PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, 2.50 IN ADWANCE; OR \$3 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

urs' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; arped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

TURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1852.

W. JAMES, NO. Hartson but the Western States, assis-eneral Travelling Agent for the Western States, assis-HN T. DENT, Dr. J. A. WADSWORTH, ALEX. R. JAMES RUTHERFORD, Dr. LOTT EDWARDS, C. M. SYRY M. LEWIS. Montgomery, Ala., is our Genera

RY M. LEWIS. Monteson of Alabama and Tennessee, as-Agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, as-P. LEWIS, JAMES O. LEWIS, and SAMUEL D.

ce, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which re"- Resolution of Whig Congressional Caucus

PUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

hn Kerr, of Caswell

OR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SION H. ROGERS. MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES.

MAJ. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Whig Candidate for Governor will ad-

aces, namely : tteville, Monday, " 7th. abeth Town, Bladen, Wednesday, June 9th teville, Columbus, Friday, berton, Robeson, Saturday, ringham, Richmond, Tuesday, esboro,' Anson, Wednesday,

marle, Stanly, Friday, We are authorized to announce the foladditional appointments for Mr. KERR:

sboro', Thursday, June 24th. ham, Saturday, "26th. ensboro', Tuesday, " 29th. m, Thursday, July 1st. ntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday, July 3rd

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

The two Candidates for Governor will s the People of this County in the Baptist to-day, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, A. M. Total

WHIG MEETING.

the nomination recently tendered him .- Government." be hoped that there will be a full and t attendance. Let us show our adversa-

MR. KERR.

East. He is in fine health and spirits, beaks in the warmest terms of the cordial section of the State. The Whigs of read as follows: will have an opportunity of hearing his ting voice to-day. Let them come together

e confirmed in their devotion to the cause!

FEDERAL COURT. committed an error in our last, in anting this Court to have been in session. It we learn, next week.

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.

am far more anxious so to conduct my nistration of the Government as to merit probation of my country, during the term to serve, than to continue it a day long-

ch is the language of Mr. FILLMORE in the which we published in our last, read at ate enthusiastic meeting of his friends in delphia. It is the language of high toned disinterested patriotism, and just what d have been expected from one who, in evemergency, during the exciting period of ministration, has proved himself true to Constitution and Union, regardless of all onal consequences! "I had rather be right be President," exclaimed the great statesand orator of Kentucky. "I had rather t the approbation of my country than be ected," says MILLARD FILLMORE. Noble ments-well worthy the admiration of the rence of two-thirds," &c.

say that he is rather a pleasant speaker otherwise, bearing himself as becomes a leman, and free from that vulgar and coarse ties of abuse that characterizes too many pospeakers. His personal appearance is ewhat prepossessing.

hat will the "Standard" say to this? It proposed to limit," &c. er knew the day it could do even this much Peties to a political opponent.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION. | not the Constitution before his eyes? Has he | DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CON-

tory of that Section of the Constitution which | Constitution mending? provides for calling a Convention of the People and making amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactments.

On the 6th of July, 1835, (as will be seen by reference to page 345 of the Debates,) the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the report of the Select Committee as to the mode in which future amendments shall be made

"That whenever a majority of each House of the General Assembly shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments to the People, and the Governor shall by proclamation, lay the same before the People six months before the ensuing election of members of the General Assembly, and if the two Houses of the General Assembly, thus elected, shall approve, as in the first instance, of the amendments proposed, the same shall be submitted to the People, for their ratification or rejection, and if ratified by a majority shall become a part of the Constitution."

Mr. Meares moved to amend the report by striking out all after word "that," and inserting substitute, which was the same as the clause in the Constitution now stands, requiring a vote of three fifths of the whole number of members of each House, publication six months before a new election, ratification by two thirds of each branch of the succeeding Legislature, and then approval by a majority of the People.

Mr. SHOBER opposed the amendment. Mr. MEARES and Gov. Branch advocated it. Judge Daniel said "he did not wish amendments to the Constitution to be too easily obtained, but he doubted whether the proposed amendment did not throw too many obstructions in the way."

Mr. GAITHER advocated the original proposition of the Committee. "He was one of those who thought the majority ought to rule."

