romish

Church. No wonder. Ever since England threw

off the ecclesiaslical voke of Rome, the English

language has been the vehicle of liberal thought

on every subject—the chosen dialect in which the

finest geniuses and the most gallant spirits have

poured forth their eulogies on liberty, and on those

who defended it. It is in this nervous larguage,

fit menstruum for embalming in immortal fresh-

ness the sacred truths of virtue and freedom, that

Milton, and Locke, and Sydney, and a host of

others on the other side of the Atlantic, and our

Jays, and Hamiltons, and Madisons, and Jeffer-

sons and Marshalls, on this side, have defended

the rights of man, and exhibited the fair theory

of National freedom. It is in the British and

American Senates too, that the world has listen-

ed to the most eloquent advocates of liberty, and

caught the enthusiastic flame from the lips of

er Ames. Hence, every one who is born in

country where the English language is his native

inhoritance, learns to speak and to read the dia-

lect of liberty, of free thought and unfettered dis-

cussion. It is impossible for a youth to grow up

in such circumstances, without imbibing every

civil and religious freedom. If he cultivates his

mind, if he goes to a Seminary for public educa-

tion, all that he reads and all that he hears, rings

the same note in his ears. He is continually

he may have inherited from his ancestors a form

edges a human master and an earthly tribunal in

the single concern of spiritual things, vet on all

taught by those, all his connections, public and

private, are with those, who claim and assert the

right of thinking, and examining and acting for

themselves, and who are, at every anniversary

paying fresh homage to the memories of Hamden.

Washington and Koskiusco. Thus does Ameri-

can birth. American education. American inhabi-

tation, American life and action, correct and neu-

sky and our soil, withers and rots on the surface.

our virgin earth aboots up her indigenous giants

into the heavens. Thus it is that the emigrant

of every Nation—the Irishman, the Frenchman

the German, the Swiss, the Jew, the Greek, drop

their peculiarities, as soon as they have inhaled

the breezes of the Alleghany, and agree to min-

gle their blood on our battle fields, and to expend

their treasures in sustaining our laws; and thus

pean population, does the plastic and assimilating.

I have done. It would be uncless as well presumptuous in me to dwell on his high and comprehensive patriotism-his wisdom as a jurist-his eloquence as a Senator. These are a part of the history of his country. But I hope this humble sketch, intended to vindicate the memory of a benefactor from imputations which might be attached to the only questionable action of his public life, will not seem impertinent and indelicate, and that it will serve some useful end to the rising generation of North Carolina who have long been taught to look up to Gaston as a model to excite my experimental testimony to the early influence of his bright example, and my attestation to his accomplished scholarship and his tenacious attachment to the elegant literature of Greece and Rome,even amidst the pressure and distractions of the Bar, the Senate and the Bench. How better can I conclude these remarks than by renewing the dirge with which I began them: When shall his country "look upon his like again!" Quando ullum inveniet parem?

> W. HOOPER. So. Ca. College.

FOR THE REGISTER.

Ma. Epiron: Listen to the "Standard" man We observe that Mr. Clingman is still voting with the Abolitionists." In what is Mr. Clingman voting with the abolitionists? He votes with J. Q. Adams on the sacred right of Petition, and I think he is decidedly in the right. Is that roting with the abolitionists? I am clearly and decided ly of the opinion, that Congress has taken the wrong stand on this question. Congress has no right to reject the petition of any person or persons, let their petition be what it may. The Constitution guaranties to all its citizens the right. peaceably to assemble and petition Congress for the redress of any grievance." If we of the South to expel any member, whom we may consider grievance," Congress is bound to receive and entertain our petition; therefore, I contend that Mr. Clingman is right in voting to receive what we of the South call "Abolition Petitions."

What does the Editor of the Standard do with the Constitution, in charging Mr. Clingman with voting with the Abolitionists? It is a false position, to charge Mr. Clingman with "voting with the Abelitionists."

Suppose, for instance, we of the South should hoose to petition Congress to construct a Bridge across the Atlantic for foot passengers? Who has the right to reject our petition? Congress has not, and they are therefore bound to receive and entertain our petition.

