This body, at its recent session, adopted, as we supposed they would, a long string of resolutions, denouncing the Whigs, individually and collectively, as guilty of moral treason, as giving " aid and encouragement to the public foe," as being enemies to their country, on their own soil; and generally, as guilty of every enormity in morals and politics-and of course lauding the Democrat ic party without measure, as being every thing that is houset, praiseworthy and patriotic. The mese resolutions, lugubrious in some particulars, is sufficiently ridiculous in others -the complaints of suffering patriots being nournful and pathetic, while the unceremonious manner in which they appropriate all the achievements of our armies to 'the Democracy,' not excluding the capitulation of Monterey, is amusing and laughable. We doubt not, our Democratic friends have endeavored to make up in noise and bluster, as they usually do, what they lack in strength-and it almost always happens, that the feebler their demonstration, the greater their turmoil. And that the demonstration was feeble, we need only appeal to the facts, as they appeared from the official proceedings in the last Standard.

We shall glance, occasionally, as our space may permit, at some of the sayings and doings of this-mighty 'Democratic Convention.' And first, we notice one or two of their resolutions.

One of them expresses unshaken and undiminished' confidence in the President of the United States, and cordially approves 'the policy of the administration both in our domestic and foreign affairs,' and tenders to Mr. Polk and his Cab inet hearty thanks, &c. Another, resolves 'that any encouragement or countenance gratuitously tendered a public enemy in time of actual war, prompted by whatever motive, is injurious to the best interests of the Republic; and ought to be stigmatized and known by no other name than that of moral treason.'

That this missile was aimed at the Whig party, there can be no doubt-that it recoils with double force upon the heads of those who cast it. there can be less doubt. Yet thus it is that the blindness of party involves men in a bewildering labyrinth of contradictions-and our Democratic opponents, in their wholesale denunciations. have struck a very heavy blow at 'Mr. Polk and his cabinet'-wounding them deeply ' in the house of their friends,' and bringing home to them, with treason."

"To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world."

The war with Mexico, though begun by Mr Polk sometime before, was recognized by Congress on the 13th of May, 1846. The Mexicans were without a head and a leader-their army bethe first of whom was a cowardly poltroon, and the second, though believed to be a brave man, was without the talents and abilities necessary for a commander. In this state of things, it is evident, that the greatest boon which could be conferred upon the Mexican nation, was the refurn of their old leader, and their greatest general and most distinguished man, General Santa Anna, then in the Island of Cuba. The Mexicans turned their eyes imploringly to him, ready to give him the supreme command, as well as the confidence and support of the nation.

The humiliating story is soon told—the moral treason is easily developed. Mr. Polk, of whom our Democratic friends approve, and to whom they tender thanks, shall have the privilege of exposing himself; and these are his ver, words:

"In view of these facts and circumstances it was that when orders were issued to the Commander of our naval forces in the Gulf, on the 13th day of May last, the day on which the existence ter war was recognized by Congress, to place ter was, in coast of Mexico under blockade, he was diable attack so not to obstruct the return of Santa Anna personally Mexico, should be attempt to return' Pres ranted prent Polk's Message to Congress; dated Dec. 8th

The State papers of the Nation contain, and will for ever bear, this lasting record, this shame. ful aid and comfort to the public enemy-this moral treason, denounced by our Democratic friends, as we have shown, and committed by their President. Talk of speeches, addresses, or any thing else of that kind giving aid and encourage. ment to the Mexicans! Here is the act which gave to them all they wanted-all the power they had of resisting our troops-a Head and Leader who by the fertility of his resources, his great talents, his military knowledge, his wonderful activity, his stubborn resistance, has rendered fatal and sanguinary every battle-field from Buena Vista to the City of Mexico-and who alone preserved the Mexican army-after the decisive victory achieved by Gen. Taylor and his brave men, who has never yielded, while he could raise troops; who is yet the determined enemy of the American name; and who while he breathes, will never consent to have peace with us.

There is another Document, indelible, like the

annals which all the blood spilt in Mexico or love which may hereafter be spilt in our further conquests all over this continent, will never wash out-equally as shameful and degrading to the Democratic head of this Nation.