Mr. Gaston (of Craven) spoke at some length in favor of the amendment. He argued that although the deliberate will of the People ought ultimately to prevail, yet he could not agree that the temporary will of a majority, which may be produced by the effervescence of the moment, should do whatever it pleases." He was opposed this were done, "the West had bound the East locofoco aspirant for Office! hand and foot."

The substitute of Mr. Meares was adopted. On the 8th of July, (see Debates, page 368,) the subject was again taken up on its third

Mr. Meares proposed as an additional amendment the following: "No Convention of the People shall hereafter be called except by a concurrent vote of two

thirds of each House of the General Assembly.' Mr. GILES opposed the amendment, and asked it was possible that this body would assume to control and said of the People of North Carolina by adopting such an amendment? He had heard of a power behind the throne greater than the throne itself, but this was a power above the throne. A doctrine had been started in 1824 somewhat akin to that involved in the amendment, that the People were We beg our friends to bear in mind, that their own worst enemies and incapable of selfting of the Whigs of Wake will be held in government. He subscribed to no such doctrine. ourt House, this morning, (Friday,) at 10 | The people of this State were a sober, steady k, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate | People, not disposed from mere whim or caprice | the whole House. Senate, in place of Maj. HINTON, who de- to upturn the fundamental principles of the

Mr. Gaston, (of Craven,) supported the amendment. He said, "we are met with the popular at we intend to enter upon the canvass in cry that we are about to limit the power of the bunty with spirit and determination, what- prople. It was not the PEOPLE but the creatures ay be the result! Remember the hour. of the people, that the amendment proposed to that it may not avail itself of an incidental ma-KERR, the Whig Candidate for Governor, jority to disturb the repose of the People, by d in this City, on Thursday, from his visit | frequently calling them together in Convention.

After several other members had spoken, some for and others against the amendment, Mr. enerous reception he experienced at the Meares said: "to satisfy some gentlemen near of the People of that enlightened and hos- him, he would modify his proposition so as to

> "No Convention shall hereafter be called by the General Assembly, except by a concurrence of two thirds of all the members of each House.' Mr. Giles expressed himself perfectly satisfied

> The amendment as modified was then adopted Now see for a moment how grossly the "Stan. dard," of the 26th May, has perverted this his-

"The sages and patriots in the Convention of 1835, who established this basis, were determined that their work should stand; and with this rangements and Escort were appointed. view it was provided that in future no Convention should be called but by the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of the General Assembly.

and the "Standard" shews miserable ignorance, ble Places and Objects of all Countries," enof that instrument, or is actuated by a desire to graved an steel, and accompanied by historical deceive, in asserting that it is. What the "Stan- descriptions by various writers, the work being dard" declares is the provision of the Constitu- edited by Charles A. Dana. Each number will tion, was almost word for word the original contain four engravings. Price twenty-five cts. amendment of Mr. Meares, which we have given a number. The work is well got up, and will above and can be found on page 369 of the Con- doubtless prove an attractive book of the parlor

vention debates. It reads as follows: "No Convention of the People shall hereafter Meyer, New York, 1852. be called except by a concurrent vote of twothirds of each House of the General Assembly." The Constitution on the contrary declares

by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, unless by a concur-

The proposition of Mr. Meares, as it originally read, placed a limit on the action and power of The "Democratic Pioneer," in giving an the people, and put them entirely at the mercy of the House or Representatives yesterday.ant of the speech of Mr. Kerr at Elizabeth of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature, Some time was spent in the early part of the and for this reason Mr. Giles opposed it: sitting with two bills proposing to grant lands Of the style and manner of Mr. Kerr, we whereas the Constitution as it is places a check finite decision was arrived at,) and the remainder on the power of the "General Assembly" to call of the day was occupied with motions for ada Convention. This was in accordance with the journment, &c. view of Judge Gaston, when he declared, (as we have before quoted,) "that it was not the PEOPLE day, and the House having resolved to adjourn but the creatures of the people, the amendment from to-day till Friday next.

