

# WEEKLY RALEIGH REGISTER, AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monday, February 26.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

of brilliant spirits, which met on Tuesday night, on Wednesday night, about 9 o'clock, in a most harmonious session. We publish part of this paper, the Official Proceedings of the Convention, to which we refer the public with pleasure. It will be seen that the inclemency of the weather, and the delay which we have heretofore alluded to, were truly spirit-stirring, and showed the resolute determination on the part of the Whig brethren, to continue to fight until the banner of our country was restored to its former position. The Whig cause, we are confident, will rise again in the North Carolina, to sway and direct the public mind. The spirit of the Convention can be felt in the hearts of our Whig friends throughout the State. It is necessary, therefore, to publish the proceedings of the Convention, and to do so, until the genuine American Whig cause will be upward and onward. We are confident, that the Whig cause, as a candidate for Governor, the Convention has been peculiarly fortunate in North Carolina, in more extensively known than his nominee—MANLY. We think it probable, that the largest majority, ever received by a candidate in this State; for, wherever he went, he must leave an impression, and act on the mind. We are almost sure, that his feelings of attachment to the man, his honesty, and his Republican eminence fit him for the high station destined to occupy. A friend to the party, but more a lover of truth—in honorable, independent, high-minded man, represent the Whig party of the Old North. In this connection, we publish the Convention, on accepting the nomination, unaffectedly, Mr. Prentiss, appear less hastily before me. I come to you with the vain design to make you in the feeble hope of saying any thing to attract or interest this intelligent assembly to return in a few plain words, my acknowledgments, of the unexpected ground upon me.

to which the partiality of the Convention assigned me, is, I am fully aware, no consolation with success through a North Carolina, the Flag Staff of the Whig party, an intrepid and ability, which, I have no doubt, distinguished attainments and predecessors, might well dismay a man. I am not in the strategy of campaigns—no trophies of illustrious services—can I be of any use in political warfare—let them speak for me; nor, among the whole-souled Whigs, whose names are associated in connection with this station, any other claim, than being in some measure, "a better soldier."—I draw inspiration from those around me, and your approbation; welcomed by the loud Whig voice, and backed and their unconquered arm, unaltered with the Victory inscribed upon our Banner, and unsparring can neither falter.

Executive Chair of North Carolina, though it be with power; neither earned honors, nor honored with patronage, is entirely enabling to allure the honest ambition to a seat of honor.

These sentiments, I accept the nomination, while I shall endeavor to maintain and defend the best of my ability, those fundamental principles, and principles of the Whig party, take occasion, once for all, to say, I cherish the spirit of just concession to the rights of that large and respectable of our fellow-citizens with whom we have a good deal of fine speaking during the Convention, but we find it impossible now to gather those which were so profusely scattered. I participated most largely in debate, with Satterthwaite, Wynne, McLeod, Banks, Kerr, Miller, Waddell, Long, Gilliam, and Weller.

At a certain time, that some difficulty arose from the conflicting claims of gentlemen, names had been presented by their friends, Office of Governor. But our fears were raised above all local prejudices and partialities, and in a general spirit of comradery, the Whig brethren, without dissent, in ratifying the decision of the Committee. And they have returned to their strengthened for the conflict, which, we feel, will result in a glorious triumph over the power.

## DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF HON. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

It will be seen by the proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS fell from his seat on Monday in the House, under an attack of paralysis, and was conveyed from the Hall in a state of insensibility. The occurrence, of course, caused a great sensation at the Capitol, and both Houses immediately adjourned. Although he has lived to an age which is seldom attained, there are few who would not, on account of his acknowledged virtues and great attainments, and the fact that he is one of the few ancient men of our country, desire that he should live on to see the future destiny of his country, to whose service he has devoted a life-time. He fell from his seat about quarter past 10 o'clock, and remained insensible until half past 4 o'clock, when he partially revived, but was still speechless.

Mr. Clay visited him in the afternoon, and the scene was an impressive one, as he stood with the old patriarch's hand clasped in his and gazed intently into his calm but vacant countenance, the tears coursing down his manly cheeks.