That Mr. Adams has presented some most ab surd Petitions to Congress, all agree; but nevertheless, according to Mr. Adams' interpretation of the Constitution, they are bound to entertain them.

People charge John Q. Adams with being an Abolitionist. For my part, I think it is the right may have a feeling in common with the North of repugnance to Slavery, will not for a moment be SINGLETON.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Editor of the Standard: You say that the people, in putting down John Q. Adams, not their seal of condemnation on Mr. Clay; and you further insinuate that, having been condemned, in connection with Mr. Adams, he ught not to aspire to the Presidency now.

It's an old saying, that it's a bad rule that won work both ways. In 1840, the people, in electing Gen. Harrison, "put their seal of condemnation

perty in a few days. Think of thiodeands thus being turned out of house and home, and in the middle of a Russian winter, merely because it is the "will of the Emperor." A blessed country the "will of the Emperor." A blessed country is that same Russia! The Emperor has lately been presiding at the "inauguration" of a mon-ument erected by his order at Kowns, to commethere were a number of laws remaining on the statute Book, which had become a dead letter—
the appointment of Mr. Gaston to the highest having by general consent dropt into described. Judicial office in the gift of his country, in spite of the aggressor! In 1812, 700,000 hoses and which it would have been folly and muthors the verbal prohibition of the law, is one of the 70,000 marched back."

TRIBUTE TO JUDGE GASTON bers of the Bar in attendance at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Rowan, met on the 6th instant, and organized by the ap-pointment of John Giles, as Chairman, and A. H.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the members of the Bar atte the Court of Pleas and Quarter Messions of Rowan County, cherialised for the late Honorable WILLIAM GASTON, sentiments of the highest regard and admiration for his many virtues and profound sequirements; and in common with the rest of our fellow-citizen we deplore his loss as a public calesaity.

Resolved. That as a mark of affection for the de ceased, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for

thirty days. Resolved. That the Secretary of this meeting trans mit to the nearest relatives of the deceased a copy of these Resolutions, and that Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. be appointed to present them to the Court now in session, with a request that they be copied into the m utes of the Court, and that they be published in the Watchman, and other papers of the State. JOHN GILES, Ch'n.

A. H. CALDWELL, Sec.

Caldwell, as Socretary.

At the next meeting of the Court, a large nun ber of the citizens being present, H. C. Jones, Esq. addressed the Court as follows:

May it please your Worships: I have been ap pointed by my brethren of this Bar to lay before pertain Resolutions which they have adopted in testimony of their regard for the memory of our lately de parted friend, the Honorable William Gaston, and ask you the favor of having them entered upon the minutes of the Court. Before I do this, I hope I shall be indulged in a feeble attempt to make a brief review of his history.

The Hon. William Gaston was the only son of De Alexander Gaston, of Newbern, in this State. His father, as I have heard, was killed during the war of the Revolution by a marauding party of British, in a boat on the Neuse River, near Newbern, after having gallantly endeavored to defend his friends and neigh bors from threatened robbery and murder. The sub ject of this notice was left to the guidance and instruction of a pious and intellectual mother, who with limited means by dint of great economy and good management, was enabled to afford her son the opportuni ties of a good education. Mr. Gaston was graduated at Princeton with a reputation for abilities and learn ing that to this day, is the pride and boast of that cel elerated institution. He studied the law in his native own with that eccentric, but certainly talented man. Francis Xavier Martin, still a Judge of the highes Court of the State of Louisiana. Most of us here prepent, remember with what delight upon a late occasion n this town, when we sat together at the festive board, he dwelt upon the character, the virtues, and the peopliarities of his venerable preceptor. Some of my friends here present know with what thorough affection the venerable Louisiana Judge always enquires them, and of every North Carolinian he meets with concerning his early friend and pupil. Having embarked in the practice of the law at the early age of 20, with such competitors as Edw'd Harries, Edw'd Graham and Benjamin Woods, he nevertheless soon took a high position in his profession as an eloquent advocate and a sound lawyer. It was somewhat later in life, that he met with a forman worthy of his steel in that most gifled of all his competitors, the Hon. John Stanty. It is metanoboly to think, that all we can now know of the many brilliant passages that took place between these two well-matched champions. must come to us through the meagre source d tradition. I happened to be a witness on several of these occasions, and the thrill of excitement-the in tensity of interest-the wonder and admiration at what the human mind and human voice could do, are not yet passed away from my memory. His legal career-his protound acquirements-

