FOR THE REGISTER.

POMOLOGY. This word with its derivatives—one of which, (pemological,) occurs in some of the late numbers of the Register, is so new to the English language, that a brief notice of the matters to which it relates, may be acceptable to some persons. It is not in Johnson, nor in Webster's large Dictionary, published twenty years ago. In Worcester's new work, just through the Press, it is found. It is the name of a new science and art—that of producing, and propagating, new, and especially good, varieties of fruit of whatever kind.

Some people are aware, and some are not, of the fact, that from an apple or a pear seed, a peach or cherry stone, taken from a fruit of great excellence, there will commonly proceed a tree producing fruit of a very different kind—that if after eating a very good peach, we put the stone into the earth, there i a chance only, of our getting a similar, or even a good fruit. From the seed of a very early peach, there may come a tree that does not even ripen its fruit at before it is killed by the frost. Our best apples and pears, if we could trace them back, to a very early period, would be found to be sprung from the wild crab apple, and the wild or iron pear, of Europe—of which the first, is very little better than our own wild crab-and the other is not eatable .-But by long continued culture, by growing them in favorable situations, observing the various kinds produced, and selecting the best to breed from, the apple, pear, peach, cherry, etc., have come to great perfection.

Until within a few years, the art of obtaining new and good varieties, except by a kind of venture in a lottery, where the chances were a thousand to one against us, was unknown. A man would rear a thousand apple trees from seed, try the fruit, and out of the whole number, a single one, perhaps, would be found better than middling, or tolerable, for eider or the table. Now and then, a good variety would be obtained by accident, and afterwards propagated by budding or grafting. Such is the history of our mmon good kinds, such as the Horse Apple, Hall Seedling, Hughes's Crab, and others.

But within a few years the art of obtaining new and good varieties, has been devised and practised. It requires time, patience, and skill, but with these. is as certain in its final results as a variety of other things in which it is considered wise and prudent to engage in this world Mr. Knight, President of the London Horticultural Society, and Van Mons, of Belgium, have particularly distinguished themselves in this new line of enterprise; the latter having turned his attention especially to the improvement of the pear. They have both, manufactured, if the expression may be allowed, some excellent fruits. Mr. Hovey, of Boston, has obtained a new strawberry, on which he hopes to ride to the temple of immortal fame—as large some times as our wild crab apple, and of a good flavour.

It has been fully ascertained by experiments made in all parts of the United States, that the grape of Europe, will not answer with us for culture in the open field. We must either obtain hybrids, or mules. by a cross between the European grape and some American species, or we must ameliorate, and civilize, process, as the Scuppernong certainly is of the latter.

The Scuppernong is merely a good variety of the common coarse Muscadine.

The late Rev. Lewis de Schweinitz, formerly of Salem, North Carolina, expressed to me the hope, perhaps the belief, that the time would come, when the Persimmon would be so improved, as to take a place amongst the best of our cultivated fruits --This may happen, but there is room for doubt. The same difference appears to obtain in the vegetable, as in the animal world. Some races are susceptible of improvement, and others not. A horse, or dog, by being long associated with man, comes at length to know as much about some things, as his mastersometimes perhaps a little more. An opossum, do what you will with him, talk to him, and endeavor to teach him, is after all, no better than a wild opossum. The Persimmon may turn out to be an opos-

sum amongst the fruits. There has been therefore within the last fifty years, a prodigious movement in the pomological Great advances have been made, and fruits improved. It may be doubted whether Adam and Eve had in the garden of Eden, any thing better, if it were as good, as what is produced in the pomological gardens of the present age, and the cry is still, onward, onward! The new impulse has been most strongly felt at the North and West, where the enterprize is still prosecuted with unflagging zeal .-With what earnestness, rising sometimes almost to fury, has the "strawberry question" been debated there! What keen encounter of wits, what cutting sarcasm, has the discussion elicited! Even Andrew Jackson Downing himself, may have been suspected by certain persons, of a disposition to waver, if not to show the white feather, sometimes, in this conflict.

