# Baleigh Alegister.

R. A. Pette

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION. The Whig Convention which assembled in Washington on Tuesday the 20th instant, for the purpose of nominating a suitable can-dida's to represent the 8th District in the next Congress, met at the Court house at 8 o'clock

in the evening. On motion of John Blackwell, Esq., Col Charles McClees, of Tyrrel, was un animously chosen as President. On motion of Joseph McClees, Esq.,

The following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents : S. S. Simmons of Tyrrel,

David Carter of Hyde, Allen Grist of Beaufort, Dr. E. H. Goelet of Pitt, Willis Dixon of Greene. John Blackwell of Craven, A G. Eubank of Jones, Anthony Separk of Lenoir, George V. Strong of Wayne.

On motion of E. C. Yellowley, Esq., Henry Dimock of Beaufort, and Wm, H. Mayhew of Craven, were appointed Secretaries.

After the organization of the Convention was completed, the President stated the object for which it had assembled in a few very appropriate remarks.

On motion of Wm. H. Tripp, Esq., The different counties composing the Dis-

trict were called over by the Secretaries, and the delegates reported.

On motion of George V. Strong, Esq., That a committee composed of one dele-

gate from every country represented in the Convention, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it should be to recommend a suitable candidate to represent the District in the next Congress, and to report resolutions for the action of the Convention.

George V. Strong of Wayne, Redding Harper of Greene, Walter Dunn, jr of Le. noir, A. G. Eubank of Jones, W. C. Whitford of Craven, John S. Brown of Pitt, Frederick Grist of Beaufort, Edmond Slade of Hyde, and Joseph McClees of Tyrrel, were appointed.

On motion the President oppointed F. B. Satterthwaite and W, H. Tripp, a committee to wait upon the Hon. Edward Stanly and James W. Bryan, Esq., and invite them to address the Convention.

The committee appointed to report resolutions, and recommend a suitable candidate, for the consideration of the Convention, reported as follows :

WHEREAS it becomes our duty as representatives of the Whigs of the 8th Congressional Dis- water. During the Administration of Genl. trict, in Convention assembled, to present to the Taylor, we casually met him twice : and voters of the same, a suitable person as a candi-since his elevation to the Presidency, we date to represent them in the approaching Congress of the United States, and whereas, it is also House, and passed one evening with him so-

## [From the North State Whig.] THE SPEECHES.

Would that every man in this district could have heard the speeches delivered in the Whig convention last week. If they could, we dare say there would not now be a Disunionist in the district.

Our notes are very meager, notfull enough to enable us to give any thing like a fair sketch of the speeches. Mr. Stanly reviewed the action of Congress in relation particularly to the compromise measures, and showed wherein those measures were essential to the South, in securing her rights under the the constitution, and how they would give peace to the country if they are faithfully adhered to, as he doubted not they would be. He showed how the odious Wilmot Proviso had been killed by this Congress, spoke of the part he bore in destroying the thing. To President Fillmore and his Cabinet he paid a glowing tribute of admiration and praise, and showed that they deserved immortal honor forts !! and the lasting gratitude of the people of the

whole country. Mr. Stanly closed with a beautiful eulogy upon the Union, and dwelt upon the countless blessings it has conferred upon the coun-

try-a country blest through the instrumentality of the Union far beyond any country the sun ever shone upon. The speech of Mr. Bryan was an eloquent,

thrilling, soul-stirring appeal to the people to discard party squabbles and unive in support ot the compromise, and in upholding the constitution and the Union. His allusion to the struggles and trials of Washington and his compatriots to establish the Union, and the picture he drew of the consequences that must inevitably follow Disunion, sunk deep into the hearts of the audience, and must produce good fruit, as all such efforts

must, in strengthening the hands and warming the hearts and nerving the arms of the friends of the country. The short speech of our young friend Strong showed that the true fire of the flint is in him

and made a good impression in his favor .--We predict for him a career of usefulness and honor.

The Editor of the Evening Mirror draws the following very just pictures of the President and several members of his Cabinet, suggested by their recent visit to New York:

With Mr. Fillmore we had some slight personal acquaintance before the election of 1848, having visited Newport in company with himself and family the preceding sum-

mer, when he took his first plunge in sal!-

#### THE NEXT PRESIDENCY. The Raleigh Register contains an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Knoxville, Tennessee, "who has had ample opportunities of marking the tone of popular sentiment

in that State,' paying a glowing and truthful tribute to the public virtues and services of Millard Fillmore and William A. Graham, and proposing their names as eminently worthy of the Whig support for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the next years' term