wonderful success and his judicial history is familia to the most of you. In the Supreme Court of the State, he was met by some of the most able men that ever adorned our profession. These were Archibeld Henderson, Peter Browne, Moses Mordeeni, Thomas Ruffin, Gavin Hogg, and last, though not least, George E. Badger. For many years this last gentleman and our lamented friend stood hand to hand-and eve to eye-and foot to loot; and they toiled and they tugged-and they stroggled with gigantic might-and at gazed and admired, as if there was no one in the arena but them. Some of these contests I have also witnessed : but I cannot depreciate them by attempting a description. Gentlemen, I hope it will not be considered out of time or out of place here among many who look back with pride and affection to the character of our townsman, Archibeld Henderson, to tell you that I have often heard the late Judge Guston yield the warmest tribute of praise and commendation to the pure character-the powerful eloquence and profound eradition of Mr. Henderson. I know that praise was well deserved, and I believe it was cordially ren-

But we must leave this forum, and hurry on to ontemplation of our friend in other scenes. He was at an early age returned to the Legislature of the State. should choose to inundate Congress with petitions | and many times in after life he was returned to the House of Commons from the town of Newbern. It was in that theatre I presume he displayed to most advantage his varied abilities and accomplishments Some of the bests interests of the State, and much of the excellent character of our legislation, owe their inatitution and preservation to his clear head and now-erful election. The most signal perhaps of his triumph and perhaps the most important to the State of North Carolina was his resistance to the mad career of folly and prejudice against the Banks of the State in 1828-9. A long term of commercial and pecuniary depression, during which the managers of our Banks had for some time endeavored to relieve the comm nity by largely discounting : but finding that the depth of the public distress by beyond their reach, they were compelled not only to come discounting, but with some degree of rigor, to enforce the collection of them debis. The result was a loud cry through the country against the cruelty and hard beartedness of these corporations: these facts added to some unworthy acts of trading beyond their charter in some one or two or the branches, bad produced a tide of odium and pre judice, even among many of our best citizens, which needed only the plausible, bold and desperate clocution of such a man as Robert Potter, to direct it to a most Garful extremity of evil. Bills ordering a procecution of the Bunks, to seize and confiscate their effects. passed through their first stages with a readiness and of petition that he is contending for. That he slacrity, that showed a most overwhelming majority against them. Mr. Gaston, who had been the Presi dent of the Bank of Newbern, and was perfectly familiae with its affairs and with all that pertained to the subject of banking, stood up day after day, and though sneered at and reviled by such men no Poter-ar although met with force by some much abler and bet ter men-day after day did he labor and toil against this furious majority: day after day did he take cuptive some of his opponents by the mere force of his arguments, until he at last succeeded in bringing the von to a tie-thus saving the Banks from destruction, and the State from diegrace. The published speeches of Mr. G. on this subject, are excellent specimens of oratory; but those only who were present, and watched their effect and felt their overpowering force, can duly

Gen. Harrison, "put their seal of condemnation" on Mr. Van Buren; and, therefore, he ought not to aspire to the Presidency.

What say you to this, Mr. Standard I MANFRED.

Raleigh, Feb. 15th, 1844.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Post writes under date of the 12th of January—

The Emperor of Russia has issued his "imperial ukase" respecting the poor Jews. Thousands of families are affected by it. They receive passion for the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged, compared the section of the State to which he belonged to the section of the State to which he belonged to the section of th

are matters too well known to this Court and to my brethren of the Bar, for me to do more than himply

mention them.