That Mr. Polk entered into an intrigue with Santa Anna, when he commenced the war, is beyoud all doubt proven, by the documents we quote, although he wisely withholds the correspondence with Santa Anna himself. The PASS he carried, therefore, when he left Havana, may never see the light-we believe it never will be furnished, at least, by Mr. Polk. But we have another PASS, authentic and undoubted, which proves enough to fix the indelible stigma upon "Mr. Polk and his Cabinet"-which precious document reads as follows: .

Private and Confidential.

United States Navy Department, May 13, 1846. COMMODORE :- If Santa Anna endeavors to enter the Mexican ports, you will allow him TO PASS FREELY. Respectfully, your's, GEORGE BANCROFT.

of Chalommodore David Conner. Commanding Home Squadron.

This pass was issued on the very day the existence of the war was recognised by Congress. Well, Santa Anna did attempt to return, and accordingly the Arab, the vessel on which he took passage, being overhauled by one of our vessels of war and examined, was suffered to proceed on her way. Com. Conner in his despatches states, that he could easily have boarded the Arab himself, but he preferred not to be known in the admission of Santa Anna in Mexico. He landed, therefore, and the "moral treason," as our Democratic frends call it, was complete! This great man, this accomplished leader was given to the Mexicans by President Polk 1 Do our Demoeratic friends thank him and his cabinet for that ! Yet it must be booked with the rest of his deeds.

A native of the Emerald Isle, the other day, on hearing of a revolution in France, the flight of the king and his family, the triumph of the democacy, and the establishment by the people of a provisional government, exclaimed- By St. Patrick, and is not that just the thing that sweet Ireland wants? A provisionary government for ever ! By the powers, the only government she new has is a storvationary one.

From the Episcopal Register.

had been confined a week or two by sickness to his room, he remarked that a husband might learn a good lesson by being occasionally confined to his house, by having in this way an opportunity of witnessing the cares and never ending toils of his wife, whose burden and duties, and patient endurance he might never have otherwise understood. There is a great deal in this thought, perhaps enough for an "editorial." Men, especially young men, are called by their business during the day mostly away from home, returning only at the hours for meals, and as they then see nearly the same routine of duty, they begin to think it is their own lot to perform all the drudgery, and to be exercised with the weight of care and responsibility. But such a man has got a very wrong view of the case; he needs an opportunity for more extended observation, and it is perhaps for this very reason that a kind providence arrests him by sickness that he may learn in pain what he would fail to observe in health.

We have seen recently a good many things said in the papers to wives, especially to young wives, exposing their faults, perhaps magnifying them, and expounding to them, in none of the kindest terms, their duty and the offices pertaining to a woman's sphere. Now, we believe that wives, as a whole, are really better than they are admitted to be. We doubt if there can be found a great number of wives who are disagreeable and negligent, without some palpable coldness or short-coming on the part of their husbands. So far as we have had an opportunity for observation, they are far more devoted and faithful than those who style themselves their lords, and who, by the customs of society, have other and generally more pleasant and varied duties to perform. We protest then against these lectures so often and so obtrusively addressed to the ladies, and insist upon it that they must-most of them-have been written by some fusty bachelor who knows no better, or the late Whig State Convention.
by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have Resolved, That Mr. Manly be, and he is hereby by some inconsiderate husbands who deserve to have been old bachelors to the end of their lives.

But is there nothing to be said on the other side Are husbands so generally the perfect, amiable, injured beings they are so often represented. Men sometimes declare that their wives' extravagance have picked their pockets-that their never ceasing tongues have robbed them of their peace, and their general disagreeableness has driven them to the tavern and gaming table, but this is generally the wicked excuse for a most wicked life on their own part. The fact is, men often lose their interest in their homes by their own neglect to make their homes interesting and pleasant. It should never be forgotten that the wife has her rights as sacred after marout the possibilty of escape, the act of "meral riage as before-and a good husband's devotion to the wife after marriage will concede to her quite as much attention as he gallantly did while a lover. If it is

otherwise, he is most generally at fault.