The Register well remaks: With such a ticket, then, for the Presiden cy and Vice Presidency presented to the poeple of North Carolina-with the Com-PROMISE for our watch word-and with the armor of the Constitution and the Union buckled on us-every vestige of Disunionism and treason would be swept from our borders like stubble before a tropical tornado. With such a ticket, with such ends in view, and stout hearts, a victory- not of parly, but of the whole country-would crown our ef-Most cheerfully would we support the

ticket named above. Mr. Graham is well known in this section and all know that no truer son of the South breathes. Of Mr. Fillmore his acts show what the South may expect of him-he is determined to see the laws enforced from what quarter soever opposition may come. That is all the country can require of him. No administration, in our knowledge, has received greater commendation than the present, for its purity of motive and great zeal for the public welfare. Charlotte Journal.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION. There are returns enough in from the Sentorial Districts to make certain the passage of a bill for the Canal Enlargement. Popular condemnation has fallen upon the fugitive Senators with unexampled force and effect; and not only they, but all who may come after them, have been taught that it will not do for public servants to use the power of place to defeat the legislation of the State by means not warranted by the usages of party, and not contemplated by the Constitution. The act of resignation on the part of twelve Senators was altogether a revolutionary measure. It was uncalled for, either by the measure, which was thereby doomed which the opposing Senators owed to their constituents. Opposition, where it accorded with private judgment or with a sense

of public duty, would have been right and proper; but for twelve Senators to agree to defeat a bill, approved of by the Constitutional majority of the Senate, and to defeat all other measures which could not be passed previously to the passage of this one great

### "OUR LOCKS ARE GETTING GREY, NOW.

Our locks are getting grey, now, Have been for many a day : 6 On either side the steps are traced Of seasons sped away.

The white is mingling wi' prown, now-It's silver written there, And furrows, too, are creeping on, As years tread by with care.

Our life is at its noon now, -And yet the Autumnfrosts Have tinged our locks in Wintry garb, As leaves in Autumn tossed.

We know we're growing old, now, And yet the summer Sun Is beaming in the upper sky, As human sands are run.

It seems but as a day, now, Since with the school house throng, These locks gleamed on a sunny brow-The heart a morning song.

We're living there again, now, In memory's sacred dreams-A child again to laugh and shout Amid the boyish scenes.

How swiftly gone-we're older now, And bronzed with sterner strife, And turn from Spring forever past, To Winter's close of life.

Our locks are getting grey, now, More swift as years go i y, And yet we would not chan ge their hue For those of darker dye.

One by one they are fading, now, The frost is gathering o'er; And yet they grow more sacred now-We love them more and more.

### A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.

The following most touching fragment of a letter from a dying wife to her husband, was found by him, some months after her death, between the leaves of a religious volume which she was ver fond of persuing. The letter, which was literally dim with tear marks, was written long before the husband was aware that the grasp of a fatal disease had fastened upon the lovely form of his wife. who died at the early age of nineteen :

"When this shall reach your eye, dear Gsome day when you are turning over the relics of the past, I shall have passed away forever, and to temporary defeat, or by any obligations the cold white stone will be keeping its lonely watch over the lips you have so often pressed, and the sod will be growing green that shall hide forever from your sight the dust el one who has so often nestled c ose to your warm heart. For many long and sleepless nights, when all beside my thoughts was at rest, I have wrestled with the consciousness of approaching death, until at last it has forced itself upon my mind, and although and the effect of their course, if successful, will be, to you and to others it might now seem but the and they will not deny it, to lead North Carolina nervous imaginations of a girl, yet, dear Gpublic act, was an act of open rebellion a- it is so ! Many weary hours have I passed in the gainst the prescribed forms of legislation, and endeavor to reconcile mysell to leaving you, whom against everything sacred and permanent in and beauty; and hard indeed is it to struggle on lina to sanction, in the persons of those who are over conflicting elements. when a dissolution of ed. Carolina, by her action, offers to Georgan and alone with the sure c I am about to leave all forever, and go down alone into the dark valley ! "But I know in whom I have trusted," and leaning upon his arm, "I fear ing to prepare the way for that last rash act, which no evil." Don't blame me for keeping even this South Carolina is ready to commit. The purpose from you. How could I subject you, of all others, to such sorrow as I feel at parting, when time will soon make it apparent to you ! "I cou'd have wished to live, if only to be at rour side when your time shall come, and pillowing your head upon my breast, wipe the deathdamps from your brow, and usher your departing spirit in o its Maker's presence, embalmed in woman's holiest prayers. But it is not to be soand I submit. Yours is the privilege of watching, through long and dreary nights, for the spirit's final flight, and of transferring my sinking head from your breast to my Savior's hosom. And you shall share my last thought; and the last faint to withdraw from the Union, and our hands are good to the American people." pressure of the hand, and the last feeble kiss shall be yours : and even when flesh and heart shall have failed me, my eye shall rest on yours until glazed by death, and our spirits shall hold one last fond communication.until gently fading from view This is the light in which the people should look guage: -the last of earth-you shall mingle with the first at this question. Let the mask be torn off from bright glimpses of the unfading glories of that the causes that are in operation, and let the effect better world, where partings are unknown. Well do I know the spot, dear G-, where you will lay me. Often have we stood by the place, and as we watched the mellow sunset as it glanced in quivering flashes through the leaves, and burnished the grassy mounds around us with stripes of burnished gold, cach perhaps has thought that some one of us would come alone, and whichever it might be, your name would be on the stone. But patriotic freemen of his District, we can have no we loved the spot ; and I know you'll love it none doubt. The soil upon which some of the best the less when you see the same quiet sunlight linger and play among the grass that grows over your Mary's grave. I know you will go often alone, when I am laid there, and my spirit will be with liberty-will not open its bosom to receive the you then, and whisper through the waving bran- buddings of treason, even when attempted to be ches, "I am not dead, but gone before !"