Except by here and there a solitary amateur, but little has hitherto been done at the South; but the South is at length in motion, and will doubtless advance rapidly. In the October number of the Horticulturist is a letter from George W. Fish, of Macon. Georgia, wherein the writer expresses a great desire for the establishment of a commercial garden and nursery, in the neighborhood of that town.
What Mr. Fish wishes to have done in that part

of Georgia, has been silently accomplished, at two points, in North Carolina-one in Chatham, by the Messrs. Lindley, whose advertisement is in the Register; and the other by Charles Mock, in Davidson, and one principal object of this communication is, to bring into more general knowledge and notice, if I can, two establishments, in which I have no other interest, than what one may be expected to feel in the success of enterprising and deserving men, and confined his attention very much to the culture of My acquaintance has been chiefly with the elder,

or J. Lindley, in whom I have full confidence, as a man of integrity, as well as knowledge and skill, in his business. He will state truly what, in his opin- and integrity, with which he has administered the ion, is, or should be, the name of the article he furnishes; and he is so well informed upon the whole subject, that he is not likely to be deceived. From the terms of high respect in which he speaks

Their method is to increase their stock continually by importations of the best kinds from the North; to prove these, so as to be sure they have true, and not spurious, varieties, and then propagate from them. They are the less likely to be deceived, because they have been led by taste and inclination to engage in this employment, and the whole work is a labour of love. They are able to state clearly the it has large, medium, or small, flowers-leaves ser- and are sound upon the question of slavery. rated, or with globose, or uniform glands when it and have something else.
The owners of both establishments are, I believe, na-

when we are trading away yonder, and what is sent us, is going hundreds of miles, when it will probably the Convention at Asheville. never be heard from again. There is a great temptation offered to the nursery man under such circumstances, to consult his own convenience, rather P. Jones, Thomas C. Walton, John O. Roberts, A. then the interest of the purchaser. Their assortments are good, including the best kinds their price only about half what is asked for the same kind of article in the neighborhood of New York or Philadelphia; the expense of transportation is much less, the danger of injury to the trees from their being supposed, that several gentlemen in Raleigh—Dr. party shall determine, to present his name again in Haywood, Rev. Dr. Mason, James F. Taylor, Esq. will bear a testimony as full and explicit as my own, to the integrity, intelligence, and skill, of the Messrs.

There is a further advantage to the country in the existence of such establishments in good hands. It has been already said, that excellent varieties of fruit are sometimes the sports of nature, and come as it were by accident. Such was the origin of the Seckel. by common consent, the best of all Pears. Many of

these good kinds are never known beyond the farm where they came into being, and perish with the tree that produced them. But the Lindleys, and the Mocks, and the men, whoever they may be, who shall establish first rate nurseries farther West, in Burke, or McDowell, and beyond the Ridge, are just the people to hunt out and preserve all these; and such, if really good, in their own native climate and soil, are superior to every other. In particular is this important in regard to the Peach. It is a perishable fruit. We cannot lay it up and preserve it as we do the Apple. It lasts somewhat more than a month, and although we get pretty well cloyed with it in that time, yet when late in the season, after the main crop has been for a good while gone, we come across a tree that ripens its fruit very late; though the flavor may not be the best, it is most welcome. If there were a few men scattered through the country. who had particular interest in searching out and preserving such, we might enjoy this delicious fruit for three months—the whole of August and Septem-

der, and a considerable part of July and October. The Apple, Pear, Cherry and the rest, are long in coming to any very effective bearing; the Pench and Grape are valuable much sooner, and the Raspberry and Strawberry carliest of all. I have wondered that the fairer, gentler part of human kind, did not more frequently take them under their care, and attend to their cultivation. Since the introduction of to look pretty, which from its uniformity must sometimes become tiresome. They are driven almost of necessity to out of door work. Let them take to the gardens and rear these fruits. They will obtain the good kinds at the nursery gardens. Mrs. Loudon has written a book entitled "Gardening for Ladies." My own copy is loaned to a

friend, but I know that it is illustrated with figures of all sorts of tools for their use : spudes, hoes, rakes, even a wheelbarrow. The word "lady," with us, is hs Lyell says in his travels, but another name for a "white woman." In England it usually means something more-a female of cultivated mind and polished manners. Now if such of these can handle the hoe and spade without being degraded by it, across the ocean-why should the comely maidens whom we so often meet with in plain country families, disdain altogether such employment? If a young woman has no patrimony coming to her, let her at least have a bed of Strawberry plants, and Raspberry briars, ready to be transferred to the place of her husband's domicil, when he shall take her home; and let her have skill to nurse and rear them. Then will she, of a summer evening, when he returns fatigued with the labors of the day, bring him one bowl filled with milk, and another with these fruits -almost as sweet and luscious as her own delightful self. What an Arcadian scene were there! The happy man, if he have any feeling, will in the exthank heaven for having blessed him with such

That such pictures of rural felicity may be greaty multiplied, and often witnessed in happy North Carolina, the Trustees of the University have deof entering wedge to some future Professorship of and his varied literary acquirements. it, with arboretums, plots of roasting ears, shrubberies, mustard patches and lawns-so that the Hill shall, in the course of a few years, present to the company attending our Annual Commencement, the men as a body, of being unable to distinguish Oats from Wheat, before the stalk has begun to shoot, shall in the mean time be wiped away.

