SMITHFIELD, Sept. 27, 1848.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Epiron: The first meeting of our Electors, Messrs. MILLER and Busher, came off on yesterday -Mr. Miller representing Mr. Washington, and Mr. Busbee in place of Mr. Stevenson. Whether our Candidate was "overmatched" on the occasion, may safely be left to any intelligent Democrat, who listened to that discussion, always excepting the reporter of the Standard. He will no doubt feel it due to the party abroad, to keep up their spirits, by a glowing account of the convincing arguments, chaste wit, graceful elecution, and sweetness of temper, which characterized the masterly effort of the fortunate man, who was to overmatch Henry W. Miller. It may be a pleasant dream, which should not be disturbed by any good-tempered, and kind-hearted man. The Whigs here, are not malicious enough to crow over the affair. They are willing that their friends, the Locos, should have all the consolation they can extract from this discussion. They are even so liberal as to hope that the account which somebody will prepare, of course, for the Standard, fer foreign consumption, may not cause them to blush, and be unmercifully jeered, by some fun provoking, laughter-loving, unruly Whigs, whom it may be difficult to control. If the Democrats are satisfied, let them smile on; we have not the heart to of 35°, some one or more grasses might be found, plant wrinkles on the faces of men, who are capable | which would be exactly suited to our wants, and anof such exalted heroism. But the Whigs, in a quiet way and among themselves, when they can hurt nobody's feelings, cannot conceal their heartfelt joy, at | Mexico, or California, or China, or Thibet, or Perwhat they consider the immeasurable superiority of | sia, or the corresponding countries in the Southern him, whom the Whigs have chosen to carry their | hemisphere that would furnish it, might be uncerstandard, for the Metropolitan District. Mr. Mil- tain-but there was good ground for hope, that the ler is well-known among us. With his efforts at the desideratum would be supplied from some quarter Bar, we have long been familiar. We have sometimes listened to his political speeches; but never have we heard from himself, nor from any body else, a better speech than his address of two hours, to our people yesterday.

He tore up the Baltimore Platform, plank after the Irish culprit found himself dancing, one day, "on nothing." And when he rehearsed the serviincorruptible fidelity, his humanity, his heroism on toned, eloquent and affecting eulogies, on that glo- perfection in Ireland than in any part of America? rious old Soldier, that ever sunk into the bosoms, or The heart of our people is with Gen. Taylor, and that small criticism of his letters which would prove ry, by whatever specious logic it may be attempted to be proved. And when he is pronounced dishonest, either personally or politically, our hearts instinctively give it the lie, and they are seldom wrong. | ted for examination-illustrated also by a figure.

Prove what you please by captious logic and miin a State still farther North; who boasts that "he never owned a slave and that he never will;" who has always felt slavery to be a curse, and has often pronounced it such-and who, in his last confession of faith, is in favor of leaving the question of slavery to the "habitants" of the Mexican territory, because they will never establish it! Tell this not in Gath! Gen. Cass may profess as much love for the South as he pleases; he may vow and protest until he is blue. He is no friend to the South-and never has been, except so far as he can use it. Another "Northern man with Southern principles"-which implies treason to the land of his birth, and to the principles in which he has been educated; and which he has only forsworn and cast off, within a few short months, like old clothes. Let a man among us talk about being a Southern man with Northern principles! how would it sound in our ears? He is no son

of ours, we would say; but a bastard and a renegade. But I have wandered from the debate between Messrs. Miller and Busbee-and it is is well enough -for you will have them next week, I suppose, when you can judge for yourself. And if our friend Miller, makes the Whigs of Wake County feel as hapter, they will have glory enough for one day—that's all. py and buoyant as we do, at the result of the encoun-Yours, &c.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. Epiron! The recent events that have so fearfully agitated unhappy France, have conspired to render the name of Lamartine first among those philanthropists who have so boldly endeavored to disenthrall their native land. He has long been known to the readers of French literature, as a most felicitous Poet, and his recently published "History of the Girondins" will doubtless entitle him to a place among the great masters of his calling. The following beautiful poem was published in the "Louisville Journal," some two years since, and was prefaced by a flattering commendation by that Editor. trust, Mr. Editor, that in this time of high political excitement, this selection will prove acceptable-at least to the female portion of your readers. K.

LONELINESS. A POETIC MEDITATION. Translated from Lamartine.