# RALEIGH REGISTER.

Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

# RALEIGH. N. C. Wednesday, June 4, 1851.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, No. 1, Harrison Street Cincinnati, Ohio, is our General Travelling Agent for the Western States, a sisted by J. R. S MITH, J. T. DENT, JASON TAYLOR, J. W. ARMSTRONG, PERRIN LOCKE, W. RAMSAY, DR. JOSHUA WADSWORTH, ALEX'R. R. LAWS, and A. J. SMILEY.

Mr. HENRY M. LEWIS, of Montgomerv. Ma, is our General Travelling Agent for the States of gave him also notice to leave, that he did not preach Alabama and Tennessee

Mr. ISRAEL E. JAMES, No. 182, South Centh Street, Philadelphia, is our General Travelling Agent, assisted by WM. H. WELD, JOHN COL-LÍNS, JAMES DEERING, A. KIRK WELLING-TON, E. A. EVANS, JOHN T. JUDKINS, P. LOCKE, JOS. BUTTON, GEO. P. BUTTON, and THOS. D. NICE.

### MR. VENABLE-SECESSION.

The Hon. A. W. VENABLE, who is again a Candidate for the suffrages of the freemen of the Fifth Congressional District, is almost universally regarded, at home and abroad, as the leader, the AJAX TELAMON, of the scattered Disunion forces in North Carolina. More importance, therefore, attaches to his movements, than belongs, perhaps to those of any other man of his treasonable faith. We learn, from the "Hillsboro' Recorder," that Mr. Venable addressed the People of Orange, last week, in a Speech, which stripped him, at once, of all claim to the support of any Union-loving man in the District. He advocated the right and necessity of Secession-deprecating, however. separate action by any single State. Mr. Venable, and his followers, 'may "deprecate" separate State action until they are hoarse, but their object, unsuspectingly to that very brink of Disunion and

MCBRIDE SENT OFF !

We learn from the Greensboro' Patriot, that the excitement in the County of Guilford in relation to the Abolitionist preachers from Ohio has come to a head. A large company, consisting of some two hundred, intercepted McBride, on Sunday morning, the 25th ult, while on his way to a preaching appointment at Sandy Ridge, in the western part of Guilford, and after conducting him over the line into Forsyth, exacted from him a written pledge, under forfeiture of \$1 000, to leave Guilford and the State by the ensuing Saturday, never to return, nor send back into the State any publication whatever on the subject of slavery. And one of his friends, a man of substance in the county, gave a written promise as surety, that his pledge should be fulfilled. He is therefore, doubtless, by this time on his way back to Ohio.

The " Patriot" adds:

"From the sensitive state of the public mind i consequence of the agitation of this matter, and the fanatical pertinacity with which McBride continued his operations in the face of warning, a violent result was apprehended and seemed almost inevitable; but a firm and efficient direction was given to the affair without personal violence or abuse; by the presence and efforts of some of the first citizens of the county. Through their representation of consequences which had become inevitable should he prove obstinate, and doubtless perceiving unfavorable augures in the aspect of the crowd by which he was surrounded, he pledged himself without delay to every thing they desired. His coadjutor Adam Crooks, we learn, stated to the committee of the public meeting, who n Guilford county-his field of labor, we presume, being in counties below.

It will be a most gratifying thing to see the pub-lic mind of the country, —which has been so unhappiy agitated by the presence and purpose of these unwelcome missionaries, -now settle down to its accustomed tranquility.'