> Now, what possible excuse has the Editor of "Standard" for such barefaced perversion? Was

The erroneous statements of facts and misre- been ignorant of its provisions, all the while that presentations of the opposition Press, render it he has been holding himself out, to the People, necessary that we should recur again to the his- as a perfect "model," a real Solon in the line of

The "Standard" again says:

"The majority principle, now so strenuously urged by the White Basis advocates, was directly voted down in that Convention.'

If the "Standard" intends by this, to charge the WHIG PARTY with being in favor of disturbing the present basis of representation, it knows that, in so doing, it utters an untruth. It is well to the Constitution. The Report was as follows: aware, that the basis could not be disturbed, by a Convention, on the principle laid down in the Resolution adopted by the Whig Convention .-This outcry is raised by the "Standard" to divert public attention from the disastrous effects which Free Suffrage will have on the basis, as it now

> What the Editor means by the "majority prin ciple" we do not exactly comprehend. If he means the "majority of the Legislature should call a Convention," then he knows the Whig Party have contended for no such doctrine.

If, on the contrary, he means to assert, that, the proposition to give to the Legislature the power, to submit it to the people to say, whether they wish a Convention or not, was roted down in the Convention of 1835, he asserts that which is untrue, and we challenge him to produce the

Does the "Standard" maintain the doctrine that the Legislature has not the power to pass an act, to take the sense of the People on the Convention question? And does it matntain also the despotic principle, that when the wishes of the People are clearly ascertained, they should not be respected and carried out, yea, should have no influence on their representatives?

the People to say whether they wish a Convention to amend the Constitution or not. When for or against a Convention, the brawling dema- any businessgogues, who began in 1848 to tamper with the to giving "to a bare majority of two successive ing Legislature will have a fresh budget of the plan proposed by

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

to the People, to say whether they wish a Convention, called on the Federal basis, to amend our State Constitution. This position is violently assailed by the locofoco leaders, yet the Journals of the House of Commons of 1850-51. (page 920-958) shew that a leading locofoco in that body, Mr. McLean, introduced a Bill "to How was it possible, then, to designate who of ascertain the will of the Freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention upon the the seats provided for that delegation, even if it Federal cases. This min passed the House of Commons through three readings, and was sent this state of things, by the plan suggested; and to the Senate-the following "Democrats" voting the Virginia delegation, therefore, proposed to

Messrs, Avery, Cockerham, Durham, Flynt, Gordon, Harrison, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Marshall, McLean, N. McNeill, Montgomery, Patterson, Pegrain, S. Person, Reinhardt, R. M. Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Stowe, Waugh, J. Williams and Winstead-24; just one-fifth of

What excuse has the locofoco press to make for these men? Where they right, when they gave this vote? And are the Whigs wrong in affirming a principle which they approved?

And pray what has Gen. Saunders-the "Sir Oracle"-the sovereign Pontiff-the Great Mogul of locofocoism, to say, in defence of this vote !limit. It is to impose a check on the Legislature | When he opened his battery on the Whig platform, had he forgotten that his own illustrious example could be used, to extract the sting from his most fiery and puissant indignation? We have often heard it said, however, that the General has a supreme contempt for old records .-We are anxious to know why he gave that vote, to submit the question of Convention or No Convention to the People! Was it intended as a pious fraud on the Legislature?

> RECEPTION OF MR. KERR .- A meeting of the gallant Whigs of Fayetteville assembled in the Town Hall, in that place, on the evening of the 28th ult., for the purpose of making prepartions for the reception of JOHN KERR, Esq., the Committees of Correspondence, Finance, Ar-

Mayer's Universum.-We have received the first number of a work bearing the above title. Such is not the provision of the Constitution, consisting of "Views of the most Remarkaand drawing-room. Published by Herman J.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE, yesterday, after some further discussion upon it, passed the "Deficiency Bill," as "No Convention of the People shall be called | previously amended by the insertion of many additional items of appropriation. The bill will now be returned to the House of Representatives, in which body it is not probable that it can receive any consideration during the present week. But little progress was made in the business resolution: in aid of railroads, (in regard to which no de-

> Both Houses, it will be seen, have taken a recess; the Senate having adjourned over to Thurs-

Mr. Badger has been appointed on the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to supply the va-cancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Berrien. Nat. Int., Tuesday.