Beneath the oak tree's shade, the mountain's crown. At eve's mild hour, I sit, in sadness, down, And gaze upon the fields, a picture sweet, Unrolled in varied beauty at my feet. There flows the river, with its foaming wave, There creeps, there hides within a rocky cave; A brighter stream, with waves of milk-white hue, Rolls by the golden stars, which light the heavens of

Upon the mountain's top and wooded sides, Twilight's last ray, in tranquil beauty glides; Night's gleaming chariot rises o'er the night, And gilds the horizon's edge with mellow light; While from the Gothic spire, like spirits springing, The soft tones of the evening chimes are ringing; The traveller listens-as the village bell With day's last murmurs blends, and sounds the

parting knell. Beauty is spread around; yet my dimmed eye Sees nought to charm the soul in earth or sky-For earth is but a shadow on the wave, And suns warm not the coldness of the grave. In vain, the spirit casts wild glances forth, Sweeping from east to west, from south to north: Upon her darkness breaks no beam of light, Nor flashes in the sky, angelic pinion bright. Cottage and palace-mountain, vale, and sea! The charm is gone that made you dear to me; The breathing spirit of the rock, the wood, flown-all is solitude! With eye unkindled, gazing on the sun I see his burning steeds their courses run : The clear blue sky-the blackening cloud I see, Wrapt in a gloomy shroud; they're both alike to me!

O! could I mount to where the sun-fires glow, Earth's plains of green and deserts far below-Though caring nought for all the day-beams gild, The boundless riches with which earth is filled-Yet, far beyond the boundaries of his sphere, Celestial tones might strike the spirit's ear, Another sun shine bright upon her eye, All of me left behind-save that which cannot die!

Then would my longing spirit rise above, With hope reviving, and rekindled love, Ravished with joy and burning with a flame, Which all have felt, yet none could ever name! Why can I not on morning's chariot rise, Pierce the blue vault, and seek my native skies Why must my chained pulses here remain, Threbbing discordant in this world of pain?

When autumn's leaf falls withered from the trees, It gently floats upon the passing breeze; Borne on the whispering zephyrs, slowly sails, And rests at last within the beauteous vales; And I am like the leaf-a withered form, Bear me, ye tempests, on your wings of storm, To valleys of delight, to hills above, Plains of sternal green, and rivulets of love!

FOR THE REGISTER. A CALL UPON THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION IN CONGRESS OR UPON SOME ONE OF THEM FOR ASSIS-TANCE IN WHAT MAY PERHAPS BE REGARDED AS

SMALL MATTER. What is wanted beyond almost everything else in the agriculture of North Carolina is a good grass to cover the old fields, even the poorest of them, and furnish food during the summer for any amount of stock that may be placed upon them. The grasses that are cultivated in Europe and the Northern States of the Union, clover, timothy, herds grass and the rest require a cooler and more humid climate than ours -and a moist soil. Some of them are killed out and perish altogether under the burning sun of the region-lying between the parallels of 34° and 36° especially when there is a dry summer. The result is, that the fields that are thrown out, are soon overrun with broom grass, in which even if the cattle

would eat it, there is very little nourishment. In the island of Jamaica, it is said that they have excellent beef, in consequence of the introduction of a grass from Africa, known by the name of Guinea grass. That is too tender to bear a Carolina winter. have long hoped, that by searching the whole of the two zones, North and South of the equator, which correspond in climate to North Carolina, and which of course would not be far from the parallel swer the same purpose that the Guinea grass does, in the West Indies. Whether it would be New

The Buffaloe grass of the Great Desert, lying East of the Rocky Mountains, seemed to promise well, but I could find no good popular account of it. It is mentioned in Kendall's Santa Fe expedition, and that is all. It must evidently be a very peculiar vegetable, flourishing as it does, on those high sterplank, until Gen. Cass found himself standing where | ile and dry plains, over which the Buffaloe ranges, and affording substantial nourishment to so many thousands of that noble animal. The size and ces of Gen. Taylor, his self-denial, his noble traits strength of the buffaloe, and his fatness in the proof character, his manliness, his broad honesty, his per season, all attest the excellence of the food, on which he lives. What is that Buffaloe grass? the battle-field, and the still more glorious though | Can it be introduced into North Carolina? May patient heroism, with which he bore the buffetings it not be hoped that it will flourish here even more of the enemy, in his rear, the heart of the speaker | luxuriantly than in its native soil, just as the potato swelled, until it burst out with one of the most deep- | was for a long series of years produced in greater

I had the pleasure of receiving some little time waked tears in the eyes of an assemblage like that. since, from the honorable Mr. Mangum, a copy of Emory's reconnoissance of New Mexico and California, and finding that it had amongst other matters, him abolitionist in principle, or politically dishonest | some notices of the botany of the region he traversin practice, finds no echo in the public heart. We ed, I looked it over with great interest, and was know he cannot be unsound on the subject of Slave- gratified to find mention made in several places, of the Buffaloe grass, and a pretty full botanical account of it from the pen of Professor Torrey, to whom Col. Emory sent the specimens he had collec-