In executing this good work, we intend to levy contributions and make collections with a strong hand, in all quarters. It were prudent, and perhaps no more than just, in his Excellency, the Governor, to issue a cautionary Proclamation, to the effect that we are not to be rashly and inconsiderately shotten, whilst thus engaged in the public service, and laboring to advance the general welfare. We have our eye particularly upon Raleigh, but give no intimations at this time, of the quarter from which our descent upon the City will be made, lest the Raleigh Volunteers should be called out, to re-enact under the direction of Lieutent Bryan, the scenes of Buena Vista, and drive us back, if they can. And that my excellentifriend, Mr. Taylor, may not, in apprehension of such event, and of a surprise, mount guard, and watch the long night through over his Fastolff Raspberry and other treasures, he is hereby assur-

Another article is to be written-it should be done by a gentleman in Cumberland, but he declines it altogether -- on the Mulberry -- not the Multicaulis. That may, however, go to the North Carolina Far-

> FOR THE REGISTER. WHIG MEETING IN BURKE.

At a meeting of the citizens of the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 1st January, 1848, on motion of Major James C. Smythe, James Avery, Esq., was appointed Chairman; and William Walton, requested to act as

At the request of the Chairman, B. S. Gaither, Esq., explained the objects of the meeting, and in conclusion offered for consideration, the following

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates, to represent this County in the proposed Convention at Raleigh, to nominate a Whig candidate

Resolved. That we fully concur in the suggestion. that has been made, that the nomination should be in the general enjoyment of good fruit by the people made from the Eastern section of the State, and feel of the country. Dr. Weller, of Halifax, is not parassured that the Convention will have no difficulty ticularly mentioned, because he is supposed to have in selecting a suitable individual from such material as Messrs, Shepard, Joyner, Collins, Hill, Kerr. Stanly, Bryan, Hines, and other distinguished gen-

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to his Ex-

Resolved, That whereas many of the States are appointing Delegates to a National Convention to nominate Whig Candidates for the Presidency and of Charles Mock, I have no doubt that he is a man | Vice Presidency, that we suggest to the Convention

Resolved, That in selecting from among the several distinguished individuals whose names, in all probability, will be before the National Convention, we decidedly prefer General TAYLOR for the Presidenreasons why they conclude that the Pomologists at cy, and our own talented Senator, Hon. WILLIE P. the North with whom they correspond, have been MANGUM, for Vice President, but we will sustain nistaken, as sometimes happens, about a given tree the nominees of the Convention, provided always, because, in the case of a peach tree, for example, that they are not in favor of the Wilmot Proviso,

Resolved, That we propose to the Whigs of the appoint five gentlemen to represent this County in

All of which Resolutions were adopted, and the Chairman appointed Messrs. James C. Smythe, E. Hamilton Erwin, David Corpening, Wm. C. Erwin, John H. Pearson, John Collet and Lafayette Collins, Delegates to the Convention at Raleigh.

Whereupon, Col. Charles McDowell offered the following Resolution, which passed by acclamation: Resolved, That we adhere to all of our former connection with the Presidency, we pledge ourselves to each other, and to the Country, that the Western Reserve shall give him a larger majority than any Whig has ever heretofore received.

On motion of Ed. Jones Erwin, Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the Raleigh and Asheville papers.

JAMES AVERY, Chairman. WM. WALTON, Secretary.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C. Dec. 28, 1847. Mr. EDITOR : Whilst other portions of the State are making known through the medium of the Press, their predilections as to who should be the next Gubernatorial Candidate of the Whig party, this Dis-trict has as yet preserved a dignified silence. Now sir, though it might be more decorous on our part to preserve this silence until the "tide of events" calls for action, yet as "exemple plus quam ratione visiting; more especially as it was very old, and vivimus" we respectfully ask in the name of a district had about it the look of the 18th century. I took that has repudiated Loco Focoism in the person of its Arch Chancellor, Asa Biggs, for a small space in your columns to present the claims of a citizen, who has "done the State some service." It may be proper to premise that this gentleman is utterly ignorant of my preference, that we have not met for 18 months, are mere acquaintances, and have never interchanged an opinion on the subject.