VENTION.

CITY OF RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1852.

The Democratic National Convention assembled at Baltimore, on Tuesday, in the large and commodious Hall of the Maryland Institute.

It soon became evident to every one present that the masses in attendance were too large to allow of the transaction of business, and, a quarter of an hour before the time for opening the Convention, Mr. John Kettlewell, of Maryland, appealed on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements to the Delegations from such of the States as had sent to the Convention a greater number of Delegates than the votes to which they were entitled, to make such arrangements amongst themselves as would exclude the excess from the floor. This appeal, however, passed

At twelve o'clock precisely, the notorious BEN. f. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, took the chair prepared for the President, and, addressing the Delegates, stated that the duty had been assigned him, as the chairman of the National Executive Committee, to call the Convention to order, and asked whether it was the pleasure of those present that the Convention should be brought

Mr. HALLETT then proceeded to read, as a matter of form, the proceedings had by the National Democratic Committee in January last, in pursuance of which the Convention had assembled; and, in conclusion, he expressed a hope that its members would maintain the position they now occupy-the union of the Democratic party throughout the Union, in order to preserve and maintain the union of the States. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, rose and nominated the Hon. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, of North Carolina, as President pro. tem., which nomination The Whigs propose to submit the matter to was approved by the Convention with but few Mr. SAUNDERS was then conducted to the chair,

but the confusion having increased to such a dethis is done and the People have spoken, whether gree as to render it impossible to proceed with

Mr. KETTLEWELL, of Maryland, again rose and either as mass delegates or alternate delegates, and he hoped that a sense of propriety would in-The Whig Convention adopted a Resolution, at once. [Applause.] If any Baltimorean were declaring that they are in favor of submitting it thus situated he was sure that this hint would be sufficient to induce him to take a proper place. He made this appeal to Democrats with the hope that it would find a response in every true Democratic heart. [Applause.]

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, amid much confusion wished to announce a fact. There were seats provided for thirteen Virginians, but one hundred delegates from that State were present. futile to expect the restoration of order, under retire from the hall until some place should be assigned them sufficient to accommodate their

The President pro tem. stated that the delegation could retire for a few moments, as time would then be given to make necessary accommodations for them.

Mr. FLOYD said that the delegation had no obcetion to be put any where in the world, so that they could all go together. [Applause.]
Mr. WARD, of New York, suggested that the delegations remain in their places. The object now was merely to organize the Convention, and

they could do this just as well standing as in any

other way. Mr. SAUNDERS, President pro tem., then expressed his thanks for the honor which had been conferred upon him by the Representatives of much applause, both in the Convention and athe Democracy of the United States, in selecting nim to preside temporarily over the Convention. He was the more proud of the honor because those by whom it was conferred came from every part of this vast Republic, and represented the Democracy of this Union, extending from Maine to the Capes of Florida, and to the rich shores of Texas and California. He flattered imself that nothing would or could occur to disturb that harmony, order, and concert of action so necessary and important to the successful progress of Democratic measures. He hoped that the Convention would be united, that there would be no division amongst them, and that they might thus set an example to be followed elsewhere; for union alone was necessary for their success in the future. He was under the impression, however, that the course he had indicated would be pursued, and that that degree of order would be preserved which was absolute Whig Candidate for Governor, on Monday next. Iv necessary to the success and prosecution of the business of the Convention, feeling well assured himself that if he exhibited any deficiency as presiding officer, it would be supplied by the superior intelligence of the Convention.

> receive any motion which might be necessary for the temporary organization of the body. Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, rose and desired to snow whether there were any seats upon the floor for the delegation from Ohio. Their delecation, he said, was composed of twenty-three gentlemen, and they had not four seats upon the loor. They were entitled to rights in the Convention, which they demanded, and must have.

concluded by saying that he was prepared to

Applause.]
The President stated that he had been informed that a full complement of seats had been provided for the delegation from Ohio.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to: Resolved, That a committee of one person from each State, to be selected by the delegates thereof, be appointed to select the permanent officers of this Convention.

The committee-man from North Carolina was

Mr. WARD, of New York, offered the following Resolved, That a committee of one Delegate from each State be selected by the deter thereof, who shall examine and report upon the credentials of members of this Conventon.