We are no counsellors of Lynch law, and hence we can but admire the moderation, yet firmness, with which the Guilford Committee have discharged their duty. The course they have taken may not suit the notions of some; but, accompanied, as it was, with unmistakeable indications of a determination to put a stop to the state of things which has existed throughout that section for some time back, it was unquestionably the best and the wisest course. All credit to old Guilford!

OF The "Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig," in noticing a recent article in this paper, recommending MR FILLMORE and our distinguished GRAHAM, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and the letter which appeared in connection there with thus hand- and degradation. somely responds to the suggestion :

"We notice in the last Ra'eigh Register, an from any false sympathy with the difficulties and extract of a letter from this p ace, to a gentleman dangers which the rashness of a neighboring po in Raleigh, N. C., in which the writer eulog ses ple may bring upon themselves. And we may President Fillmore, and William A. Graham, of that this fact may be so distinctly manifes, in North Catolina, and expresses a preference for our neighbor State may not act in the grave and these gentlemen for the next Presidency and Vice ter before them, from any misapprehension Presidency of the United States. We do not know regard to this point. If Carolina plunges a who the writer of this letter is, but of one thing revolution, under the expectation of drawing, we are certain—he represents public sentiment sympathy of feeling, Georgia and the South age Treason on which South Carolina now stands .- in East Tennessee correctly. Fillmore has ful y with her into the same gulf, she is mistakes, and I love so well, and this bright world of sunshine All this attempt to get the people of North Caro- come up to public expectation-he has presided it is due to her people that she should be south overnment seemed 'almost inevitable, and

The following article, which we dip fro a late number of the "Milledgeville (Ga.) Reco der," accords so exactly with our own Bolies the relation in which North Carofina would say to South Carolina in the event of the storsma the latter State, that we are induced to copy a tire, and to endorse every word of in.

" That South Carolina will try secession her Convention, in a few short months, is a f tinctly evident to us, as that she is now one of the confederated States. It would argue tohi ness to the whole train of events in our State, longer even to doubt it. Our reserve State, longer even to usual it. Our reases i but to read the report and resolutions before we think, to become as fully satisfied of as we are ourselves.

s we are ourseives. Taking the fact for granted, then, how stand the matter, as it regards ourselves? A the matter, as it regards ourservest An imp tant enquiry, and one which must absorb the

And first, in this decision of South Careina And first, in this decision of South Carolina, she stands as much opposed and as amagonish to Georgia as she does to the Federal Goren ment. Georgia has passed her judgment on the federal legislation, which is the ground of the de termined secession of South Carolina, and a has pronounced as that judgment, that she car homorably and patriotically abide by it. Sor Carolina has likewise exercised her and decided that she cannot abide by that and decided that are children over by that legisla tion, without dishonor, and utter degradation The decision of Carolina then is, that Georgan the exercise of her judgment, is inimeasurable degraded, and that in the stand she has taken, a only exhibits the character of pusillanimous and mission. For all this she declares of benefit were she to fall so very low as to follow her

Now how does this affect us, in the event of the secession of South Carolina? Why simply is render any hope on her part of aid or sympath in her movement, on the part of Georgia, abov lutely out of the question. Who does not a that secession on the part of South Carolina, the causes put forth, is an act as condemnale of Georgia as it is of the federal Government. Who does not see that in lending aid, sympthy or countenance to S uth Carolina in her secess project, Georgia must by the very act, condem herslef and solemnly pronounce sentence of he own dishonor. How then can Georgia be exper ted to sympathize with South Carolina, in th movement? It is to suppose, that out of defe ence to that State, she is ready to reverse her on judgment-to acknowledge her own treason y Southern Rights, and to stand confessed belo the world a pitiful pusillanimous degraded peop who, under the coercion of their fears, have deal erately and calm y submitted to wrong, dign

Georgia will write no such bitter record against herself. She will not pronounce her own infant

our duty to express the sentiments of those whom we represent upon the great topics which engage agitated the public mind; therefore,

Resolved. That we regard the Union of these States, effected by the wisdom of Washington and his compatriots, as the only sure ark of our political safety-the only certain pallad.um of our liberties.

Resolved. That we look upon the series of measures lately passed by Congress and commonly known as the Comptomise, as "a settlement, in principle and substance-a final settlement-of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced."

Resolved. That the Fugitive Slave Law is the most important feature of the above named Compromise in the eyes of the Southern people; that it is the ligament which binds the North and South together; that we therefore insist upon its full and faithful execution, and that its repeal or essential modification would be in effect a repeal of an express provision of the Constitution, and would be fraught with incalculable danger to the Union.