I now beg leave to present the name of the Hon WILLIAM B. SHEPARD, of Elizabeth City, to the Whig party of North Carolina, as a suitable Can! ble boy of fifteen, who was the pride of the coundidate for our next Governor. Of the many merits try around. None was so well beloved as he, not here speak, but since it is now-a-days the custom (perhaps "more honored in the breach than the observance") to trumpet forth through the press, the superior fitness of this or that Candidate for any office, I hazard naught in saying that Mr. Shepard machinery to do the work of spinning and weaving, is eminently qualiffed, not only for the high and they have very little business on hand, other than | important duties of Governor, but also for the arduous task of Gubernatorial Candidate of the Whig Party. These essentials. Mr. Editor, all must acknowledge, form two distinct orders of qualifications and the nominee of the Whig Convention should combine both. He should not only possess all the attributes requisite to constitute a good Governor, but also be able to canvass the State with energy and effect. (But here permit me to deplore this lamentably undignified custom of Candidates for the Chief Magistracy of a sovereign State, running all over the State soliciting popular favor, and to call on the leading men of both parties to abandon it forever.) He should possess both the physical and mental calibre requisite "to battle the march" manfully, heroically, and triumphantly with the stoutest "follower in Agamemnon's camp, though huge Ajax or the mighty Achilles be their champion." should not only be perfectly conversant with State and National politics, but be qualified to debate all | as of night, until she could no longer resist its questions, which may likely be agitated in the campaign, fluently, and effectively. He should be able not merely to sustain and advocate the measures and policy of his own party, but to expose and denounce the heresies of our opponents; not only to defend his own territories against invasion, but to carry the war into Africa" Such a man do hold Wm. B. Shepard to be. A true and unflinching Whig, without indulging in any of the rancour of a mere partisan, and not a mere politician famicitement of the moment and the fullness of his heart, liar only with the party slang of the day, but a Statesman of liberal and exalted views. One who, as a Representative of North Carolina, in the halls of Congress, reflected honor on himself and added lustre to the State. His name is not confined to his County, District, or even State, but he has actermined to lend their aid, and add the useful to the quired for it a national reputation. "A gentleman learned and scientific in that Institution. By way and a Scholar" alike distinguished for his urbanity

the native kinds. The Isabella, Catawba, Alexander | Agriculture and the useful Arts, we are to beautify | In conclusion, should the people of North Carolietc., are thought by some to be a result of the former | the precincts of the College, and the approaches to | na. elect William B. Shepard as their next Governor, they may confidently rest assured that the duties of his office would be discharged with scrupulous fidelity-the Executive Mansion would be occupied by one whose affable deportment to all those face, (as pale as hers) and spoke in a low sweet appearance of a great gorgeous nosegay. The op- who became its guests, could not fail to give univer- tone of all the past and future "You will miss probrium which Cobbett fixes upon College learned | sal pleasure, and whose intercourse with those from | me when you go after the cow in the evening, abroad and at home, would be such as became the Chief Magistrate of the good old North State. NORTHAMPTON.

THE YOUNG MAN WHO FOUND HIS

of Murphy, landed in New Orleans during the Ned, and sit down under the tree by the spring prevalence of the yellow fever, without any defi. on the red seat. I'll come there if I can." nite intentions as to their future location and business. Finding some difficulty in procuring towards her; then suddenly throwing her arms conveyance farther into the country, Mr. Murphy | round his neck she said, "I love you, love you settled himself and family in the Crescent City, love you, brother Ned, and drawing his head and undertook the then profitable but dangerous down, pressed her lips to his, in the last long kiss business of nursing the sick. Mr. M. escaped the' of life, and laying his cheek close against hers, epidemic through its greatest violence, but, when smiled a smile of serene aud joyful hope, and his labors became less, and his mind relaxed from the excitement attending his duties, he fell himself a victim to the pestilential breath of the deed that whenever the inroad is made, it shall be made stroyer, leaving his family almost friendless in a strange city. Shortly after this event, the widow was attacked with the same disease and removed to the hospital, where, as was believed she died, her name being registered among the dead. A number of gentlemen, their countrymen, becoming acquainted with the helpless condition of the children, made orphans by the above calamities, took charge of, and distributed them among the wealthy Irish families of the city. Arthur, the subject of this notice, is the yougest son, and was taken in the family of Robert McNeill, who subsequently removed to St. Louis, and thence to and a dozen other troubles followed; and the re-Galena, in the lead regions of Himois. Here sult was that Mrs. J. gave up the cottage and acyoung Arthur became a clerk in the countingroom of his guardian, and, upon an extension of. business, was appointed an agent in purchasing ore for a melting furnace carried on by his employer. By an honest and winning behavior, the the Atlantic. After his first voyage and two young man gained the confidence and friendship of Mr. McNeill, who made him, in course of time, ther's side, "and," said the old man, my informant, a partner in business, and at length upon retiring on a fortune, sold out to our hero his entire stock | under the elm tree, out there where you see that in trade. By prudence and economy, the young man soon became independent, and is now known among the merchants and traders on the Upper M ssissippi, as a cautious and safe dealer, and a