Take a few examples. Before marriage a young man would feel some delicacy adout accepting an invitation to spend an evening in company where his lady-love had not been invited. After marriage is he always as particular? During the days of courting commanded by two men, Ampudia and Aris- ship his gallantry would demand that he should make himself agreeable to her; after marriage, it often happens that he thinks more of being agreeable to himself How often it happens that married men, after having been away from home the live long day, during which the wife has toiled at her duties, go at evening to some place of amusement. and leave her to toil on alone, uncheered and unhap-

py. How often it happens that her kindest offices pass unchserved, and unrewarded even by a smile, and her best efforts are condemned by the fault anding husband. How often it happens, even when the evening is

spent at home, that it is employed in silent reading or some other way that does not recognize the wife's right to share in the enjoyment even of the fireside. Look, ye husbands, a moment, and remember what your wife was when you took her, not from compulsion, but from your own choice; a choice based, probably, on what you considered her superiority to all others. She was young-perhaps the idol of a happy home; she was gay and blithe as the lark, and the brothers and sisters at her father's fire side cherished her as an object of endearment. Yet she left all to join her destiny with yours; to make your home happy and to do all that woman's love could prompt, and woman's ingenuity devise, to meet your wishes, and to lighten the burdens which might press upon you in your pilgrimage.-She, of course, had her expectations too. She could not entertain feelings which promised so much with out forming some idea of reciprocation on your part, and she did expect you would after marriage per-

in the days of betrothment. She became your wife! left her own home for yours-burst asunder, as it were, the bands of love which had bound her to the father's fireside, and sought no other home than your affections; left, it may be, the ease and delicacy of a home of indulgence-and now, what must be her feelings, if she gradually awakes to the consciousness that you love her less than before; that your evenings are spent abroad; that you only come home at all to satisfy the demands of your hunger, and to find a resting place for your head when weary, or a nurse for your sick chamber when diseased?

form those kind offices of which you were so lavish

Why did she leave the bright hearth of her youthful days? Why did you ask her to give up the enjoyment of a happy home? Was it simply to darn your stockings, mend your clothes, take care of your children, and watch over your sick bed? Was it simply to conduce to your own comfort? Or was there some understanding that she was to be made first, as it is also unparalleled, upon our National happy in her connexion with the man she dared to

Nor is it a sufficient answer that you-reply that you give her a home; that you feed and clothe her. You do this for your health; you would do it for an indifferent house-keeper. She is your wife, and unless you attend to ner wants, and some way answer the reasonable expectation you raised by your attentions before marriage, you need not wonder if she be dejected, and her heart sink into insensibility; but if this be so, think well who is the cause of We repeat it, very few women make indifferent wives, whose feelings have not met some outward shock, by the indifference and thoughtlessness of their husbands. It is our candid opinion, that in a large majority of the instances of domestic misery, the man is the aggressor.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, in his eulogy on Mr ADAMS, mentioned the following striking circum-

"In November, 1846, while walking with friend in Boston, Mr. Adams felt a paralytic shock. He at once said it was the shock of death. In his journal, he made the entry- From this day as dead.' His journal, which he had kept for more than fifty years, stopped on that day. Four The contrivance by which this passage is effected confidence, his deep convictions in order. months afterwards he resumed it, under the head of 'Posthumous Memoirs,' and he continued to serve his country another year. The evening previous to the final shock he received in the Hall of House of Representatives, he had read to him Bishop Wilberforce's Sermon on Time .-That wasthe last night he passed under his own

NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY. During his imprisonment at St. Helena, Napoleon made to Las Casas, the following prediction, a

part of which has been already fulfilled "In less than twenty-five years from the present time, the whole European system will be changed. The French will cast the Bourbons and their debts and the unenviable position in which it places him, were nothing, were it not humiliating to the existence, he will be seated on the throne, amid the existence, he will be seated on the throne, amid the Nation to have him at its head—a miserable intriguer with "the public enemy."

existence, he will be search of the be not, France will go back to a Republic; for no other hand will dare to seize a sceptre which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too much like other Bourbons, and will share the same fate, if they do not choose to live as simple citizens under whatever changes takes place. France once more a Republic, other countries will follow her example-Germans, Prussians, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes, and Russians, will join in the crusade for liberty.

The Wheat crop throughout Virginia is said to

WHICH MEETING IN ANSON. A CHAPTER FOR YOUNG HUSBANDS.