Resolved. That in President Fillmore we recog nise an honest man, a firm and true patriot, and an able, conservative and national Chief Magis trate; who knows "no North, no South, no East. no West-nothing but his country."

Resolved. That, as the Southern portion of the great Whig party, acting in unison with the con rervative portion of that party throughout the of promptness and energy; but we had it Union, has ever stood, so do we now stand upon the laws and constitution of our country, opposing political fanaticism in every shape, whether it comes from the Abolitionists of the North, or from the Disunionists of the South.

Resolved. That we behold in the Hon. Edward Stanly, who has lately signified an intention of from the discharge of his duty, and who well deserves the hearty approbation and best wishes of his constituents.

Resolved. That we unanimously present to the voters of the District, as a person suitable to become his successor, the Hon. WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON, of Craven-a gentleman of unquestioned ability, of unflinching patriotism. and of sterling integrity; in fine, one in every way qualified to fill the post with honor to himself and usefulness to his constituents.

The recommendation of Mr. Washington as the nominee, and the resolutions generally, were warmly received, and elicited a hearty response from the Convention.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Messrs. Stanly and Bryan, then announced the presence of those gentlemen, and their willingness to comply with the request to address the Convention.

Messrs Stanly and Bryan being enthusiastically called upon, addressed the Convention in eloquent and impressive speeches.

George V. Strong Esq. was then called upon, and addressed the Convention in a few appropriate and eloquent remarks, On motion of George W. Bonner, Esq.,

The President appointed Allen Grist, John Blackwell, and Wm. H. Mayhew, a committee to apprize Mr. Washington of his nomination and request his acceptance.

On motion of John Blackwell, that a "General Committee of Correspondence" composed of one member in every county of the District be appointed by the President, the following gentlemen were appointed : John Blackwell of Craven, Chairman, Lewis C. Desmond of Lenoir. R. N. Forbes of Greene. E. C. Yellowley of Pitt. Thomas Sparrow of Beaufort. Joseph McClees of Tyrrel.

Jones Spencer of Hyde.

cially in the "Circle Room," in the compaso much the public attention, and have so much ny of the ladies. During the last ten days we have seen him at all hours of the day, before breakfast and after dinner, alone and in crowds, and a more cheerful, tranguil, equable, agreeable man we have never met. In all the hundred speeches he has made to in-

> dividuals and to masses, he has not uttered one word which,

> > "Dying he would wish to blot."

Never having indulged in any excesses, his constitution is sound, his health is good.

his spirits buoyant, and his countenance fresh and smiling. Being six feet tall, well proportioned, and the handsomest man in the company, the President required no introduction to be hailed by the multitude, who could instantly identify him as the representative of the living majesty of twenty-two millions of freemen. Take him for all in all. Millard Filimore is one of the most remarkable men our country has produced-remarkable for his appearance, remarkable for

his fortunes, and remarkable for the dignity, the prudence and the wisdom of his Administration. He has been charged with a lack

from the lips of Mr. Crittenden, that "when the President's mind was made up, General Jackson himself was not more decided and energetic in the execution of his purpose."

The Secretary of State we have known from boyhood, (ours, not his.) and have seen withdrawing from public life, the talented and him, heard him, studied him for the last fearless Representative who has never shrunk twenty years; and whether whipping for trout, chasing the deer, cooking the chowder conversing in the Rail Car, addressing the He advocated the right of Secession, and amultitude, shaking the Senate, or pouring a broadside into Austria, Daniel Webster makes but one impression; and the word great is the only word that conveys an adequate idea of that impression. He is the Niagara of Intellects-and his eloquence is ar. ticulate thunder.

Of John J. Crittenden, we can hardly find words to express the warmth of affection he inspires. Next to Henry Clay, no man living is so loved by his friends. Genial, joyous, convivial, witty, wise and eloquent, he possesses every element for private companionship and popular applause. The only thing he lacks is personal political ambition; with this stimulus, he would long since have been the people's successful candidate for the highest honors in the nation. In his speeches on this occasion he has waked up the enthusiasm of the masses to a pitch of frenzy, and his old white head, like the oriflamme of Navarre, has been the signal for a cheer and a rush wherever it has appeared. "Long may it wave."

Postmaster General Hall has left the impression of a prompt, practical, efficient business man, possessing no "taking qualities" with the people ; but relying solely upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his station, for all the honors that are to be derived from it. Though very quiet, he is evidently wide awake, and unites in the discharge of his arduous office, the learning of the lawyer, the shrewdness of the politician, and the downright energy of the business man.

Mr. Secretary Graham has left a very

a well ordered government. We are glad that the Canal is to be enlarged, and equally glad that the violent means resorted to to defeat the measure have been rebuked.