It happened during the past summer, that Mr. Murphy came to Cincinnati on a visit to a cousin, who is a clerk in one of the printing offices of the creased as the day approached. Then she begcity. His name was registered on the books of ged nim, if it were possible, to stay with her; cellency, Governor Graham, for the marked ability the Broadway Hotel, and consequently found its but he had promised his uncle, and would not way into the public prints. His mother, who forfeit his word, nor would she have him. "I was an attentive and constant reader of the shall see you again, syon—very soon mother. Times, in glancing over the list, was struck with | Why do you feel so badly ! This voyage is not the familiar name of Arthur Murphy, it being to be a long one, and it my uncle does all he that of her youngest boy, who had been separa. promises, I will buy you the cottage when I at Raleigh, to appoint two Delegates to represent ted from her many years before. As she resolved come back. We shall meet very soon mother. the State at large, in the National Convention, and the matter in her mind, the convention arose that "We shall meet again, when your father, and you, to the several Congressional Districts of the State, it was her son, and she prepared instantly to and Kate, and I meet yonder my son," said the to take the necessary measures to be represented in search for her long lost child. The recognition mother. "Why mother! What makes you was mutual—she recognized him in a crowd of gentlemen-although she had not seen his face for twenty two years, and then only as a helpless infant. Mr. M. was likewise impressed with the knowledge of his parent, whom he started to til the Resurrection. meet as soon as she entered the door of the hotel. The explanation was easily made, and the again five years ago in heaven; not till then .several Counties, composing this Congressional Dis- the far west, where the late bereaved parent now metropolis. Every year a pilgrim came in the trict, to meet us in Convention at Asheville, on the enjoys the comforts of a home and the kindness early spring, when the first flowers bloomed, and tive North Carolinians. A confidence can be placed Thursday of the next Term of Buncombe Superior of her children, without a care. For, upon find-stayed for a few days in the cottage here. The in the correctness of the statements they make res- Court, to select a Delegate to represent this District ling that his parent lived, Mr. M. visited New Or- afternoons he used to pass in the grave yard, but pecting the articles they sell, which is not always safe in the National Convention, and that the Chairman | leans, and having collected together the other members of the family, who were willing to acwas adopted by a merchant of New Orleans, volunteered in the Mexican war, was elected an oficer in the Louisiana regiment, and distinguished merchant in Havana. The sisters, with two or kept long out of the ground, is also less. Do not partialities for the Honorable HENRY CLAY, of Mr. Murphy's family in the neighborhood of Gasuch establishments merit to be patronized? It is Kentucky, and in case he will permit, and the Whig lena, where he lives in a style becoming his three nephews and nieces, are now members of wealth and business. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, surpassing the wisdom of man.

FLORIDA.

The Legislature have adopted the proposed amendments to the State Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Assembly and one year's residence as the suffrage qualification. They are now a part and parcel of the Constitution.

THE STORY OF THE COTTAGE. The following beautiful story is from a letter,

dated at Saratoga Springs, signed W. In one of the pleasantest rides we have bad, about Saratoga, we found one day a cottage, whose appearance, under a noble elm, and by the side of a brook, whose prattling was forever musical, led me instantly to suppose it was worth visiting; more especially as it was very old, and about a couple of hours the other day to visit it, and having made up my mind that it had a story connected with it. I questioned the old man whom I found in it so closely, that I at length gathered a tale of the life of a man, that I thought, worth repeating to the coterie aforesaid, and which may be worth writing here.

The widow Johnson occupied that cottage sixty five years ago, and with her lived a son, a noof this distinguished son of North Carolina, I need except his adopted sister, Kate Harden. She was indeed a fairy. Her golden hair seemed to be akin to the winds on which it floated so freely, and her eyes had won their deep hue from the sky into which she was so often gazing. 'Why gazed she thus?' She had a mother beyond the blue over her. A mother, who dying, had left her to the care of Mrs. Johnson, and until her voice failed, charged her to meet her in heaven. Nav. after she had ceased to speak, she held her daughter to her breast with her left arm, and pointing up with her thin white finger, smiled a holy smile and sought her home.