At 10 o'clock, he was thought to be rather more comfortable, but was still speechless. But slender hopes, however, are entertained of his recovery.

At 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, Mr. A. was still living, though he was calmly, but rapidly sinking into the arms of death.

The Correspondent of the 'Piscayune' speaking of the narrow escape SANTA ANNA made, of being captured by a party of our troops, says, in the bury of leaving Tehuacan, "he left his military coat, and two splendid walking canes. The coat is almost covered with gold lace, and cannot be worth less than seven or eight hundred dollars. This fell to the lot of Col. Hays, who intends presenting it to the Government of his State. Both the canes taken are of great value, being mounted with gold and diamonds and other precious stones. One of these became the property of an officer of the Rangers and the other of Maj. Polk, who intends to present it to the President."

A most appropriate gift, truly; but the ingrate Santa Anna should have made it himself, in return for that "Pass," which his friend Jas. K. Polk gave him.

FROM MEXICO.

By the last accounts from Mexico the painful intelligence is received of the death of Major EDWARD WEBSTER, of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers, and son of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. FREAKER, bearer of the treaty and despatches, &c. left Mexico on the 3d of February. He says Major WEBSTER died at St. Angel, eight miles from Mexico, the headquarters of Gen. Cushing's brigade, on some day between the 20th and 25th of January. His funeral was attended by the Regiment. His remains will be sent home.

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

"PLAIN DEALER." One of the Washington correspondents of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, and himself a Democrat, though corresponding with a Whig paper, says:

"There is a letter in town from Gen. Taylor, in which he reiterates his preference for Henry Clay, and admits that in early life he had been a Jeffersonian Democrat; but that it now would appear to him that the Whigs of the present day were much more akin to the Jeffersonian Democracy of those days than the Democrats or the present Democratic Administration. I think that the consequence of this declaration will be the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig National Convention, and that Gen. Taylor, though he will not allow himself to be the candidate of a party, will accept it."

The Philadelphia News states that the committee of the Whig Taylor Festival, to come off in that city on the 22d instant, has also received a letter from General Taylor, in reply to an invitation to be present on that occasion. "Its publication (says the News) at the proper time, will strengthen the hold the old General has on the Whigs of the city and country. Let it suffice for the present, that its general tone will bear us out in the position we have long since taken, and maintained, as to the orthodoxy of his political faith."

THE PROJECTED TREATY OF PEACE.

On this subject, the "National Intelligencer" of Tuesday last, says—"The conjecture and rumors of the last three or four weeks, to which our readers will have observed that we have always attached an importance which has been generally denied to them, have ripened into reality; and, as we announced in a hurried Postscript to yesterday's daily paper, the project of a TREATY OF PEACE, signed by Mr. TRIST as commissioner on the part of the United States, and by three commissioners on the part of Mexico, has been received by the Executive, and has been now for two days under consideration by that branch of the Government.

## TO THE GOVERNOR AND HIS COUNCIL.

By the death of the lamented Judge DANIEL, a vacancy has occurred on the Bench of the Supreme Court of the State, which the law has made it your duty to fill. It is natural to suppose, that one of the circuit Judges will be selected, and thereby another vacancy will be created, to be filled in like manner. Should the latter take place, as premises, I beg leave to suggest for your consideration, the name of the Hon. ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville, as a gentleman eminently qualified for the station. I have known him long, and I know him well. Nature has endowed him with a strong and active mind, which has been well trained by close application to books, especially those pertaining to the law; and the result has been to place him among the very best lawyers of the State, as manifested by the large and successful practice in which he has been engaged for the last ten years.

In addition to this, according to my notion of what constitutes a good Judge, but few men possess more qualifications than he does. In his investigations, he is patient and persevering; all his conclusions are founded upon the soundest reason; to all he is courteous, and especially to his brethren of the bar. If he ever had any serious difficulty with any, it has escaped my recollection. No man of his age, understands more of human nature; but decision of character, blended with a mild and benevolent disposition, are his best traits, and well become the office of a Judge.

In conclusion, I will remark, that Mr. G. has no knowledge whatever of the article, and if it shall meet his eye, he can form no idea who the author is. I do not know even that he would have the office. But I sincerely hope it will be tendered to him, and that he will find it to his interest to accept it.