It appears that the buffaloe grass was first fallen nute criticism-does any body in this country be- in with, at some distance west of the western bounlieve-can they be made to believe-can even party | dary of the states of Missouri and Arkansas, and drill force them to assert, that Gen. Taylor, living | near the border of what has sometimes been called the in the Sugar-growing State of Louisiana, and own- | great American Desert-and that it forms an imporing two or three hundred slaves, cannot be wasted | tant part of the vegetation of that desert. It must on slavery? And that the South must rather throw | be a very hardy grass-in as much as it is not killitself into the arms of Lewis Cass, who was born in ed out either by the terrible droughts that some-New Hampshire, and living now and for many years | times occur in that region, or by the constant pasturage of the Buffaloe, nor does any other grass prove powerful enough to over master it and take its place. What sort of fight would then be betwixt it and the broom-grass? It was perfectly dry and apparently dead from drought when Col. Emory passed, but let a rain come, and the whole country would again be green with it. And what kind of country was that? Let Col. Emory tell

"The soil of the plains is a granitic sand intermixed with the exuvise of animals and vegetable matter, supporting a scanty vegetation. The eye wanders in vain over these immense wastes in search of trees--not one is to be seen. The principal growth is the buffaloe grass, cacti in endless variety, though diminutive, Yucca Angustifolia," &c.

The country where this grass flourishes, is in the latitude of North Carolina, but, is higher, colder, and drier. Kendall met with the grass repeatedly in passing from Texas to Santa Fe, (I write from memory and cannot tell how often he mentions it.) Santa Fe is almost exactly in the latitude of Raleigh. I quote Dr Torrey's description of the buffaloe grass. "Sesleria? Dactylrides, Nutt. Upper part of

the Arkansas. This is the celebrated "Buffaloe

grass" so called. because it constitutes the chief fod-

der of the wild buffaloe during the season that it

flourishes. I have retained this plant for the present, where it was placed by Mr. Nuttall, who noticed its anomalous characters. It differs from Sesleria, and indeed from the tribe Festucacco in its habit, which is that of chondrosium. The stem throws off suckers which root at the joints, from whence leaves and culms of a few inches in height are thrown up The spikes are two or three in number, on short spreading peduncles. They are oblong, about hal an inch in length, and obtuse, bearing from 6 to 8 spikelets which are unilateral, and form a double row on the rachis. The spikelets are usually two flowered, but I have occasionally found them with three flowers, and even the rudiment of a fourth .-The glumes are very unequal, oblong-ovate, coriaceo-membranaceous, carinate, and one nerved, the upper one slightly mucronate. Palea, oblong-lanceolate, and somewhat keeled glumes, membranaceous, nearly equal, but longer than the glumes, entire glabrous except on the keel; the lower three nerved, the upper bicarinate. Anthers large, linear, ufulrous. In all the specimens of this collection, as well as in those in my herbarium from numerous other localities, there are no fertile flowers, and only in a few instances rudimentary styles, so that the plant seems to be diacious or polyga-

mous by abortion. Here is the rub. The buffaloe grass, so far as has hitherto been ascertained, produces no seeds-and can be propagated therefore only by a division of the roots. It is very probable that when cultivated. or in particular places, it may yield seed. But though a grass for pasture only-not growing high enough to be mown, it is so hardy and nutritive, and apparently so well suited to supply our wants, that it merits particular attention.

How can it be had -some sods of it? There will now be a frequent transit, back and forth, between Santa Fe and the Western States; especially by the agents and officers of the General Governmentand of course through the region of the Buffalo grass. Cannot some one of our political worthies provide, through the medium of the interest he has with the powers that be, at Washington, that the Buffalo grass shall be introduced into North Carolina? and if sent to Chapel Hill, it shall be carefully nursed there, and the progress made with it reported. But the Buffalo grass is not the only good' thing that we read of in this volume. There are notices of three different species of Chondrosium, all of which may prove valuable, and should be introduc-

ed into this State for trial, forthwith. They all bear amongst the Spaniards of New Mexico, the common name of Grama (not Gama grass, about which a good-deal of well-meant, but unnecessary noise was made some years since, and from which they are altogether different.) and are highly valued. I give, with slight alterations, Torrey's account of the choice to which you allude, might not fall upthem, omitting what is purely scientific discription.

Chondrosium eriopodum-This is one of the species of "Grama," so useful as a fodder grass in New Mexico. It is abundant along the Del Norte, and in the region between that river and the waters of the Gila. The culm is slender, a foot or more in height.

Chondrosium foeneum-grows in uplands bordering the valley of the Del Norte. This is another of the best kind, being almost as good fodder as bats.

journey. It is about 6 inches high, very slender. But if these things grow so well in that poor soil and dry climate, what may not be expected of them when their seed shall be committed even to the old fields of North Carolina, which are now abandoned as almost worthless? For the seed of all these, it

appears, may be had for the gathering. Now if any politician shall provide for the introduction of these grasses amongst us, he will deserve better of his country than if he shall have changed as many as half a dozen votes, in the election of the electors of the President of the United States, that exert their influence in favor of the election of Gen.