We trust that, when the Leg islature meets. there will be but one purpose manifested by the Whig majority in the two Houses, and that an earnest determination to effect the enlargement upon the most economical, expeditious, and justifiable means. The liberal minded national Democrats have behaved manfully in the recent struggle, and we desire to reap no party advantage from a great State work like this. It is one which ought always to be regarded as above all party considerations, and all legislation in reference to it should be with an eve single to the public good, and the earliest pravical completion of the work itself. The Legislature which is about to reassemble have a great responsibility, and we hope to see them exercise it in a spirit worthy of the times and the best days of the Whig Party.

New York Express.

Mr. VENABLE IN HILLSBOROUGH. Mr. Venable addressed a portion of the people of Orange at this place yesterday .-We have not space this week to make an extended notice of his remarks, but may do so in our next. We must say however, that his position in this speech was such that the Union men of the District, in our opinion, cannot vote for him as their representative, with the least ground to hope that his course in Congress would tend to promote the peace of the country or the Union of the States .-

vowed his determination to vote for the repeal of one of the compromise measuresthe law abolishing the slave, trade in the District of Columbia-if he should ever have an opportunity, and thereby open the flood-gate and turn the full tide of fanaticism upon the country again. His position seems to be exactly that of Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, who regards Secession-the united Secession of the slaveholding States, or a large number of them-as the remedy for the evils complained of by the South, both real and imaginary; but considers seperate State action as unwise and impracticable .-And until this united action can be had, Mr Cheves contends that the South should agi tate the subject "incessently, actively, zealously and tearlessly." So with Mr. Venable, and accordingly his speech vesterday was (to use an expression which he applied to the President's proclamation,) the most complete "boo-woo-woo" concern that we have ever heard .- evidently intended to agitate the public mind and to frighten the simple. This much we feel called upon to say this week, because of the notice in our last made upon information received of his position at Pittsborough.

We conclude this hasty notice with a quesion which we hope will be duly considered. Can the friends of the Union, and those who desire to see peace and harmony once more restored to our public counsels, consent to til he now bears only the outward resemblance of vote for a return of Mr. Venable to Congress? Hillsboro' Recorder.

An anecdote is told in an Ohio journal favorable impression upon the New Yorkers, a Theological student, who, when asked for in general, and upon his fellow-travellers, in the first time to say grace, being rather embar- companied by several other gentlemen, and we a-

#### A WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

the following account of a wild man recently discovered in Arkansas : During March last, Mr. Hamilton, of Green

county. Arkansas, while out hunting with an acof apparent alarm, evidently pursued by some dreadful enemy. Halting for the purpose, they soon discovered as the animals fled by him, that they were followed by an animal bearing the un gigantic stature, the body being covered with hair, and the head with long locks that fairly en veloped his neck and shoulders. The "wild to fourteen feet at a time. His foot prints measured thirteen inches each.

sett counties-Arkansas sportsmen and hunters this is, let the state of things in Mississippi, where having described him so long as seventeen years since. A planter, indeed, saw him very recently but withheld his information lest he should not be his friend placed the existence of the animal beyond cavil

A great deal of interest is felt in the matter, by inhab tants of that region, and various conjectures have been ventured in regard to him. The most generally entertained idea appears to be that he was a survivor of the earthquake disaster which desolated that region in 1811. Thrown helpless upon the wilderness by that disaster, it is humanity.

So well authenticated have now become the accounts of this creature, that an expedition is now organizing in this city, by Col. David C. Cross and Dr Sullivan, to scout for him. They are to be acwait with much anxiety the result of this excur-

aspirants for their support, this dangerous, revo- by a masterly wise policy. has come up from her. lutionary and once exploded doctrine, is but tend- | the fiery ordeal without smell of the flames upon is to make us accessories to that act-to have us pledge ourselves in advance, that if we do not be-

come protectors of the criminal, we will do all in our power to compound the crime. And if the people of this and other Southern States can be induced to affirm, even by any implication, this right of Secession-Constitutional Secession-the purpose of the South Carolina class of politicians is accomplished-their end is obtained-for that State can then resolve, without any hesitation, tied-we are estopped from saving aught against it-and we shall be dragged headlong after her be seen in all its hideous deformity !