HILLMAN.

## THAT PASS.

We extract from Mr. DEXTER'S Speech in the House of Representatives, the following truthful passage:—"When hostilities broke out there was in exile from Mexico, that man who, of all the Mexicans, had the most influence over his countrymen; a man of high talents. The first thing we heard was that this exiled General had passed through our blockade and been received in Mexico; and that he had raised an army as if by magic, and from that day to this the obstinate resistance offered by the Mexicans, and most of the American blood which had flowed, may be traced to the presence of Santa Anna in Mexico. Shortly after this a suspicion got abroad, incredible though it was, and too monstrous almost for belief, and gathered strength, that Santa Anna entered Mexico with the knowledge and consent of the President of the United States. It finally assumed the form of a direct charge, and the very pass was published by which it was said Santa Anna was admitted. Well, this was denied, peremptorily denied, and the pass alleged to be a forgery; but before long the President of the United States was obliged to acknowledge that with his connivance Santa Anna entered Mexico, and this war has been conducted on the part of the Mexicans. True, the copy first published was not an exact one; it was signed by James K. Polk, instead of Mr. Bancroft, who it now appeared signed by order of the President; who, who no longer denied, and that he would not say with the mission to Great Britain. This pass was short, and being a document of importance, from which consequences so momentous had flowed, he would read it to the Committee."

COMMODORE DAVID CONNER, Commanding Home Squadron.

This was the missile with which Santa Anna passed through the American fleet. With this talisman hanging around his neck he raised the army which caused the gullies of Buena Vista to flow with the blood of our countrymen. By virtue of this same bloody scroll he poured death into our ranks from the heights of Cerro Gordo, and at Contreras, and Churubusco, and Molino del Rey, and along the avenues to the city of Mexico he strewed the fields and blocked the roads with the dead bodies of our brave soldiers. If these lines were written in the American blood they have caused to flow, the fatal characters would swell to gigantic proportions, and, Colossus-like, might bestride your Capitol; and if all the tears of the widows and orphans that have the same source were poured out in the valley beneath, a sea would rise that would surround the "White House," and bury in its waves James K. Polk and all his wicked advisers."

GREAT EXPEDITION.—On Friday last the 5th goods were received here, and exposed for sale in stores, which were shipped from New York on the 12th—being only six days from New York! They arrived at Wilmington in the Sch. A. J. DeRosset in three days, were re-shipped by the Steamer Evergreen, which was on the river a day and a half, delivered by the drays in store, and ready for sale, all in six days! Some of these goods were ordered by letter which left here on the morning of the 6th; and consequently but 12 days from the departure of the order to the delivery of goods. And some came to hand before the bills from the N. Y. houses were received.

REMARKABLE ADMISSION.—In the course of one of Mr. McKay's five minutes' speeches, on Thursday last, he thus distinctly admitted that the Democracy had brought on the war, and that the Whigs could not be expected to vote for a tax which the Loco-focos lacked the nerve to lay:—"Mr. McKay said he regretted exceedingly that his friends on the side of the House had not brought themselves up to vote for the proposition (contained in his substitute) for a tax on tea and coffee. If they had not were enough to vote for it, they had no right to expect the other side of the House would. We (said he) are the persons who have brought on this war, and we are properly responsible for all its consequences, [roars of laughter,] and we ought to provide the means for carrying it on. What do you suppose the whole amount of this enormous tax will be, of which gentlemen are so afraid? I have a number of tables before me, which I will publish, that the country may see what this monstrous tax upon tea and coffee amounts to. It amounts to a charge of only thirteen cents upon each individual in the United States."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1848.

I understand that the Court Martial found Lieut. Col. Fremont guilty on all the charges, and sentenced him to be cashiered. That the President, in reviewing the evidence, arrived at the conclusion that, on some of the points, the court exercised much severity, which together with the distinguished services of the young soldier, determined him to remit the penalty. The President therefore directed the Adjutant General to order Lieut. Col. Fremont to return to his former post. Rumor, however, says that he resigned his commission last night."