GENERAL WASHINGTON AND GENE-

RAL TAYLOR. The feeling that there is a resemblance between General Washington and General Taylor, has been long impressed upon the public mind, and it is remarkable that, since the days of Washington, no man but General Taylor has been thought to pussess, in any thing, the same extraordinary charac-

The following parallel, though hastily drawn, will shadow forth the reasons why General Taylor is thought to resemble General Washington, for it alludes only to matters familiar with all, but probably not before so intimately contrasted. General Washington, occupied, as he was of call-tary matters, never abandoned the duties, nor lost

he character of one of the best practical planters of Virginia. Gen. Taylor, although he has been in active military service for more than forty years is one of the

When Gen. Washington was called upon to sign death warr n he was filled with sorrow and could hardly control his pen

ed that "blood enough had been already shed," and

Gen. Taylor never drinks anything but water. Every one under the command of Washington had he fullest reliance in his justice, and confidently aplied to him when they thought they had been wrong-

Every soldier in Gen. Taylor's army, however Gen Washington made it a personal matter to see have induced me to this course.

hat his prisoners were well treated and cared for. Gen Taylor gave to La Vega a letter of credit, o use, if necessary, while a prisoner of war, and distributed provisions at Buena Vista, among the famshing Mexicans, to be at his own expense if not sancioned by the government.

Gen. Washington was seldom betrayed into the xhibition of great emotions. Gen. Taylor, in a conversation with some gentle-

nen, recently remarked that he had made it a study through life to control his feelings.

was thirty years of age, as a successful commander, on the frontier. Gen. Taylor, at the commencement of his military life, fought against the Indians, and defended Fort

Harrison, when he was but twenty-eight years of Gen. Washington is remarkable for the clearness of his military dispatches, and for his epistolary cor-

"Gen. Taylor's military exploits are not the causes of his popularity; they are only the occasions for the display of his sound judgment, energy of char-

he has written as for what he has done." Gen. Persifor F. Smith although in severely contested engagements, as at Princeton, Moumouth, and Brandywine, he headed his troops, and was much exposed.

Gen. Taylor was never wounded in battle, alhough he always freely exposed himself to the enemy's fire, and at Buena Vista charged at the head of and hold the seat under the Sheriff's certificate.

dea that his presence was sufficient to make them invincible. "Gen. Taylor's presence in any part of the field,

was sufficient, not only to change despair into hope, but to give assurance of victory, and dispel all doubt of ultimate triumph."-Col. Bragg. Gen. Washington was an early riser, methodical n his habits, and exacting of himself.

Gen. Taylor is up with the sun, and accomplishes great deal of labor by his love of order, and never relaxes from his constant duties.

Gen. Washington rose with circumstances, and was ever equal to the task imposed upon him, whether

"I learnt of Gen. Taylor's sound judgment and nexhaustible energy in Florida, but I did not then properly estimate the other and high-minded points by the only means now in my power, by which of his character. In the campaign on the Rio Grande saw him tried under all circumstances, and he always came out pure gold."-Gen. Persifor F. Smith. Gen Washington impressed all who beheld him,

with the sublime sense of his exalted character, and displayed it in the smallest as well as the most important acts of his life. "Every thing Gen. Taylor says, as every thing he does, is marked by the purity and greatness of his

Gen. Washington, while in the field, frequently wrote long and particular letters to the manager of his estate, regarding the kind of crops to be planted, and the disposition to be made of small tracts of land. See his Correspondence. Gen. Taylor has ever pursued the same course,

own character." - Gen. Persifor F. Smith.

and just before the battle of Buena Vista, found time to write a long letter to his business agent, in which were mentioned the most minute particulars of the manner to carry on his plantation.

Washington's fame, on its first inception, called forth the admiration of the military chieftains of Prussia, Frederick the Great being loud in his ap-

Siephens, the traveler tells us, that while at Berlin, Baron Humboldt informed him that the present King of Prussia and his military council had. with the greatest interest, followed General Tayfor through his whole route on the Rio Grande, and fully appreciated his difficulties at Buena

General Washington was remarkable for reading at once the character of those he came in contact with, and of putting a true estimate on their value.

All who have intercourse with Gen. Taylor, bear witness of his astonishing knowledge of men, and of his true estimate of character. Gen Washington would only accept of the

Presidency, independent and untrammelied Gen. Taylor has repeatedly in writing on the same subject, almost used Gen. Washington's expressions, from a mere similarity of thought and

" Should it become absolutely necessary for me to occupy the station to which your letter presupposes mes (the Presidency), I have determined to go into it periectly free from all engage. ments of every nature whatsoever."- Washing.