The resolution was agreed to, and the committee selected. But, each of the States of Georgia and Mississippi having two sets of Delegates present, (one set representing the Union Demo-crats, and the other the Southern Rights or Secession Democrats,) Georgia declined to appoint

care of her. Loud and reiterated cries of "quesmarked, and he owed them many thanks for feet would slip through the rails. It had just mond. When I went to him to have my bust having so clearly demonstrated the correctness the appearance of a common post and rail fence, taken, he stript me bare down to the shoulders; of his position, that the voices of the excess of delegates might be brought to control or to What had occurred since he had taken the floor

and applause. vise means to obtain the names and post offices of all the members.

The Convention resumed its session in the evening at a quarter before 6 o'clock, the members with oblong pieces dovetailed between them. It being then as closely packed together as in the

The President pro tem. stated that he was equested by the Committee of Arrangements to say that they had not been able during the reof the Convention for the day, they proposed to extend the platform, with the hope that all the members might thus be accommodatated.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, in reply to an inquiry whether the Committee on Credentials were prepared to report, replied in the negative, and stated that some matters referred to the comhad been able to bestow upon them during the

Mr. Kettlewell, of Maryland, again rose and are still keening it - and are partizan ends, will be silenced. Until that is he said, that the disorder had become so general not yet prepared to report. They had agreed Carolina, the writer of which stated that he condone, we shall have no peace, but each succeed- as to prevent the organization of the body, which upon a report, under a misapprehension that sidered their college as only preparatory. He was 10 days 21 hours and 10 minutes; of the the plan proposed by the committee should be of the Convention had been referred to them, as ture, as being one of their greatest enemies. I amount of Custom House duties paid by the for-Legislatures, the power of annulling or changing any and every part of the Constitution." If all, the offspring of the fruitful brain of some Convention, he said, who did not belong to it, into the hall, when they found that it had not been made their duty to report rules. After some conversation, Mr. Thompson moved

to take up a resolution which had been previous- guages; we shall have Professors to give lectures ly submitted, requiring the Committee on Or- on those branches and to perfect the youth in ganzation to report rules; which motion was agreed to, and the resolution passed. Three several motions to adjourn till the next morning followed, but they were all voted down by

large majorities. The Committee on Organization then retired much government. For instance, we shall not and soon afterwards retuned with their report, by which the Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS, of Indiana, the Convention, and thirty gentlemen for Vice Presidents, (being one from each of the States represented,) besides nine Secretaries.

These nominations were all confirmed by the Convention without any dissenting voice. That part of the report, however, which proposed Rules for regulating the proceedings of the Convention was not disposed of with the same unanimity. Its prominent features were the recommendation of the adoption of the Rules of the House of Representatives in regard to debates, &c.; that all votes in the Convention should be taken by States; and that the twothirds rule should govern the ballotings for candidates for President and Vice President of the

United States. The latter portion of this report was objected o by several members, and a Delegate from Ohio moved to strike it out, on the ground that its tendency was to stultify the Convention, by preventing a majority of its members from secting the candidate of their choice.

This motion was voted down by an overwhelming majority; which decision elicited mong the spectators.

The second part of the report of the Committee, included the two-thirds rule, was then adopted; and subsequently a motion to reconsider it caused some excitement; but the Convention promptly rid itself of the subject by laying the motion to reconsider on the table-the vote by States having been reported, aves, 283, noes 13. (a mistake, by the way, as South Carolina is not represented, although the Reporter observed several gentlemen from that State present in the Convention as spectators.)

The Convention adjourned for the day be tween seven and eight o'clock.

SECOND DAY.

We learn, from the Telegraphic corresponlence of the "Petersburg South Side Democrat," that, on Wednesday, a number of Committees were appointed, and that Resolutions, endorsing the Fugitive Slave law, were presented. The despatch says :- "To-morrow the voting begins. The Convention will adjourn by Friday."