We would appeal, therefore, to the Union-loving men of the Fifth District, to look about for some man who will more faithfully reflect their sentiments. We say, faithfully reflect their sentiments-for that his are not the sentiments of the blood of the Revolution was spilt-wherein were planted some of the carliest seed of American

sown by so cunning and so skilful a laborer in the Disunion vineyard, as Mr. Venable. So lar, The Memphis Enquirer of the 8th inst gives however, his progress through the District has been an uncontested one-save at one point, we believe, (Pittsboro',) where he was met and overwhelmed by that ardent friend of the Union and quaintance, observed a drove of cattle in a state fearless debater, John H. HAUGHTON. It is indeed to be hoped that some UNION man-be he Whig or Democrat, is a matter of minor importance-will be brought out in opposition, and mistakeable likeness of humanity. He was of that the sentiment of the District may be fairly tested. The charge has been made in the Disunion prints of the day-repeatedly in that model man," for so we must call him, after looking at advocate of Secession and anarchy, the "Raleigh them deliberately for a short time, turned and Standard"-that the effort to merge all party conran away with great speed, leaping from twelve siderations and party distinctions in one grand cooperation of the friends of the Union, was but This singular creature has long been known an effort to "re-build" (as it is pleased facetionaly raditionally, in St. Francis. Greene, and Pom- to remark.) the "old Whig party." How untrue

Gen. Foote has been nominated for Governor. and in Georgia, where Mr. Cobb has been nomcredited, until the account of Mr. Hamilton and inated, answer. Let us have a Union Candidate in opposition to Mr. Venable-let him canvass the District, denounce the factious brawlings of noisy love of our free and glorious institutions, implant. ed in the heart of every patriot. Let us have a man

who can do all this, and if Mr. Venable should then be returned to Congress, to agitate for the probable that he grew up in his savage state, und demolition of our Government, and the destruction of the best hopes of rational liberty throughout the world, let it be recorded as the first triumph of anarchy over peace and of treason over patrictism that ever disgraced our good old State !

### THE BEST WE CAN GET.

his garments-and even his political enemies herself, and rather than follow her example m cannot rise up and say he has been unlaithful ! His Administration has been prudent and effi cient-he has had the nerve to do his duty without thought of consequences to himself-and our cause, the first article of which is uter on now the people confide in him, and when the demnation of herself.

proper time comes, they will call upon him as heir candidate for the office he now holds. As to Gov. Graham, we are pleased to see his name in the connexion it occupies in this letter. and in the editorial of the Raleigh Register. Of unbending integrity and moral worth-of spotless will stand by her words. She will not see the political character -- and a Statesman of acknowledged ability, he would fill even the first office of the nation, with honor to himself and friends. and

The 'Richmond Republican,' copying and commenting upon the same article, holds the followin all the consequences of her suicidal policy !- ing highly gratilying and complimentary lan-

> "We meet from all quarters of the South, warm tributes to the truly national course of Mil lard Fillmore, and his eminent qualifications for the post he now occupies. The Staunton Speclator just y says, that "Mr. Fillmore's claims are more highly estimated, in Viginia at least, than the Southern Press seems to imagine " Nor is it only in Virginia that this exalted appreciation exists. The following article, which we extract from that sterling Whig journal, the Raleigh (N. C.) Register shows that in Tennessee and North Carolina, the great body of the Whigs earnestly desire the election of Mr. Fillmore to the next Presidency.

The name of Wm A. Graham, Esq., of North Carolina is also mentioned in connection with the

Vice Presidency. In regard to this subject, we may remark, that while we agree with the Raleigh Register that it is perhaps premature to agitate the question of nominees yet awhile, Mr. Graham richly deserves the warm tributes paid to him by both these Journals. He is a gentleman of fine talents and exalted character. Nor can we say one word too much of that gallant Whig State of North Carolina, from which he hails. Its Whigs are of the genuine stamp-Whigs from conviction ; Whigs of the winter as well as the summer day; Whigs whose places in the political battles of the U. States is like that of Bragg's battery at Buena Vista-the post of danger and of honor; Whigs who fight long, who fight well, who always have a "little more grape" just at the critical moment, and who are always victorious .--And when we have said thus much, we have not said hall; for the battle won, the Whigs of North Carolina are the most modest, the most moderate. of all the victors. Stil, we do not desire to embark in any premature Presidential or Vice Presidential agitation, but simply to give credit where credit is due,-to express our appreciation of a high minded Whig Statesman, and a noble Whig write mysterious sayings upon door posts, and h State."

The Editor of the "North State Whig," we are clearly convinced, from the tone of his recent article, has no disposition to do us any injustice. We drop the subject with the simple observation, that we treason, and stir up, from its deepest depths, that will gladly hasten, so far as lies mour power, the day, when we may be brought into more intimate social connexion with friend DINOCK and the citizens of the hospitable and enterprising town of Washington.

> MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. The Congressional election in the Second District has resulted in the election of Robert Rantoul, Jr., Coalition, by 1,000 plurality. Rantoul is a professed Democrat and is the man who disgraced himself by taking the nine day's seat in the United States' Senate at the hands of the Coalitionists.