Walking the other day with a valuable friend who does confined a week or two by sickness to his a valuable friend who have the court House in Wadesborough this day, (Saturday, April the 2004 1848) The meeting was organized by calling Philip G

aith, Esq, to the Chair, and appointing Calvin The object of the meeting having been explained which was to app int Delegates to a District Convention proposed to be held at Albemarle, in Stanly, County, on Tuesday the 9th day of May—upon motion of A. Myers, a committee of three persons (to wit, A. Myers, J. R. Hargrave and John W. Cameron, Esq.) were appointed to draft and report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting :- who

reported the following Preamble and Resolutions,

which were unanimously adopted: Whereas, It has been proposed to hold a District Convention at Albemarle, in the county of Stanly tional Convention to be held in Philadephia, on the a long way up, and more resembling a pair of 7th of June next: and whereas, we approve of the compasses than any thing that I can at present time, place and purpose of said Convention; and deeming it important that the Whigs of Auson county should be represented therein; be it therefore Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifteen delegates to represent the Whigs of

this County in said Convention. Resolved, That having implicit confidence in the integrity of the great Whig Party of the Union, and well knowing that harmony of purpose and concert of action in its operations can be secured in no other way than through the instrumentality of the proposed National Convention, we will support the

nominee of said Convention. Resolved, That we have the most implicit confilence in the sound principles, fidelity, and sterling sick; let us find a room and go to bed." integrity of CHARLES MANLY, Esq., of Wake cont-ty; and that we do heartly approve of his nomination for the office of Governor of North Carolina by

invited to call upon his Whig friends of this county, and address them if it shall suit his convenince to do so at any time between this and the August

Mr. A. Myers offered the following resolutions, which he desired every individual present to consider well, and to vote thereen according to the re- ted his strength. We succeeded at length in repining at her lot, was busy in her household sult of his deliberations. They were unanimously | pulling off one; but the other resisted our every | duties and in attention to the wants of her comadopted-to wit:

Resolved. That important as it ever is to look not only to the experience of the Presidential Candidate in matters connected with the administration of our own Government, but also to his knowledge of the policy and operations of other powers and forms of Government ;-yet, at this particular time, when many of the nations of Europe are in an unsettled state, and convulsions threaten to follow thoughout the whole of that Continent, by which we may ourselves be involved in difficulties of the greatest magnitude, unless our Government is wisely and skilfully administered, we should more than at any other period in our history require our candidate to be

comprehensive views. Resolved. That in HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, we recognize such an individual; that we have every confidence in his patriotism, experience and tried ability; that we hail with joy the announcement of his willingness to place his name at the disposal of his friends; and that we desire the District Convention to appoint to the National Convention, a Delegate favorable to the nomination of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States for the next term of four years.

The Chairman in conformity to the first resolution appointed as Delegates, A. Myers, John W. Cameron, Johnson R. Hargrave, William S. Meacham, Thomas Robinson, Thomas J. Smith, Joseph P. Smith, Eben Nelms, Wm. E Troy, Benjamin Dunlap, Wm. P. Jennings, Ellis D. Gaddy, Young H. Allen, David C. Lilly, Dr. W. Hollifield and

Upon motion, P. G. Smith, was added to the delegation.

sent to the Editors of the North Carolina Argus of spurs. It was poor Bill! the Fayetteville Observer, and the Ruleigh Register, with a request that they publish the same.
Thanks were tendered to the Chairman and Sec-

Upon motion of Wm. S. Meacham, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

PHILIP G. SMITH, Chairn. C. MYERS, Secy.

ROAD, HARBOR, AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.-The National Intelligencer has a synopsis of, and some comments upon, a document published by the U.S. Senate in January last, from which we make the following short extract:

It is a "statement of appropriations for the construction and repairs of roads, and for the improvement of harbors and Rivers in the United Siates: showing, as far as practicable, the amount expend-

The statement commences with the year 1806. and enumerates all objects of improvement of roads. harbors, and rivers, and the appropriations in their favor for each year, up to and including 1845, going uninterruptedly through every Administration during that long year-a period remarkable for the supremacy of Democratic rule in the Legislative as well as Executive Departments. There were occasional interruptions to the system, by Vetoes upon measures which were ecnsidered not sufficiently national in their scope, and on that account objectionable. But the system prevailed, and received the sanction of every President during that long period except President Harrison, who is well known to have been friendly to the system, but whose death occurred within a month after his inauguration.