But although our distinguished friend certainly rejoiced in the applease which learning and connence and great achievements in states marking secured for him, yet his greatest glory—his highest aim was to do good—to serve God and to help his fellow creatures. Modest, meek, amiable and courteous in his deport-

binelly forom and kind in his som was the ided of his sespensies. But

"The pasts of glory lead but to the grave."
We who so intely set with him at the sheint bounded listened to his accents of wisdoth, and were delighted with his playful fancies... We who so lately he him full of life and health, have now to mouth him? the cold and silent grave. Our heurs are full I we can say to more! Facewell! farewell!

Mr. Jones then made the motion to have the Resolutions entered on the minutes of the Court.

To which the Chairman of the Court, Col. E.

D. Austin. responded as follows:

This Court, although an humble portion of that system, which in its higher branches was so well adornton by the deceased, most cheerfully sequiesce in the request made by the bar to have their Resolutions spread upon the record, and to assure them that we leef sensibly and deeply impressed with the magnitude of the public loss in the death of Judge Gaston. We beg leave also to join with the bar in declaring our high admiration of Judge Gaston's character, and our deep affliction at the loss sustained by his death. Let the Clerk make the entries maved for.

At a meeting of the Edenton Bar to give expre sion to their feelings on the melanchely event of the death of the Hon. Wm. Gaston, Malachi Haughton was called to the Chair, and Gilbert Elliott was appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the Chair, in a solemn and impressive manner, on motion of R. T. Paine, a Committee of five, composed of the following persons—Augustus Moore, R. B. Creedy, R. R. Heath, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, and R. T. Paine -were appointed by the chair to draft and report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. After a short absence of the Committee, Augustus Moore reported on their behalf the following Resolutions, which were unanimously a-

Resolved. That the members of this Bar feel with deep sorrow, the irreparable loss which our country and the profession have sustained in the death of the Hon. Wm. Gaston, late an associate Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Resolved, That we cherish the highest respect for the public and private character of the deceas ed : for his profound professional attainments for his various and extensive literary acquire-

mable qualities as a man. Resolved, That in testimony of these sentiments. we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

ments, the upright purity of his life, and his esti

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting. the community at large sympathise with the Bar in the calamity which has befallen the State in the death of the Hon. Wm. Gaston.

Resolved, That Charles R. Kinney, Esq. be re quested to deliver, at such time and place as may be most convenient to him, an Eulogy on the life and character of the Hon. Wm. Gaston.

On motion of R. B. Creecy, Resolved. That the Chairman be requested to furnish for publication, a copy of his remarks delivered at the opening of this meeting.

MALACHI HAUGHTON, Chairman.

In compliance with the resolution adopted on the motion of Richard B. Creecy, Esq. the Chairman has furnished the following:
GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR:—For twenty-nine

years I have been a member of our profession. and although many of its votaries have in my day passed to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns," yet none have gone hence whose departure has produced a more thrilling sensation than that occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Gaston: to whose memory we have convened to pay our tribute of respect.

Until his elevation to the Supreme Court Bench if elevation it can be called, he occupied for more than thirty years a distinguished and pre-eminent rank at the Bar; and for many years he there shone, a star of the most brilliant lustre and great. est magnitude: his gigantic mind well stored with classic and legal lore, his untiring investigation and assiduous research, his logical arguments and eloquent appeals, gave him a reputa-tion which overshadowed his country. In the councils of the nation his voice was heard with joy, and that tongue which is now stilled forever uttered nought but wisdom, clothed in all the el oquence of truth. At the Bar, it may be justly said, he stood unrivalled; a shining example to the members of the profession.

So much were the legal attainments of William Gaston the admiration of his fellow-citizens, that an article in the Constitution of his native State was amended for the express purpose of enabling him to contribute to the improvement of the Law by his judicial decisions: a greater compliment has never been paid by North Carolina to any of

But more than any thing else to the honor of Judge Gaston, he attained to more than three score years with a reputation for all the social and manly virtues, not only unsullied, but fair and "white se the driven snew :" no one doubted in him the strictest honesty—the highest sense of honor—the purest virtue—and none will heaithte to revere his memory. His fame will not be perpetuated by marble, which time will moulder and decay, but will be written in the annals of his country and be read and admired by succeeding