The "Standard," then, has at last spoken out,

It is saving by action, Georgia has disgne will rend the Union and shake hands with on war-yet hoping, that she will by force of strand thy, still further disgrace herself, by espour

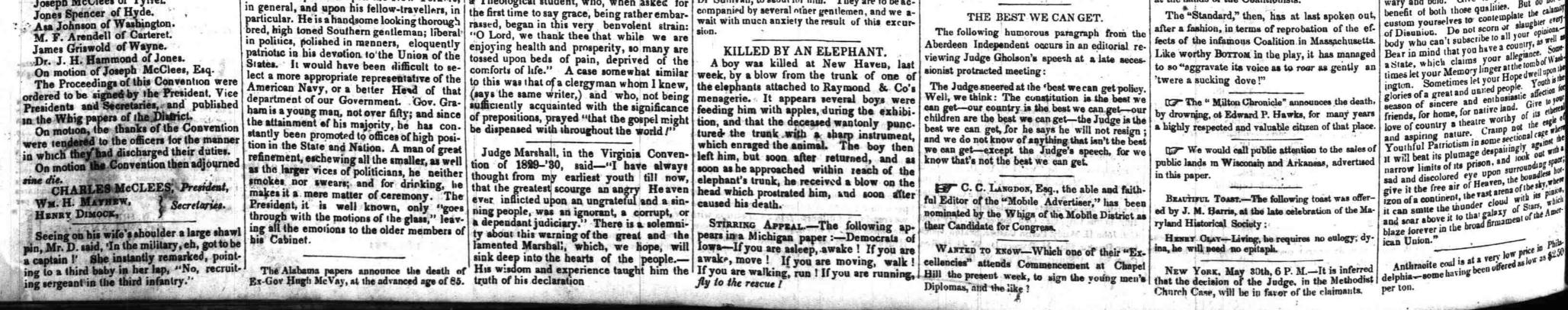
We trust if such hopes are entertained by a neighbor across the Savannah, and especialit her purpose of disupion is at all based on me hopes, that she will not longer delude here![-Georgia has spoken by her Convention, and she Union of this country, because South Carolin bids her do so-nor because South Carolina ma herself plunge into the vortex before her, w Georgia from any imagined sympathy follow be n her tatal career.

Indeed the pertinacious purpose of disubiono the part of our sister S ate, after the solenn dem ion of the great bulk of the people of the South against her movement, is rapidly converting h spirit of forbearance hitherto extended to h State, into a very different feeling. South Can ina is but one out of very many Southern Sum identical in interest-she is but a small State one paratively-in every way inferior to very many her Southern confederates-and certainly not un passing them in wisdom or intelligence. continued contempt for the opinions and the fee ings of the great body of the States, of identit interests with herself, and her pertinacious por pose to invoive them with herself in all the horn of unnecessary revolution, has paved the way for very different feelings than those of sympathy should she be mad enough, for causes which it south declares to be wholly insufficient, to dissolve he existing Union of the country.

The "Richmond Republican" thus notice the appearance of an exceedingly sophomore and treasonable Address from the Students of the University of South Carolina, to the "Young He of the Southern States." The Address, we my remark, en passant, is pretty much similar to the one issued from the University of Virginia, ettracts from which we commented on a few week back-only, that it is a "leetle more so."

" It is the lament of an English writer, Bez, we believe, that there are "no more boys now." sex is comprised entirely in babies and men, and the leap from diapers to stiff-shirt collars, and from Old Mother Hubbard to the loftiest beights of pe litical economy, is accomplished in a twinkling We cannot say that we rejoice over the change We do not think it has added to the aggregate sum of human wisdom and human happines-We would rather see inlants of tender years a their balls and tops, or peacefully eating the bread and milk, than calling upon other infanis all the adult population. We trust that ourje venile friends or South Carolina will take no of fence at our conceding to them that which they claim as the most virtuous period of existenceextreme youth. They are evidently yours and Mr. Latimer said of David. Copperfield, they and

very young." Were we to venture on a word of counsel the students and young men of the South ri would say-Stick to your books and your vocant and let politics go to the dogs. Mathematica, law, medicine, agriculture, commerce, medan-cal employments, will all give more profitabler. ercise to your thoughts than the metapysical itstractions of the South Carolina school of politicians. Be loyal to the South, but if you lore ber avoid the extreme of rashness as you would the extreme of cowardice. If you are ever arrayed against the North, you will find an enemy at out wary and bald. Give to your own section the benefit of both those qualities. But do not so



VERY TIGHTLY BOUND