## THE WHIGS OF PHILADELPHIA TO THE DEMOCRATIC WHIGS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned were appointed by the Democratic Whig Executive Committee of the City of Philadelphia, to make known to the Whigs of the United States, that it has been finally resolved that the great NATIONAL CONVENTION for nominating the Whig candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held in this City, on the Seventh day of June next. It had not been forgotten that such was the decision of the Whig Mass Convention for ratification, held in Baltimore in 1844; and calculations had been made by the Whigs of this City on enjoying the promised honor; but aware that events might occur, which in the opinion of some, would render it expedient to change the determination thus expressed, we, speaking for the Whigs of Philadelphia, were prepared to yield up, though with great reluctance, the honor which we regarded as a right, to what might be deemed the requirements of the party. It was, however, with extraordinary pleasure, that the Whigs of our City learned that the ratification of their wishes had been consistent with, and indeed promotive of, the good of the great Whig party of the United States, and that the National Convention for selecting candidates for the votes of Whigs, and of all, who are for the good of the country, will assemble, in the season of the year, and in the place consecrated by the venerable assemblage of Whigs, who, in 1776, declared our country an independent Nation, and fixed the principles upon which our party is founded—principles which it is our duty to assert and to sustain.

While such a response as this is due to the distinguished Whigs composing the meeting at Washington, by whom the time and place of the National Convention of 1848 were fixed, and for which favor the thanks of the Whigs of Philadelphia are hereby respectfully tendered to them, it is also proper to add that the Whigs of Philadelphia, will be prepared to extend a TRUE, FULL, and HEARTY WELCOME to their brethren of the CONVENTION FOR NOMINATION, as well as to those of the GREAT MASS CONVENTION, which will of course be held in this City on the 5th day of June, the day following the sitting of the Nominating Convention. In the discharge of that duty, in order that the act of welcome may accompany the word, the Democratic Whig Executive Committee, of the City of Philadelphia, will share the honors and happiness with the Delegates of other bodies of their Whig co-laborers in Philadelphia City and Districts, one and all of whom will find a pleasure, as they will discharge a duty, in seeking to see the members of BOTH CONVENTIONS at home, in the City of Brotherly Love.

Joseph R. Chandler, James Lindsay, James Donaghy, William Elliott, E. G. Smith, Robert Patton, John Thompson, Robert P. King, John T. Maxwell, R. E. Notte.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Journal, a paper that has always ably and zealously advocated the claims of Mr. Clay, in a recent letter to that paper says:—"It is as clear as the sun that the public mind will fix upon General Taylor as the Whig candidate in spite of all that politicians may be disposed to do. Nothing can avert the tide of feeling in his favour. In some parts of the country, this feeling is an under-current not perceived at a distance. There are almost everywhere a disposition to conceal or smother the real feeling of the country, from admiration, sympathy, and respect for Henry Clay. But even where in the free States you find the newspapers carping at Gen. Taylor's position, the feeling in favour of him of which I have spoken has swelled a deep and wide current which there is no opposing or diverting. There is certain, and that victory with Gen. Taylor is hardly less so. The writing and speaking politicians may not know this—they may continue to utter with a signed earnestness the old stereotyped common places, unaware of the growth and maturing of that public sentiment which they fancy all the time they are controlling; but I find that even in their neighborhood the same state of public sentiment exists."

IMMENSITY OF THE UNIVERSE.

The following is abridged from a report, furnished to a Paris assembly by M. Arago. It shows, in a brief space, the wonderful immensity of the universe:

In the northern hemisphere, 3,400 stars are visible to the naked eye. The number of stars of the 2d magnitude are triple those of the 3d, and so on to the 14th magnitude, which the most powerful instrument renders visible.

The number of stars 1st magnitude is 18, and of the 14th 20 millions; and if we add to these the 12th and 13th magnitudes, it makes 43 millions of stars. Herschel, in the knee of Orion, a band 15° long, 2° wide, counted 50,000 stars, and as that band is only the 376th part of the heavens, so the entire surface contains 68,755,000 visible with the telescope. But our class only reach the least remote: there must be above 145,572,200 stars, and our sun is only one of them; the mass of our earth is but the 355th million part of that one sun, and we are but an atom in relation to our earth.