DESPERATE AFFRAY.—The Mobile Herald of Friday gives the following particulars of an affray which took place in Springfield, Green county, Ala., a few days ago:

'A quarrel arose at a horse race between two persons named Meadows, and Thomas Crawford. concerning the race, during which the latter called the former a 'liar,' when Crawford drew a pistol and shot his opponent through the lungs, killing him instantly. Meadows' brother hearing the report of the pistol, and learning who was the victim, suched into the crowd, with a drawn bowie knife, hewing his way to the spot, and in his progress mortally wounding several of those in his way, and advancing upon Crawford, plunged it into his breast. Grawford fell dead upon the spot, and the murderer escaped. At the last accounts he was still at large."an

A SHAMEFUL GOVERNOR .- The Vicksburg Sentinel, in giving the proceedings of the Legislature gate Brandywine gave a solendid entertainment on the installation of Gov. Brown, has the fol-

lowing :
The President of the Sevate ordered the Se geant at Arms to make proclamation. He menced "O yee! O yee?" "What shall I say somewhat indignantly, "I proclaim Albert Gallatin Brown duly elected Governor of the State of Mississippi, Commander in Chief of her Army and Navy." The Sergeant again began: "In shame A. G. Brown is duly elected President of the State of Mississippi, Commander of the Army

of her Navy,"" Was he elected ! in shame! because elected by repudiators !'- Vicksburg Whig.

on the Mational Intelligencer, 10th inst

The injunction of secrety having been yested by removed from the votes recently taken in the sense, in Executive session, on several noming. tions for office, we hasten to lay them before on readers, as follows:

On the nomination of Mr. Henshaw.

Ymas.—Messrs. Colquit, Fulton, Haywood, King.
Semple, Sevier, Watker, Woodbury—8.

Name—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Archison, Bagby,
Barrow, Barre, Bayard, Benson, Berrien, Breese, By,
channer, Clayton, Crimenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster,
Harvegan, Henderson, Tinger, Huntington, Jarnight,
McDuttie, Mangout, Mersick, Morelsead, Pearce, Poster,
Riven Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, White,
Woodbudge, and Wright—45.

On the nontination of Mr. Spencer.
YEAS, Mosers Atherion, Bagby, Breese, Buchan, Colquitt, Fairfield, Fulton, Hannegan, Huger, King, McDuttle, Phelps, Por-er, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbury, and Wright

NAYS .- Mesers. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Barrow Bares, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Chonte, Clayton Criticulien, Dayton, Evens, Foster, Haywood, Henderson, Huntington, Jurhagin, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehend, Pearce, Simmons, Tappan, and Woodbridge 20:

On the nomination of Mr. Porter.
YEAS.-Messes Haywood, Porter and Tallmadge. NATS -Mesers. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Athen ion, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Bemon, Berries, Breese, Buchanan, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Fulton, Henderson, Hugen Huntington, Jarnagin, King, McDuffie, Mangum, Merrick, Morehead, Pearce, Rives, Semple, Sevie, Sturgeon, Tappan, Upham, Woodbridge, Woodbury, and Wright SS.

On the nomination of Mr. Wise. YEAS. - Messrs. Atlen, Archer, Atchison, Atlenton, Bartow, Bates, Bayerd, Berrien, Buchanan Choste, Colquitt, Evans, Foster, Francis, Fulton Hannegan, Haywood, Huger, Jarnegin, King, Mil-ler, Phelps, Porter, Rives, Semple, Sevier, Sturgeon Talimadge, Upham, and Walker—30.

Nava.—Measrs Bagby, Benton. Breeze, Clayton. Pairfield, Henderson, Mangum, Morehead, Pearce and Woodbridge-10.

On the nomination of Mr. Profit. YEAS .- Messrs. Breese, Colquit, Fulton, Hanne gan, King, Semple, Sevier, and Walker—8.

Nave.—Messrs. Allen, Ascher, Atchison, Bagly,
Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Crimenden, Dayton, Evans, Fairfield, Foster, Hay. wood, Henderson, Huger, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Potter, Rives, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Upham, Wood-bridge, and Wright—33.