" It elected to the Presidential office it must be without any agency of mine own, and to those duties I must go untrammelled by party pledges permitted to say of him, without the accusation of every character." - General Taylor to J. R. Brikey Esq.

"I may, however, with great sincerity, and, I believe, without offending against modesty or propriety, say to you, that I most heartily wish on me "- Washington to Gen Lincoln

"And could be elected, (some one more experienced in state affairs), I would not say that I would yield my pretensions, for I have not the vanity to believe that I have any for that dis tinguished station; but would acquiesce not only with pleasure in such arrangement, but would rejoice that the Republic had selected a citizen grasses called Grama, in New Mexico, and is the more worthy and better qualified than I am, to discharge the important duties appertaining to that Chondrosium polystachyum—Uplands bordering position, and no doubt there are thousands."—
the Gila. The smallest kind of Grama found on the Gen. Taylor to J. R. Ingersoll.

The striking parallel between Gen Washington and Gen. Taylor could be continued, but the subsequent events of Gen. Taylor's life will com. plete the resemblance, by placing him in the high civil office, where he will wield a similar influence, not only for the good of his country but for the good of mankind.—N. O. Bulletien.

Most of the leading Clay Whigs of New York. have announced their determination benceforth to THE ORANGE SENATOR.

It will be seen from the following Circular to the Freeholders of Orange, that Mr. Waddell has resigned the seat in the Senate, given to him by the casting vote of the Sheriff of Orange, in August last. A new election will of course be ordered by the Govemor to take place, we presume, on the 7th of No. vember, the day appointed for the election of Electors for President of the United States.

The reasons given by Mr. Waddell for the step which he has taken, will no doubt be satisfactory to most of his friends; though some of them would have been better pleased if he had retained his seat, thinking him justly entitled to it, even though there should have been an error in the return from the precinct at John R. Holt's. But though a few may be disappointed, all true Whigs will be ready to applaud him for the sensitiveness which he displays at even | in Convention at the Slash Church, Hanover, (Va.) the appearance of an invasion of the rights of the majority, especially as a new election can take place most practical and successful farmers and planters in | without subjecting the people of the county to any | ble and resolutions fully explain the object and views inconvenience.

Mr. Waddell is again a candidate; and may we not hope that every Whig freeholder in Orange will be too mindful of what is due to himself, to his party When the deserters of our army, taken at Buena and to the claims of a high-minded and tried public Vista, were announced to Gen. Taylor, he remark- servant, to permit any small matter to keep him from the polls on the day of election? We are sure that ordered that the wretches should be driven from our with proper exertion the Whigs of () range can place ought not to be expected for one to give up fixed and Gen. Washington was distinguished for his strict putable majority; and we trust they will do it. Hillsboro Recorder.

TO THE FREEHOLDERS OF ORANGE. Having this day sent to his Excellency, the Govergor, my resignation of the seat in the Senate for the county of Orange, which was awarded to me by the casting vote of the Sheriff humble, and in whatever difficulty, instantly looked in August last, I deem it as well due to you, as proper towards inveelf, to state the reasons which

It is known to you all that rumors are affoat of some error having been committed at Holt's precinct, by reason of which five votes more were counted for me, than were cast for me. It is certain that the list and the tallies do not corres pond with the number of votes certified by the keepers of the poll. Various statements have been in circulation by which to account for this want of correspondence, but after every effort of myself and my triends it is not certainly ascer-Gen. Washington distinguished himself before he tained whether the error is in the return or in the list. In this state of uncertainty I could not, with a proper respect for myself or a just regard

But although this certainty has not been attain ed, the probability seems to be that the error was in the return, and that the list is right; and were there no other considerations involved in the matter, I should feel bound not only to surrender my prima facie claim to the seat, but to leave my opponent at the ensuing election unembarrassed acter, lofty and pure sense of justice, and incorrupti- by any competition from me; but after inquiry ble honesty He has as much reputation for what | and investigation, I fully believe that if the polls were purged and no votes counted but those which were given by qualified electors, the five votes supposed to have been erroneously counted for me at Holt's might be stricken out, and I

for your rights, hold a seat upon the Sheriff's cer-

should still be elected. In this state of my opinions, many just and conscientions friends think I might properly take is troops in the last and most desperate struggle for until a thorough investigation in the Senate should determine with certainty the true state Gen. Washington inspired his soldiers with the of the case; but in this I feel bound to act in such a manner as shall satisfy my own judgment and conscience. I cannot consent to take a seat under what may be deemed by many a doubtful title, and represent your county for probably a large part of the session, when my right to speak and to act for you is questionable. Under these circumstances, unwilling to hold any thing but by a clear right, and especially as an American, sincerely and earnestly attached to the Republican institutions of my country, I not only wish. but am resolved to have no public station by any title which even seems like an invasion of the great popular principle which gives power to the majority. I have therefore determined to refer the question back to the Freeholders of Orange, the county may be represented at the begining of the ensuing session, by one who shall be undeniably the choice of a majority of the qualified