Stars of the 1st magnitude, in both hemispheres are 18: the 6th order were the last visible to the ancients by the naked eye; in our day it is the 7th.

There are stars whose distance is 900 times greater than those visible to the naked eye. Light, with the velocity of 77,000 leagues a second, takes three years to reach us from the nearest stars, 900 times more remote, so their light does not reach us until after 2,700 years. The number of stars visible, by means of a telescope of 20 feet focal distance, may be more than 300 millions.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.—Let it be remembered that Brondeth's Vegetable Universal Pills have now been before the citizens of the United States for nearly six years, and that it has been mentioned that they are a "Purgative Medicine," so "justly balanced" that the "experience of a century" has proved that they

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Feb. 21, a message from the House of Representatives was received, informing the Senate that the House had passed a bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones, with amendments.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendments to the bill; and an identical discussion sprung up, in which several Senators participated.

Mr. John Davis moved to refer the whole subject to the committee on Claims—which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Benton announced the sudden illness of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, when, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker announced, as the first business in order, the reception of Petitions and resolutions.

Mr. Chase submitted a joint resolution of thanks to General Twiggs and other Generals who have distinguished themselves in Mexico, and moved a suspension of the rules, to enable the House to consider the resolution at once. The rules were suspended, by Yeas 110, Nays 54.

The previous question was called, and the call sustained by Yeas 98, Nays 55.

At this stage of the proceedings, and at precisely twenty minutes after 1 o'clock, the Hon. John Q. Adams was taken with paralysis. The members crowded around his seat, and all business was suspended. Dr. Fries carried Mr. Adams out of the House in his arms. His appearance was pale and death-like.

The House instantly adjourned.

may be taken in any dose, according to Nature's requirements,—and this rule refers to both sexes and all ages. They have been used in every variety of derangement of the human body, and yet, when properly used, never failed to restore to health, except in those cases where nature was exhausted before the pills were commenced with.

Experience has taught that Brondeth's Vegetable Universal Pills relieve all corrupt humors from the body, in an easy, safe way and effectual manner; producing no effect but what will finally conduce to the perfect purification of the Blood, and thereby cure the disease, (whatever name it may be called,) and give perfect health to the whole system.

Remember, Druggists are not permitted to sell my Pills—if you purchase of them you will obtain a counterfeit.

From the London Observer.

The fame of Hastings' Naphtha Syrup is, if possible, on the increase. It may be called the general report, it is a positive cure for the most obstinate disease, Consumption; and we are able to state, from personal knowledge, that a gentleman in our employ, who was in an apparently confirmed decline, has been restored to robust health by its use.

For particulars see Advertisement in another column.

Northern Potatoes.—At \$1 1/4 per bushel. Raleigh, Feb. 25. WILL: PECK & SON.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice, that he intends to file his petition at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law for Craven County, praying the emancipation of his negro man slave, named Edward, about 55 years old.

JOHN T. LANE.

A Very desirable House and Lot, in the City of Raleigh, for Sale.

MRS. C. A. LEWIS, intending to move from the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot on which she resides, is offered for Sale. Those wishing to purchase a comfortable residence on Fayetteville Street, in one of the most eligible parts of the City, are invited to call and examine the premises. The terms will be accommodating, and possession can be given on or before the 1st of July next. A small tract of LAND, containing about 84 Acres, well wooded, and lying four miles West of the City, is also offered for Sale.

WM. H. BATTLE, RICHARD H. BATTLE, Exrs. of John W. Lewis.

MR. WILMOT'S DISTRICT.

Mr. Wilmot (Penn.) "Intelligencer" proposes publication of a paper to be called "The Register" at Harrisburg, Pa. on the 4th of August, to be continued weekly until after the Presidential Election, at the low price of fifty cents per copy.

Among the guests assembled at a dinner given by John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, John

W. W. Webb, C. M. E. of our said Court of Equity, at Office, this 15th January, 1848.

W. W. Webb, C. M. E.

W. W. Webb, C. M. E.