On the nomination of Mr. Isaac Hill. YEAS -- Messre, Colquitt, Fulton, Hannegan, Hay-wood, Huger, McDutfie, Rives, Semple, Seviet, Tellmadge and Upham-11.

NATS .- Messrs. Allen, Archer, Atchison, Bagby, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Breez, Clayton, Crittenden, Dayton, Evans, Foster, Huntington, Jarnagin, Mangam, Merrick, Morehead, Peares, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, and White—25.

MR. CLAY whilst in New Orleans was invited to visit the ship Wabash, at that port, and to par. take of a collation in company with the ship mas. ed with great hospitality and enthusiasm, and was addressed by Capt. Stanton of the Wabash, in

Mr. Clay, evidently with surprise at being thus addressed and apparently without the slightest anticipation of it, expressed a few words in reply, which we will endeavor, substantially, to

" I had not the remotest expectation, Captain, in accepting your kind invitation to examine this beautiful ship, that the occasion would call forth any such speech as that which you have done me the honor to address to me, much less any speech from me. You have disclaimed being an orator. The sentiments respecting public measures. which you have just expressed in this cabin. would do honor to him who should pronounce them is the halfs of Congress. You have rightly conceined the motives, if you have exaggerated the value of my public services. With a truly American heart, every beat of which has been for my country, I have sought by my humble exertions to etablish its character, advance its fame, and strengthen and secure all its interests at home an abroad. It seemed to me that it was the imperstive duty of an American Statesman to guard and protect the interests and the welfare of his own country, being quite sure that foreign powen would sedulously attend to theirs. This has been the great principle which has ever guided me is the councils of our country. I thought it re quisite that we should sustain and encourage the exertions of our domestic industry. I know the some good men have supposed my zeal transpor-ted me too far. There was undoubtedly great difficulty, at the commencement of the policy of protection, in fixing precisely a just measure. But time and age and experience, a proper sense of equality, and what is due to all interests and is every part of the confederacy, and the great and gratifying progress of our domestic industry, have taught me, and I hope inculcated on others, that whilst the policy is to be maintained with firm ness, it should be exercised with wisdom, modention and stability. Such are my reflections-Above all, our Government and all our system of policy should be ever administered in refer

ence to the preservation of our glorious Unionthat paramount and transcendant object, which the sole guaranty of our liberty, our free institutione and our inestimable privileges. And without harmony between the parts, union may exist in form, but its spirit and its vigor will have fee Rest assured, sir, that whatever may be the vicissitudes of the remnant of my life, whether shall be in a public or private station, those less ing measures of public policy to which you have adverted, shall have my constant and anxious at

And now, captain, with my hearty thanks for the kind and friendly welcome which has been given me on board this fine ship—a noble specmen of American architecture—allow me to el-press my fervent wishes that all her voyages may be prosperous, and that she may realize the fond est expectations of yourself, her crew and he owners."

NAVAL COURTESIES .- On the 29th November the captain and officers of the United States in on heard their handsome frigate to about three hundred of the fashionables of Bombay. The Bombey Courier of the lat December says of it

The frigate was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion, and presented a very imposing spects-cle to the approaching visiters. Dancing was be-gun early and continued late; and if the guest did not enjoy themselves, the blame rested with themselves alone, for the officers of the ship were unremitting in their attentions to all, and indefall gable in prolonging the festivities of the evening.
"The arrival of the honorable Mr. Cushing the ambassion to China, was most opportung the Suez steamer, in which that gentleman was Colonel Johnson has written a letter to the Editor of the Globe, in which he says, although his name is before the result for Clark, although

Editor of the Globe, in which he says, arthough his name is before the people for Chief Magistrate, yet, if the Convention sees fit to designate him for the second office, or place him among the rank and file of his Democratic friends, he shall submit with cheerfulness.

That is to say, if he can't be President, he'll statesman of the west, he elevated to the President of the west, he is to receive nothing accept of Vice; and if he can't get that, he'll take dential Chair, and if not, he is to receive nothing any thing else—even the "old trousers." for the hog. Mr. Warren is a goood Whig and certain to receive his one hundred dollars.