POSTSCRIPT! We learn through the Telegraph, that the Presidency. Previously, however, the famous Gen. COMMANDER was ruled to be not a member

The result of the ballot was as follows, viz:-Cass 118, Buchanan 95, Marcy 27, Douglas 23, LANE 13, HOUSTON 6, DODGE 3, JNO. B. WELLER 4, Dickinson 1, Butler 1, Blank 1. No choice. The Convention again proceeded to ballot. without, however, effecting any decided change in the vote. The sixth ballot stood as follows:

VISIT TO MR. JEFFERSON.

24, LANE 14, HOUSTON 8, DODGE 3.

SEPTEMBER 20, 1823. MR. EDITOR :- I copy from my wavelling with maps, and every kind of help, Journal the notes of a visit I made to Mr. Jef- Heyne's Homer and Virgil, ferson at the date above mentioned, which, perhaps, may interest your readers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, (Va.) Sept. 20, '23. their claims to recognition as the proper representatives of the State.

Istry ne sometimes attends. The professes to feel thand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen it had been detailed by the hand of t

a resolution instructing the committee just appointed to inquire into and report the number of votes to which each State was entitled, and the names of the Delegates entitled to seats, Court House, where he spreads out his chair and that of a man; for when you looked on the and the address and post-office of each Delegate. takes his seat among the audience. His villa monkey, you know that his head was full of Mr. THURMAN opposed the resolution, believ- overlooks Charlottesville, but as the road is ob- mischief and his heart incapable of one good ing that its effect would be to allow all the alliged to wind around the hills to make the ascent sthing. Mr. J. laughed; I did not notice when ternates a seat upon the floor. If Ohio had been easy, it requires a ride of four miles to reach the ther the laugh was sardonic. He then told us aware of this, she could have sent two regiments, summit. Monticello is named after a place in of the manner in which Houdon, the Parisian instead of the small number in attendance. If Italy, and is an Italian diminutive, meaning— sculptor, took Gen. Washington's statue and his this thing was to be practised, he trusted due The Little Mauntain. It is pronounced Monti- own bust: "We sent him down to Mt. Vernon notice would be given; and for years hence, if chello, giving the c the Italian sound of ch soft. —he made the General lie flat on his back and the next Convention should meet in the centre. The hill is covered with wood, except the top.— then smeared the moist plaster of Paris over his of the Union, Ohio would have plenty to take As we approached the house, we rode along a face. Houdon was very unwilling to take the fence, which was the only one of the kind I ever General just as he was. He wanted to make tion," "question," here broke forth; but Mr. saw. Instead of being upright, it lay upon the THURMAN maintaining his position amidst the ground, across a ditch; the banks of the ditch noise and confusion, and elevating his voice to raised the rails a foot or two above the ground take him just as he was. I was determined we its utmost capacity, said that gentleman were on each side of the ditch, so that no kind of graz- should have one exact image of the man. This but proving the truth of what he had before reing animals could easily cross it, because their is the statue which stands in the capitol at Rich

blown down across a ditch. smother the voice of the legitimate delegates. pearance of the house. There is nothing strik- while Houdon stood ready with his plaster, and ing in it. In front, the hill is all open without immediately put it on my face and neck." ** was a much better argument on that point than any enclosure. We entered the Portico by a his poor ability could have made. Laughter narrow flight of wooden steps, of a very gentle ascent. This was very unworthy of the elegance The resolution was finally withdrawn, with of the interior. Upon entering the first room I the understanding that the committee would de- observed the floor to be covered with a glossy oil cloth, and took care lest it should betray my heels. We were received by Miss Randolph, The Convention then adjourned until the eve- Mr. Jefferson's grand-daughter, and conducted into the drawing room. The floor of that first be handed down to posterity as apothegms caught my attention. It was of polished ma- perhaps find their way into the next Edition of hogany, or some such wood, cut into diamonds.