> Believing myself now, in fact, chosen by such a majority, I am again a candidate for your suffrages; and while I would scorn by any accident or mistake to assume, or by any doubt or uncertainty to appear to assume to represent you without your consent, yet I shall feel both pride and gratitude, if you shall choose to resolve all doubt by conferring upon me, by a certain majority, the honor to represent you. To say to you, that in such an event all my powers will be dedicated to your service and the promotion of the best interests of the State, is not necessary, but may hope, be pardoned.

HUGH WADDELL Sept. 23rd. 1848.

From the Milton N. C. Chronicle of the 23d inst.

SHOCKING DEATH. Wm. M. Evans, (brother of the Editor of this paer,) met his death on the 2d instant, in a most horrid manner. He had been on a visit to his brother. in Georgia, and on his return to the West Indies (Havanna, where he had resided for the last eighteen or twenty years,) he took passage at Montgomery, Ala., on board the steamer Olive, Miller, Captain, and, when about 60 miles below Montgomery, near King's Island, and unfortunately, while promenading the second deck, in conversation with a gentleman, the Boiler bursted, and the upper or hurricane deck passed over the head of his companion, and, striking Mr. Evans, precipitated him in the midst of the red-hot boilers, from which horrid situation, blinded as he was by the smoke and steam, he succeeded in extricating himself by se zing with his hands the red-hot iron bars and litting himself out. His mangled body was immediately conveyed ashore, to the house of Mr Mathews, where every attention and the best medical aid was rendered himbut alas! it was all in vain. He lingered, says Dr. Woodruff, "in the most excruciating torment for twenty-four hours, and expired His body was decently interred at Shiloh meeting house, and every attention was shown him (although far from his kindred,) that humanity and a christian people could bestow.'

Mr. Evans was a native of Norfolk county, Va. and although extensively acquainted, we may be of eulogy, that if he left an enemy on earth we are not apprised of it. Of his virtues, &c., it does not become us to speak.

Capt. Miller was also badly scalded and otherwise wounded, by the explosion, and now lies dangerously ill at the house of Mr. Mathews. It is tho't that the Engineer, (who is represented to be a man of low character,) designed the explosion, as the Captain had concluded to discharge him when they reached Mobile, and he had had a hint of it. Be this as it may, the Engineer is now in jail, and will, we learn, be tried for his

NARROW ESCAPE FROM INJURY OF THE HON. J. M. BERRIEN .- The Columbus Enquirer of the 19th inst. says: After the Convention at Atalanta, and while on his way to join his family at the Stone Mountain, an accident occurred to Mr. Berrien, which nearly proved of a fatal character. He had been left by the regular train of cars, and was sent down after night by the agent, on a dirt car propelled by hands. This was met by the up train, and dashed to pieces in a moment. Before the collision, Mr. B. jumped from the car, but his cloak catching, threw him within a foot of the rail. In this position he remained until the locometive had passed, when he was picked up and taken back to Atalanta. The same night he was sent by a special train to Stone Mountain.

Savannah Republican. This is the second escape of the kind that Judge Berrien has made within two months.

Mr. CLAY AND HIS OLD FRIENDS.

The following Correspondence appears in the Richmond papers, the tone of which, on both sides, and especially on the part of Mr. Clay, cannot fail to impress every candid reader most favorably:

HANOVER, (VA.) August 22, 1848.

My DEAR Sir: Many known and tried Whigs. some gray with age, a portion of your school companions, and the descendants of those who were wont to bow in reverence before the throne of Grace, and hear the authenticity of the Christian religion proven by your father's word, and who knew your devout and pious mother, have conferred on me, the presiding officer of the Convention, the honor of performing the pleasing duty of transmitting to you an account of an assemblage of freemen, who organized for the purpose of nominating yourself as President of these United States. The accompanying preamof the Convention.

Permit me, however, on my own part, to say that the sun in his progress has performed sixty annual revolutions over my hoary head, and from early manhood I was a Whig in principle, and for many years my votes have proved me one in practice. When life is rapidly drawing to a close, it should not, it Mr. Waddell in the Senate by a clear and undis- | cherished opinions and principles to follow man, vain and inconstant man!

You have been placed, my dear sir, in many high and responsible stations, all of which you have discharged with ability and fidelity.