Mrs. Johnson was not rich in the world's goods. The few acres which she rented, afforded a mere subsistence, and Kate and Edwin assisted her in her labors. It was not strange that those two children, when the one was sixteen and the other seventeen, should love one another. Kate was a strange child. They said she talked with those whom others could not see-and I do not doubt it. I have no doubt she held high communion with her sainted mother. At all events her voice feil on her ear in dreams of day as well

She faded One by one, the bonds that held her to her cottage home were loosened; one by one her gay girlish affections were mastered and suppressed, until only one remained, and then she was ready. That one love, was the mightiest of all. She did not crush that, for she was thoughtful enough to know that that might live when death was passed : for there are affections strong enough to reach from earth to heaven.

The morning of her departure came, its sweet spring flowers and atmosphere laden with the odor of the country. All things seemed to be strangely solemn. The sun peered curiously in at the little lattice, and fell across the foot of the bed on which the slender form of the dying girl lay Her bird sang doubtfully in its cage, and the feel that there was something sad going on.

The moment of agony at length came. She had parted with all but him and now she held his hand between her two, and smiled on his pale Ned, and the lane will be lonely, will it not? And when you sit down here by the hearth with mother, and my chair is empty-you'll miss me then too, brother. You'll sit at the table with her, and have no one at the side of it;" and her voice broken and faint as it was, fell to a lower tone, as In the year 1825, an Irish family of the name she continued: "Go out in the twilight sometimes,

A moment passed in silence as he leaned over -Kate was an angel!

'Is that all your story?' 'Not by considerable, my dear friend, there's more love to come yet 'What ! another love after his promised tryst with Kate on the green banks yonder by the spring ? Yes another, but not such a one as you imagine. Don't you suppose that a man can love any thing else but a woman a year or two his junior Remember that Edwin has a mother, and now to be patient, and I'll tell what become of her.

Mrs Johnson and Ned had a lonely life after they had laid their darling Kate in the grave-yard over by the churches at Milton; and as misfortunes are said to come in crowds, so in their case. That very year the crops failed, the cow died, cepted the offer of a home with a kind neighbor, while Edwin was to "go and seek his fortune." He went to New York to a brother of his father. who was a sea captain, and who took him across years absence from home, he returned to his mo "I saw him the first night he was at home, sitting green bank, and I heard that before dark, that afternoon, he had been over to the churches and the

A few days only, and he left his home again His mother, gladdened by his return, was never. he follows with an electioneering fanfarronade, which theless, much more reluctant to have him to go had the effect of arraying a party in Pennsylvania than when he first went. This reluctance in in his favor. And the war between the two belligspeak so ! It will not be a year before I shall kiss you standing just here."

"Never again, my son. I know that this will be the last kiss your lips will press on mine un-

And so that mother and son parted. They met mother and son rejoiced in a relationship, the He was older than she, as we count years here joys of which neither had experienced for many on earth, and his hair silvered and thin, when he weary years! They started a few days after, to lay down to die acong the sounds of the mighty the twilight always found him seated on the bank members of the family, who were willing to acnow live happily together. One of his brothers | come to live in.i: ; he seemed to have conceived an attachment for business and the city. His annual pilgrimage was the holy relief he had from his counting room. He grew old, older until he himself at Buena Vista Another is now a heavy carried the weight of three score and ten to keep broker in Mobile, and another a commissioned the solemn tryst of his boyhood. One winter day he had been too unwell to go from his lordly mansion, and as evening came on, he lay on his bed and looked into the gate, listening to the roar of carriages in the street without. A young man from his office entered and conversed with him in regard to the day's business, and left him lying thus alone. He had sent his housekeeper and servant out himself.

Who shall say what were the thoughts that filled the mind of the weary old man, that night, or what communion he had with the past-the far but unforgotten past? Did he hear the wind rustling of the spring, the fall of the brook, the song of marked degree of interest.

the birds, fill his ears with their old music ? Did his mother's hand press coolly on his forehead and her voice woo him to sleep with one of her old mountain songs? What fairy form was that? Did his angel Kate hover around his bed, and did her lips press his, and was her kiss now on his brow ! Were those her arms around his neck once more in the embrace of girlhood, and was that melodious voice her's again murmuring in his ear, 'I love you, love you, brother Ned?'—And did her cheek, her velvet cheek, lie warmly close to his, and did she draw him closer, and closer to her in the holy clasp, and was all this a dream of earth, or was it Heaven? It was Heaven, for he was there.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers.

## RALEIGH, N. C.

## Wednesday, January 12, 1848.

GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

On Friday evening last, the hospitable doors of the Executive Mansion were thrown open to the Citizens of Raleigh and Strangers, and a very large number availed themselves of the opportunity to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate of the State, and partake of the refreshments which had been prepared for them, with equal taste and profusion.