had the appearance of a tesselated pavement. Presently the young lady disappeared and Mr. Jefferson came in. He has quite an aged look. being about 80 years old. His figure is tall, and has the shrunk, shriveled appearance of that adcess to make any beneficial change for the com- vanced period of life. His dress was very plain fort of the members; but after the adjournment and rather shabby. His coat and pantaloons of moved that the thanks of the Convention be blue, with an old buff waist-coat-the collar of his shirt ragged, and slippers on his feet. His epoch, by the bye; as many bystanders undercountenance is very homely, and I thought car- stood it was the only occasion on which the ried at times the expression of cunning. He re- General was ever seen to blush? Or is this ceived us very graciously, and his manners were young Richard, the son of old Richard? so easy and familiar that I was quite at my ease in a moment. We conversed about the Univermittee required more consideration then they sity of Virginia, which was then building. He could with his spy-glass, at the distance of four miles, tell what the workmen were doing. He spoke of Col. Basset, a men very unnecessary jealousy, for we shall not stand in the way of any of the secondary institutions. We shall not teach the rudiments of the lan- it is said, has been set at liberty on the condithe learned tongues." I asked whether they would get Professors from Europe. He said yes. "What salaries will you be able to offer them?" "I cannot say yet." On the subject of discipline he said: "We shall avoid the evil of too

> insist on wearing a gown, or anything of that recitation, and send the record to their parents I want the Professors to have nothing to do with the governing or punishing of the students. All these sources of irritation must be avoided. I wished the Legislature to allow a special police for the University; but they thought the people would never bear the idea of gentlemen's sons being ruled by different laws from the rest of the community. There is a plan adopted in the continent of Europe, and that too with perfect success, which is, to constitute a Court consisting of the more discreet students who take cognizance of offences and pass sentence on offenders—such as wearing a fool's cap, &c. [!!!]— These things may be tried, but I don't know how they will succeed in this country." We then talked of the pictures and busts which hung in

and about the room. He spoke of Stewart, as the

greatest portrait painter in the world. "He not only gave the features, but the expression-the head on paper, over the mantel piece." and Alexander of Russia." I laughed, and said out alteration from the original, notwithstanding "I am glad to hear you speak thus of Bonaparte, some grammatical errors. They were subscrib-Mr. Jefferson; for it has become fashionable now to admire and applaud him. I have heard gining the list. many young men vindicate his character, but it is certainly inconsistent in any American to do so." Mr. J .- "Those books of O'Meara and Las Casas, Sir, have done more for him than all his victories. But for a man like Bonaparte, after slaughtering millions of the human race, to set down and deliberately thank God that he had never committed a crime, shows that the man had no kind of moral principle or feeling. That man. Sir, thought of nobody in the world but himself." He conducted us into another apartment and showed us some more paintings and busts. Several of them were Scripture subjects: the sacrifice of Jephtha's daughter-Peterweeping at the crowing of the cock. &c. He told us of a Dutch piece representing the sacrifice of Isaac: "He, the painter, has placed a gun in Abram's hand-he is taking aim at his son, and an angel over head prevents the discharge of the gun by a very unangelic operation." The Ex-President, however, did not let the joke lose any of its piquancy by mincing his language, which I thought rather unbecoming in a man of his dignity. I begged to look at his library. He Convention proceeded, on Thursday morning, said it was not worth seeing, but led us into it. at 112 o'clock, to ballot for a Candidate for the It did not appear large, for most of his books he kept, I believe, at a seat in Bedford County, to which he retired, when he wanted to read without interruption. As I told him I understood he of the Convention; and so South Carolina cast had some rare editions of the classics, he showed me them. I saw all the great authors of antiquity. He has had many of them bound up with translations. What he seemed to think one of the greatest curiosities among them was

dern Greek. The character, said he, is the same. He opened it and read some of the notes. He seemed to read ancient Greek with facility .-Have you read many of these ancients?" said I. "Yes, most of them." He pronounced the -Cass 114, Buchanan 98, Marcy 26, Douglass Greek Diphthong ou like oo. He spoke in the highest terms of a Universal History, on one of North. the shelves. It was the ancient universal history, compiled by a company of gentlemen in street. England, in a dozen or more octaves. "It is," said he, "so impartial, and gives you original authorities for every thing-is so well furnished

We then bid him "Good morning. us to stay to dinner, and told me if I staid any time in the nighborhood he would be happy to see up. As we passed out of the door, we re I rode up this morning to see "the sage of Monticello," in company with the Rev. Mr. H., the Episcopal minister, to whose parish Mr. expressive; it wears a kind of smile and an inthat each set of Delegates had appointed one of Jefferson professes to belong, and on whose minthat each set of Delegates had appointed one of Jefferson professes to belong, and on whose minits members to advocate before the committee listry he sometimes attends. He professes to feel hand, one of Mr. Jefferson. He has chosen, it drove near Louisburg.