In every vocation your sole object seems to have been to try to do good. The rays of true liberty which glow so intensely in yourself have been diverged for the common good of your species-for your country-to see her prosperous and happy at home-honored and respected abroad. Consequently you are the embodiment of Whiggery, an exemplar for the present and future ages. The history of your life gives the best definition of a Whig-an asserter of the rights and liberties of the people." Believing, as many gravely do, that the Union is in danger, you will not be surprised that Whigs should leveliness of the world results from look on you as a fit person on whom to cast their character of light and from the votes as President of the United States; that by so perties of most physical bodies. doing the republic may again be saved, and handed down through us to our children as unsullied as we received it from the hands of our fathers, and they shown to be its constituents, it is to their children's children for ages of ages.

With sentiments of esteem and regard, I am yours, THOMAS G. CLARKE. Hon. HENRY CLAY.

ASHLAND, 12th Sept. 1848. My Dear Sir: I duly received your very kind of- silvery foam of the rivuler, the ficial letter, transmitting the proceedings of a public meeting, held at the Slash Church, in Hanover been alike unknown. The rainor County, at which they did me the honor to propose been but a paler streak in the green was a Candidate for the Presidency, in terms vapors would have canopied the set highly flattering and complimentary.

I recognise among the persons assembled on that occasion many names with which, in my youthful days, I was very familiar and extremely intimateassociates at school, playmates, neighbors, friends. of childhood and the flush of healt, The Slash Church, too, where the assemblage took ness of decay and the hectic of the place, recalls many early and agreeable recollections, lividness of death. There would as being that at which I received a large part of my | unvaried, unmeaning leaden hoe.

Regarding those proceedings as the affectionate expression of the esteem, attachment, and confidence of my old companions, or their descendants, I have never received any similar document with more gratification, or with sentiments of more profound gratitude; and I presume that it was in that sense the proceedings occurred, and were transmitted by you

Considered as a serious and formal presentation of my name to the people of the United States as a candidate for the Presidential office, I am sure that you will not be surprised at my saying that it is impossible for me to accept the nomination.

My name, with my cousent, was submitted to the unless they have it, can form be consideration of the Philadelphia Convention, which of the pains taken for their ener assembled in June last. That body thought proper is a task of the day to read w to nominate a distinguished citizen of the United States, and not me. In view of the relation in which I stood to the Convention, I do not think that I ought to pass any judgment upon its proceedings. It is sufficient to know that it did not deem it expedient to nominate me. In this decision, I have entirely acquiesced. I have quietly submitted to it, and have given no encouragement or countenance to any furher use or connexion of my name with the Presidency. To this effect, I have uniformly written to all associations and individuals who have addressed me on the subject. I hope that my good friends of charm of a newspaper to intelligent Hanover will approve of my adherence to this resolution, dictated by my honor, by a regard to my character, and by my desire of retirement. Tell them under what great obligations they have placed me, and that I shall cherish the proofs of their friendship and confidence, which you have sent me, among the most precious treasures of memory.

Nor can I conclude without tendering to you, personally, my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and flattering terms in which you have addressed me, and especially for your touching allusion to the venerated memories of my lamented parents I am, with high respect, your friend and obedient

H. CLAY. servant. THOS. G. CLARKE, ESQ.

HONOR TO GENERAL TAYLOR. The Gold Medal ordered by Congress to be given to Gen. Taylor, for his brilliant services in Mexico, was presented to him at Pass Christian. In receiving the Medal the General said :--

"I accept, sir, from your hands with emotions of gratitude which I can never adequately express, this high testimonial of my country's approbation. These repeated evidencies of the kind favor with which my countrymen have been pleased to look upon my humble services in Mexico, have already placed me under obligations to them which I feel that no services that I have performed, nor any that I can possibly render, can ever repay.

" In this medal I receive for the second time, at the hands of our national legislature, the highest mark of their approbation. In justice to the gallant men whom I had the honor to command in Mexico, I must take occasion to acknowledge, that through their bravery and patriotism rather than through any personal meritor service of my own, I have become the recipient of these dis tinguished honors.

"In conclusion, sir, permit me to tender you my thanks for your kind offices on this occasion, and for the very flattering lauguage in which you have been pleased to discharge them."

GENERAL TAYLOR TEN YEARS AGO.