By referring to this document it appears that the whole amount expended on all these objects during that period, not including expenses of surveys, was \$17,199,223. Of this amount there was expended-

Under Mr. Jefferson. Mr. Madison. Mr. Monroe, 706,621 Mr. J. Q. Adams, 2,310,475 Gen. Jackson, 10.582 882 Mr. Van Buren, 2,222,544

Mr. Tyler, M076,500 As this period extends through about forty years, it will make the average expenditure on these accounts rather less than \$420,000 the year.

CROSSING AT NIAGARA FALLS-We have already stated that Mr. Ellett, the constructor, on the 13th I date my decease. I consider myself, for every useful purpose to myself and to my fellow-citizens feetly easy and safe, and in a few days the line, it is in Pillow a proclimity to villainy, and he not only was James.

> is extremely simple and beautiful, according to the following from the "lris," published at the Falls. The cable itself swings gracefully from cliff to cliff, 250 feet above the rapids. On this cable are placed two iron pulleys, with grooves in their circumference; and from these pulleys is suspended an iron car or basket of commedious and graceful

> The iron car for passengers hangs about four feet below the cable, and about twenty feet above the rock on either shore; and is approached by a staircase leading to a landing on the supporting frames; while the platform for freight is attached by longer cords and swings nearly level with the tops of the

The passage was made in less than one-fourth the time that is consumed at any other ferry between the United States and Canada. The ferry is now in constant and successful use

carrying men and things hourly from shore to shore. county, among his own neighbors, in 1844, in

the most "inimitable" style - Standard. James K. Polk we presume was not beaten the same year, eh !- Weldon Herald.

A Report from the Land Office shows that the

THE TIGHT BOOT : OR HOW A YOUNG MAN WENT INTO A BALL ROOM

About five years ago I happened at a wedding in one of the backwoods counties of Georgia, at the House of Major S. Being the wealthiest man in those parts, he was desirous of giving a great flareup, and for that purpose had invited a large number of guests to witness the nuptials of the eldest of three blooming, cherry-lipped, strong ted guests I observed the face of Bill P., a repre- wholly eclipsedsentative of the country at the "University," part on the present memorable occasion. Bill ly attached with curls which resembled less Hyimagine. Add to this he was twenty years of age, and reeking with verdancy and bashfulness and all seemed to be enjoying the flow of soul.

I had exhausted the fun from the various groups and was looking about for a subject of interest when I perceived Bill sitting like Napoleon solitary and alone, with a face, the agony of whose expressions I shall never forget. Approaching him I kindly inquired the cause of his by Him, ought not we to prize it? Shall we perdistress, and proffered him assistance.

Give me your arm," said he, " I am deathly

He grasped my arm convulsively, and limping long we went into a private room which Major which was a small pair of boots on his large feet. worn with the view of curtailing the fair proportions of those members. He endeavored in vain to release his feet, and it was imposible to get the assistance of a servant, I volunteered to tug effort. Bill was in an agony; his foot was badmathemas not loud, but deep, upon all gatherings | mirable lines of the sonnet on Chilionn general, and country weddings in particular, divested himself of every garment, and stood unincumbered, save with that one terrible boot. The merriment in the adjoining chamber contrasted strangely with the anguish in mine.

The guests had now all gone into the hall-room could hear every note of preparation made by the fiddler. Approaching nearer the wall I disa statesman of experience, of skill, and a large and covered a door which opened into the room where they were about commencing the dance. By is time Bill had recovered strength. and re commenced the tug with his boot. In vain he essayed every position and attitude. At length he thought he might accomplish his object by placing his back; to the wall, his right foot against one of my feet, and obtain my assistance. He placed himself firmly against the door, and I caught his leg and began to pull, gradually yielding and bidding him make 'a long pull-a strong pull, and pull altogether,' the boot unexpectedly gave way, and with it the door, and Bill went

umbling into the ball-room ? Such screams from the females, and such consternation among the beaux was never before seen. In the midst of my mirth uproarious, I heard the clatter of a horse's hoofs, and looking out of the window I beheld a solitary horseman flying with the speed of a locomotive, his long Upon motion—
Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be Georgia costume, to wit, a shirt collar and a pair hair streaming in the wind, and clothed in full

REMEDIES - For a fit of Passion .- Walk out

in the open air; you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one or proclaim-

ing yourself to be a simpleton. For a fit of Extravagance and Folly-Go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of a jail, and you will be con-

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn. Must be content to lie forlorn.