EIGHTH OF JANUARY. This day was observed in our City, by a Military

We find in the last Louisburg "Times," : Communication from Mr. BIRD. President of the very cat by the hearth looked up and seemed to Petersburg Rail Road Company, which we shall copy in our next, as requested

TRUTH VINDICATED.

It will be seen that the House of Representatives has, by a solemn vote, declared that the War with Mexico, was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States. The vote | property of the States of the Union in their characstood 85 Yeas, to 81 Nays, and was strictly, we believe, a party vote. Of the Members from this mon valor, or the acquisition of their common trea-State, Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, Donnell and Shepperd voted in the affirmative; and Messrs Daniel and Venable in the negative. Messrs. Boyden, McKay and Outlaw, were temporarily absent. This action of the House is something more than

a cutting rebuke of Mr. President Polk for his declarations to Congress that Mexico commenced the War, by spilling American blood upon American soil! It not only pointedly and flatly contradicts his official declarations, made under his oath as President, but it approaches an impeachment of that high

The Washington Correspondent of the New York "Journal of Commerce," (Loco Foce) says :-"The Democrats here and elsewhere, are really fearful that the Whigs may unite on Gen. TAYLOR, and break up at once and forever, the Democratic Spoils system." To which all friends of the country must heartily respond-"So mote it be!"

"THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY."

The numerous aspirants of the Loco Foco party for the Presidency, give evidence of the great difficulty they will have in deciding-not who will run, but who shall run as their Candidate in the next Presidential race. Mr. Buchanan was the first to make a bid for that distinguished honor, and the prothe "Standard," that he flew off at a tangent, and proclaimed in favor of the ancient enemy of "Democratic blood," out and out-which has drawn down upon him some pretty stringent remarks from a political friend in the Western part of the State. Mr. Vice President Dallas, however, seeing the glory that was likely to enure to the Secretary of State, thought "it would never do to give it up so," and erent parties there, has continued to wax warmer and warmer, until it seems from recent demonstrations, that the DALLAS faction has gained the ascendancy. But Gen. Cass, the old black cockade Federalist, was not a listless observer all this time .-He only waited an occasion to show his spunk and zeal, and now that it has arrived, he has come out in a long letter to Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, and in a Speech in the Senate, in which he attempts to show that he is as good as either of 'tothers, and a leetle better than both. We have likewise seen that not a few of the Loco Foco leaders are in favor of Mr. McLANE, of Delaware-another old Federalist; -and last, though perhaps not least, a Mass meeting has been called in New York, to urge the claims of Gen. WORTH, for the privilege of being beaten. Truly, "Democracy" is harmonious!

SANTA ANNA'S RETURN The Resolution offered in the House of Representatives by Mr. Goggin, calling upon the President for information in reference to the return of Santa Anna into Mexico, having passed the House, it is presumed that the public will be put in possession of all the facts connected with the case. We expect to see a precious lot of billet-doux. Only to think of the endearing appellations-" My dear consin, James K. Polk," &c., and-" My dear friend, Santa Anna!" O, isn't it loving?

GREAT MASS MEETING. It is stated that a Mass Meeting to nominate Gen TAYLOR for the Presidency, is to be held in New York on the 22d of February—the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and also of the battle of Buena Vista.

Major John P. Gaines, the member, from Kentucky, took his seat in the House on the 5th inst. as a member from that State. The exploits in which he participated in Mexico, and the hair-breadth esthe leaves of the old elm tree? Did the gurgle capes which has attended them, give his presence a

CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY. The peculiar anxiety of the Northern Loco Foco leaders to conciliate the South, and assume the character of the chosen champions of her character and institutions, should awaken a lively interest here at home, and cause us to examine into the sincerity and honesty of these zealous and patriotic advocates. As has been remarked, the defeat which certainly awaits the Loce Fece party in the approaching Presidential Election, unless the Northern wing can wheedle the South into the belief that they are her, peculiar supporters, is so apparent, that many of them are throwing desperate cards to win the game in their own favor. Mr. Buchanan branches out in a long letter; Mr. Dallas looms forth with a speech; Resolutions in the Senate from Mr. Dickinson; and now a letter, too, from Gen. Cass, followed by a Speech in the U.S. Senate-all going to say, that they are willing to abandon the Wilmot Provise, but yet retain its principle! The "Wilmington Journal," and we presume the "Standard" too, compliments highly the letter of Gen. Cass, which is just now being published throughout the Country, but with the "Charleston Mercury" (Loco Foco) we must say, that of all the schemes which have been devised for the disfranchisement and degradation of the South, that submitted by Mr. Cass, is the most adroit and effectual. The proposition is, that to the inhabitants of the Territory, not when they shall constitute a State, but whilst in the condition of a Territory, shall be submitted the question whether slavery shall exist within its limits .-Slavery does not now exist in any department of Mexico, and has not existed for several years. The inhabitants of the portion which is likely to become the territory of the United States, are known to be averse to this institution. Those inhabitants are Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards of impure blood.