We were a few days since carelessly looking over an old file of a somewhat noted literary paper-the N. Y. Mirror—when we accidentally stumbled upon an article which we think may prove of interest to many at this time. This is a letter from a correspondent of the Mirror, written in 1838, at the close of the Florida war, giving the talk of Gen. (then Col.) Taylor, while in council with the celebrated Chief Alligator, and which shows plainly the existence then of one of the marked traits of Gen. Taylor's character. No better proof of the nobleness and natural kindness of Gen. Taylor can be given than what is here shown. The following is Col. Taylor's talk:

"Red Brothers! I am glad to meet you here, because the Great Spirit is pleased with those who make peace! Your great father, the President of the United States, will also be pleased. Although a soldier, I do not wish to shed the blood of my red brothers; and I had rather save the life of one child than kill one hundred of your warriors? There are your chiefs know what I want, and they know I have never deceived them. Whatever I have promised has been performed. If any of your people come to my camp with a white flag, they will be as safe as though they were a thousand miles distant from me. You know what I have said: if you like my talk we are friends: if not, go back to your camp and the war will continue? none so blind as those who will not see; none so deaf from me. You know what I have said: if you like said petition, otherwise the said my talk we are friends: if not, go back to your camp parte, and the prayer of the parte, and the parte, and

Industry must prosper, as the man said when D. 1848. holding the child while his wife. chopped wood.

THE WEEPING LOCO. Upon his heel he turned.
And heaved a bitter sigh, When news that Taylor wat on Swept like a whirlwind by We used to think him our till But he's a Whig, alas! And we can show no better the Than puffy General Can

What use for us to lectioner Old Zack will have the day And gain the peaceful butley He wins in deadly fray, Why was he not a Loco born Or why were we alas! No hero up but Case!

Had Cass but seen the elephant And stood a single fight, To earn his name of General We might have fixed things But we can boast of nought here Except a sword to crack Oh scissors, we are used up ma The world will shout for Zan

A THOUGHT - We take the follow ful passage from an address of h ineyn, Esq., of Detroit, before the ties of Ruiger's College, on "Out. her claims.' " As in the light of cultivated real

abroad, you see a wealth of beauty of goodness, in the works of Him To flowers in the wilderness and page and enamelled the insect. In the most universal of His laws, you b lesson. An uneducated mandren constituents of the common sun like in its splendor floods the firmament red, yellow, and blue, which the aprism and the experiments by the geneous, simple white, how than have been. The growing comage vest, the blossom and the fruit, the ness of spring, and autumn's robed the hues of the violet, the hily and river, and the purple of the ocean the clouds, which in dyes of flow curtain his rising up and going dong would have been no distinction being see the changing and expressing

the tinted earth, and the gurgeous More Reality than Romance-W. with the following paragraph, who phic but faithful picture of the less ties of the editor of a daily newson "They who enjoy a newspaper; diversified abundance of its information

ous departments, that must be dan the passing records of many lang its world of paragraphs, news, and selections; that they are lost newspapers from all quarters of to take adequate note, as the wan and down their interminable com be taken, to disgest and abbreviate less length to dimensions when kernal, while the chaff goes by; ti daily journal, which shall fulfilder and satisfy taste in all parties, prof ients, hoc labor, hic opus est Tue

which it seems to be done, mit fruit of unremitting care and supp journalist seats himself in his such to the desk's dull wood, and wat write, read, mark, clip, condens, cord, until the insatiate sheet and is ' never ending, still beginning! is your number of to-day complete gathering for the morrow must be

tate of North Carolin OUNTY. Superior Court of Lat. 1848. Mary Patton,

George N. Patton. Upon the return of the Sherifthe cannot be found, and proclamation in licly made at the door of the Cont Sheriff, under the order of the Court ant to appear and answer as community poena: Therefore, ordered by Can. tion be made in the Highland Meses at Asheville, and the Raleigh Regard Raleigh, for three months, requireff to be and appear at the next term is be held at the Court-House in Asset Monday after the 4th Monday is well

or that judgment will be taken again fesso, and the petition heard Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk at Office, the 2d Mouday after the

March, A, D., 1848. J H. COLD Pr's fee \$5 84 July 15, 1848. STATE OF NORTH C sions. August Term, 1848. Petition for Dore Elizabeth Johnson, widow of Mose

Henry Johnson, Lovet Johnson, b Moses Johnson, Wm. Johnson, b Emma Johnson, Catharine iy Johnson, Harriett Johnson Bradley, and wife Est IT appearing to the satisfactions two of the Defendants, Emma Johnson are non-residents of this sal

fore ordered by the Court, that pair in the Raleigh Register, a week! I lished in the City of Raleigh, for the arrival of the arrival of the second of the s the said defendants, Emma Johnson, to appear at our said (and the 2d Monday in November demur to said petition, otherwise parte as to them.

Witness John W. Bryant, Clerk at office, in Nashville, 2d Mondal's 1848. JNO W. BES (Pr. Adv \$7 00

Sept. 1. State of North Careling August Term, A. D. 1848, Willie Fletcher, and

Duncan Davis and wife. Petition for partition of It appearing to the satisfaction in the defendants are non-resident dered, that publication be made a

at Office in Oxford, the lat More D. 1848.

(Pr. Advi. 55 st Sept. 15.