For a fit of Ambition .- Go into the churchyard and read the grave stones; they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bed chamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and your sister.

For a fit of Repining .- Look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted, and deranged; and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflic.

For a fit of Despondency-Look on the good hings which God has given you in this world, and at those which he has promised to his followers in the next. He who goes into his gar- He quickly discovered the man's character. He den to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of Doubt, Perplexity and Fear .-Whether they respect the body or the mind; whether they are a load to the shoulders the head. or the heart, the following is a radical cure which may be replied on, for I had it from

TRIST AND PILLOW .-- It is not a little curious, that Mr. Polk should stultify himself, by sending to Pillow a letter which Trist wrote home, in confidence, for Polk's benefit, that he might learn the true character of Pillow in Mexico. He sends this confidential letter from Trist to Pillow. The latter produces it in the Court of Inquiry, where it only serves to show, as it does to the public now it is published, that Mr. Polk is guilty of a breach of confidential trusted He trusted in Trist and Trist trusted in him. He gave a let-ter to Trist, introducing him, in cordial terms inst, crossed to the Canadian side on a wire cord of to his trusty friend Pillow. They became very confidence, his deep convictions in order that the President might learn the truth, respecting Pillow from one in whom he had confided. Mr. Polk disregarding the confidence which the nature of the letter imposed, and also the trust he had put in Trist, sends the letter which Trist had written to apprise him of things which he deemed it most prudent the President should know. back to Mexico, to the very man concerning whom it had been written! Why did he do this? Possibly it was with a view that his two tools might like the illustrated spiders in Grund's wonderful French sympathizing speech, at Odd Fellows' Hall, "eat each other up!"- Balt. Pat.

A TORNADO. - The Maysville (Ky.) Eagle ave: A wielent storm passed over the town of Minerva, a few days since, and a wind like the rumbling of thunder, was heard for some moments? A Bausn The following is both pretty and pobefore its dreadful effects were seen and felt. It He (Mr. Manly) is "inimitable" in one point swept over a track about 200 yards in width, deof view for he was defeated for the Senate in this stroying fifteen barns in one neighborhood, and scattering their contents. Orchards, forests, haystacks, &c., bent before its angry blast, and many James K. Polk we presume was not beaten in lives were endangered by its suddenness and vi-his ewn State and County in the latter part of olence; but the presence of mind of many persons who threw themselves on the ground, saved them. One man, however, had his arm broken off by being struck with a piece of timber from a State of New York still ewns more than 400,000 barn, and another was whirled some sixty paces be traced the intellectual phenomena with condinents through the air, and lodged in an orchard tree.

MEEK AND QUIET SPIRIT.

There are two kinds of beauty; the one, open, palpable, glaringly observed of all observers; the other, hidden, wrapt up like the flower in the bud, not readily discerned, unobstrusive, overlooked, "born to blush unseen, and waste its sweetness on the desert air." This is true of vegetable productions, and of minerals. The quiet stars in their blue depths, are sometimes lost sight of m the more ostentatious beams of the moon, and, in limbed, clean footed daughters. Among the invi- the overpowering radiance of the sun, they are

Thus is it, also human actions. The startling whom I had known as the butt of his class while incidents of life reveal themselves with an electhere, but who was destined to act a conspicuous tric flash along the horizon of human vision, while the more calm, rational and beneficent events. was an original-sui generis. He was peculiar- like dewdrops falling in the silent night, disturb no ear. From this cause it becomes necessary, on Tuesday the 9th day of May, proximo, for the perion's than the setting sun in hue. He was at times, to withdraw the veil from the concealed, purpose of appointing a Delegate to the Whig Na- six foot two in his stockings, with legs meeting to pour light upon the hidden, to give a tongue to virtues which are silent, and to ask the world to turn for a moment, from the admiration of more obstrusive forms to bestow a little applause upon these which seek the shade. To hold up the and you have his daguerreotype The ceremony pale blue violet of the open field, by the side of had been performed, the hour was waxing late the gorgeous exotic, and say, here too, is beauty though its times are pale, its form tiny and common place, and its fragrance, such as daily fills the common air of heaven.