To such a population, thus constituted and thus prejudiced, it is proposed shall be submitted a polity which they have discarded-to them shall be submitted the safety of the Southern States. It will be seen that the resolutions of Mr. DICKINSON, and the letter of Gen. Cass, deny to Congress the power to prohibit slavery in such territory, but affirm that the power exists, as an incident to sovereignty, in the inhabitants of a Territory during its Territorial

He has no just conception of sovereignty, of Government, or of national law, (says the "Charleston Mercury,") who does not know that a Territory has not the right of self-government, and is not a sovereignty. It has only such rights as are confirmed by the Government to which it belongs. The inhabitants of a Territory are in the condition of a conquered people-are not citizens of the United States, and can become such only by the admission of a Territory into the Union as a State. Neither the Constitution nor laws of the United States apply to a Territory, until they are extended to it by act of Congress. The territories are the common ter of Confederate States-the reward of their comsure. Congress, as the trustee of all the States, has jurisdiction over it for the common benefit of them all, and it is conceded cannot perpetrate the injustice and wrong of excluding from them the citizens or property of any one of the joint owners. Yet Gen. Cass asserts for the inhabitants of a Territory consisting of Indians, Negroes, and Spaniards of, mixed blood, a power which he denies to all the States, through their common trustee. Congress, to exclude fourteen States of this Confederacy from participating in the dvantages and benefits of such territory, even with its own motly and mongrel in-

CAUGHT A TARTAR.

When Mr. Cass had closed his "Bunkum Speech" in the U.S. Senate, on the 3d inst., a motion was made to postpone the further consideration of the new ten Regiment bill till the 5th, in order that Mr. CALHOUN might be heard the following day upon his Resolutions, it having been set apart for their consideration. The resistance of the motion was considered an act of discourtesy, altogether unusual in the Senate, and as such it was spoken of by Mr. CALHOUN, by Mr. Babour, and others. The Administration felt the force of the rebuke, and endeavored to be relieved from it. Mr. Cass, especialmulgation of his sentiments so tickled the Editor of ly, was discomfitted by the position in which his own acts placed him, and disclaimed discourtesy all the time he was guilty of the offence, but the marked exhibition of the day were two or three flighty speeches of the "stump order," from Mr. FOOTE, the new Senator from Mississippi. Aside from a pompous manuer and flourish of trumpets, somewhat novel for a body like the Senate, there was much that was alarming in the matter of the Senator .-The Whig minority was charged with scheming to defeat the measures of the Administration:

Mr. BADGER, with infinite seal and point, administered a rebuke to the Senator from Mississippi, for such an insinuation. Scheming was not common to the State he represented, and it is equally unusual for himself to suspect others, of a fault he

Mr. FOOTE now sought to shelter himself, by lug-

ging in Mississippi, as the presumed point of attack, and thus presuming, (with no ground whatever to base a presumption upon.) he spoke with extended arms, and eyes in " fine phrenzy rolling" of the glory of Mississippi, and her honorable position before the country and the world!

Mr. Babger, with promptness, point and humour, calmed the ruffled spirit of the angry Senator-and made, or seemed to make, him ashamed of the folly of which he was guilty. Mr. Foore will probably be quiet for a time.

Mr. Clay has risen in his strength.

Then we advise him to lie down again. Troy Budget.

And if he will not "lie down" of his own accord. no doubt you will try hard to lie him down. Louisville Journal.

It would be rather difficult, we should think, to deal in the article any where in Prentice's region— it would be "talking of war in the presence of Hannibal." Prentice has so monopolized all the lies in the country, that a respectable one is not to be had, now-a-days, for love or money; and so the Troy Budget will in vain attempt to follow his advice

Raleigh Standard. Respectable fibs may have been monopolized by others, but disreputable and scandalous ones are at the pen's end of the "Standard" man all the time; and with that sort, HE has tried hard to "he down" the great Statesman of the West.

MR. CLAYS ARRIVAL We learn that Mr. CLAY has reached Washington in fine health.