The Bible speaks of the ornament of a meck and quiet spirit, which he the sight of God is of great price. And if this grace is thus regarded mit the warrior to monopolize all the admiration of the world? No! the meek and quiet spirit shall receive its due meed of applause.

We once entered an upper chamber where a poor family had their residence. Upon the bed S. had assigned me as my quarters for the night, lay the husband and tather, who had long been soon discovered the cause of Bill's malady, an invalid, and was now drawing near to lite's close. Poverty was there; in the furniture, in the few sticks of old sheeting boards which were in the fire, in the absence of that aspect of comfort which even the habitations of the poor sometimes present. A pale, thin, and care-worn wite, at them myself, when he had completely exhaus- whose countenance, nevertheless, manifested no panion. She had for many months been putting ly swollen, and yet he did not cut the boot. At off her external and perishable beauty, and putlast he arose, his eyes in a "fine frenzy rolling," ting on the internal and imperishable beauty of a and dripping with perspiration, and pronouncing meek and quiet epirit, and we thought of the ad-

"He faded, and so calm and meek, So softly worn, so sweetly weak, So tearless, yet so tender-kind"-

and applied them to this young wife, who was eating the bitter bread of poverty and drinking at the fountain of affliction. I saw her again, after her husband's death. She was caim, thoughtful, and resigned; but there had passed over her Court House with the impressing a wave of desolation, which time could never re- by, Esq. would be the next Gue

I think, sometimes, of the meek and quiet spirit in the person of a widow whose hueband has fallen in the battles in Mexico. Many such there doubtless are, and how in contrast, the world's acclaim for deeds of strife, and God's admiration for the subdued, resigned and gentle spirit of the the surviving partner.

In woman, a meek and quiet spirit is pre-emi nently lovely and engaging. To the charms of a beautiful person it is an ornament more graceful and winning than gems and golden attire. Who does not look to woman to keep the public peace. to still the jars of domestic life, to calm the agita. tions of the church and state, to subdue the spir. it of war? If our homes are to be made happy, it is by the exercise of this grace. It our churches are to flourish, the meek and quiet spirit of woman must pervade them. If our neighborhoods are to be vocal with kind and loving words and actions, this attainment must be conspicuous in the softer sex. It political affairs are to have any thing of a soft and quiet character, woman's spirit must subdue the excitement of parties. If the spirit of war among nations is to be extinguished, it is woman still. Not that man is to torget to put on this ornament, but if we find it wanting in woman, we may well despair.

The Bible has placed this grace in direct contrast to the love of costly and ambitious display in female adornments. If pious females would be preserved in the happy medium between extravagance and penuriousness of dress; if they would preserve their own souls from injury and avoid occasion of evil in others, let them heed the injunction of Holy Writ: 'Whose adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or of putting on of apparel; but let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which in the sight of God is of great price."-Buston Courier.

O'CONNELL'S TACT IN CROSS-EXAMINATION. -He was once examining a witness, whose mebriety at the time to which the evidence referred, it was essential to his client's cause to prove. was a fellow who may be described as 'half foolish with roguery.' · Well, Darby, you told the truth to this gen-

'Yes, your honor, Counsellor O'Connell.' 'How do you know my name ?'-'Ah! sure every one knows our own pathriot' · Well, you are a good humored, honest fellow;

now tell me, Darby, did you take a drop of any. Mathias Cline the great Physician— Cast thy burden on the thing that day?'— Why, your honor, I took my Charles Haglor Lord he will sustain thee.'

Lord he will sustain thee.'

Share of a pint of spirits.' · Your share of it! now, by virtue of your oath

was not your share of it-all but the pewter ?' · Why, then, dear knows, that's true for you The court was convulsed at both question and

answer. It soon came out, step by step, that the man was drunk, and was not, therefore, a competent witness. Thus O'Connell won his case for

Here is another instance of his ready tact and infinite resource in the defence of his clients. In a trial at Cork for murder, the principal witness swore strongly against the prisoner. He particularly swore that a hat found near the place of the murder belonged to the prisoner, whose name R. W Harris By virtue of your oath, are you sure that this

is the same hat ?'-- 'Yes.' · Did you examine it carefully before you swore | W. S. Alexander in your information that it was the prisoner's ?'- Sarah Black's G'ard

Now, let me see, said O'Connell, as he took H. Galaways Estate 320 up the hat, and began to examaine it carefully in the inside. He then spelled the name of James John C Johnson slowly, thus 'J-a-m-e-s. Now, do you mean A. W. Steel those words were in the hat when you found it?' Wm. Coleman -'I do.' #

'Did you see them there ?'- 'I die. ' And this is the same hat ?'-- 'It is.'

' Now. my lord,' said O'Connell, bolding up the hat to the benchp there is an end of the case there is no name whatever inscribed in the har-The result was an instant acquittal. - Fagan's Life and Times of O'Connell.

etical-with a savory dash of originality. Who the writer is we know not:

"What a mysterious thing is a blush, that a word, a look or thought should send that inimitable carnation over the cheek, like the soft tints of a summer sunset! Strange, too, that it is only the FACE—the human face—that is capable of blushing! The hand or foot does not turn red with modesty or shame, any more than the glove or sock which covamounting to a moral certainty."

BY GREEN PEAS BAON have lived long enough to b, And borne my full she scenes, But my woes have been solacel And my joys have been day greens.

Fol de ri do. With a thrill of remembrance Of childhood's gay morning When one day we had green And the next we had here

BACON AND

greens. Ah! well I remember, when my Heart wrung by the scorn of How I rushed from her sight, and bacon. And forgot my despair over h

When the banks refused specific I shared in the wreck and w My friends all declared I had But they lied-for I still had,

Oh! there is a charm is this dis-That from custards and jeile Stick your fork in the fut-Tan the bacon. And you'll vow there is took

greens. if some fairy a grant of three w So worthless as I, and so lade 'd wish all the greens in the wo And then wish for a little nor

P. S. I turn to confess that for As much as I've known of this There's one thing that's equal bacon. And that is a dish of good

Mr. Manly, the Whig Candi addressed a large assemblinge County of Halifax, on Mand Court House. We regret excess not the space to give even a su remarkable for its power, elma mor-as he advanced upon his and more interesting; profes during the course of his energes marks, and deeply did his wirds tive ear of his audience. He amidst murmurs of applause W. were delighted with him, while olina .- Roanoke Republican.

Assembly of the State of News resolution urging Congress to long neglected claimants. Its that the law was passed last pa the President. We perceive by the Hen

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS,-Both

ian, of Saturday last, that Me ! of the Locofoco candidates in inade a number of appointmen people at various points in the State.

Marble Wor HE attention of gentlemen ing MARBLE MANTELS or STATUARY, is requested.

The subscribers, having been my ble business for the last thiny year and having manufactured work in of the Union, can refer to all whole with their custom, and to their w of which has been put up in a have always on hand a full supply tels, and new and original Desga and other work, copies of which,

All work shipped is insuel They can refer to any Mercantel delphia for standing and character JOHN STRUTHER No. 360, High Sired

Feb. 28, 1848. N. B .- There is nothing in the cannot furnish, either domestic an

SHERIFF'S S WILL sell at the Court House on the 3d Monitay of May and

Lands, or so much thereof, as will a County and Poor Tax for the year thereon: No . Tar. Names of owners

47 5 35 1 Hiram Blackwelder George Dev 39 W. C. Ludwick Daniel D. Ridichours 147 | 1 071 Elisha Smith Jacob Udy 344 1 20 Ha 229 114 1 31 John H. Biggers 92 Charles Dorton 9 56 800 James A. Garmon S Garmon 313 1 58 Jane Gray 55 761 S. H. Gray 132 Leonard Hartsel Linker & Reed Timothy Reed Franklin Turner Robert Caldwell Jos G. Foard J. Harris, l'rustee M. Ingram

Paul Earnhardt Israel Frazier Mathias Barnhardt's Estate Geo. W Barnhardt 20 Jno. Livingood's Est. 138 Wm. Moor Jno. A. Patierson Catharine Suther Jos. Still, Ad'm. Daniel Walter Jacob Chne Samuel Holbrooks Aley Martin Asaac A. Martin George Platt Allison Stough

Allen Suther, G'ard 238

Martin Stough

Martin Stough,