She was seen on Sunday last (May 81) following a drove near Louisburg.

BENJ. D. BATTLE.

Mr. HALLETT, of Massachusetts, then offered worship in Charlottesville, and the Court House | company. Mr. H. remarked, as we were looking then smeared the moist plaster of Paris over his the statue colossal and put it in a Roman costume. But I was determined that he should

then his wife, a beautiful little woman, took oil I did not take much notice of the external apof almonds and anointed my face and neck

Mr. Gales: I noticed several quotations in the "REGISTER" from a speech of Mr. Dick .-Now, as there appears to have been four of him in the late locofoco Convention, and as it is certain, moreover, that those pithy sentences will "Proverbial Philosophy"—or at least, be inserted in italics in the next "Stud Book of Democracy" (as my friend "Frank" dubs Wheelers's most veracious "History,") it is important that the world should be well advised of their pater-

Which one of the four was it? Is it the same Dick who, in the locofoco Convention of 1850. tendered to Gen. Saunders ?- an important May 29, 1852.

THE ATLANTIC STEAMERS. A statement relative to the business of the Collins and Cunard lines of ocean Steamers, Cunard, 11 days 4 "Because," said he, "he is a visi- mer, was \$2,122,337.56; by the latter \$2.829.

> M. Proudhon, the great French socialist. tion that he will leave for the United States.

MARRIED.

In Greene county, on the 27th ultime, by the Rev. Franklin Powell, Dr. Roscoe Hooker to Miss Jane Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Pone, Esq.

DIED.

In Milton on the 21st ult. after a protracted illness, Stephen Dodson, Esq., in the 74th year of his age, and one of the first aettlers of the town. He was buried on Sunday last with Masonic honors.

A UARD.

HE undersigned appear before the public in justice to their Instructor, the Trustees and themselves. Our own part in the recent singular events of our School, is embodied in the Resolutions subjoined. If they express a "Challenge" we have yet to learn the signification of the word. As to the honor of our course, we are willing to abide the verdict of an intelligent community. Aside from the Resolutions, we acted not-offering no insult or violence to person or property. As the report has obtained to some extent, that our Principal, Mr. RICHARDSON, instigated our proceeding, we deem it our duty to state, that neither the idea nor the writing of the Resolutions originated with him. mind. But his charges are high. I gave \$100 They were formed and presented by the students for that picture of mine, and the same for that "Whose confined to his room by illness, and ignorant of our busts are these?" said I, pointing to two, which | proceedings. The Trustees were also unacquaintstood on each side of the door. "Two of the ed with our action until afterwards. Deeming simgreatest scoundrels that ever existed: Bonaparte. | ple facts sufficient, we submit the resolutions withed by all the students present, our own name be-

J. C. MARRIOTT, G. W. ARRINGTON, W. C. DOWD. A. E. RICKS.

H. D. FOWLER. Franklin Institute, May 20, 1852.

RESOLUTIONS. May 12th, 1852. Resolved, 1st. That we the Students of the Franklin Institute, Whereas our beloved Teacher has been attacked by A. W. Pearce, in a dastardly manner, as he was unarmed, and suffering from the effects of an illness which had prevented his teaching for several days, that we consider ourselves, our School and Trustees as highly insulted, and we are determined to defend him from future injury, to the last drop of blood in our veins; and should he be attacked when we are not present, we will

surely avenge ourselves to the utmost. Resolved, 2nd. That as A. W. Pearce, jr., made use of insulting language to our Teacher, when he was disabled by sickness and injury inflicted by his father, that he be duly warned never to repeat the same, or insult him in any other way in future.

Resolved lastly, That we are fully determined to bear nothing more. [Here follow the names of the signers.]

June 3, 1852. FOR NEW YORK. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. EDUCTION of Passage and Fare! The new and elegant side wheel

teamship ROANOKE! 1,200 tons TOWN. burthen. Lewis Parrish, Commander. an edition of Plutarch, with annotations in mo- will leave City point every Tuesday evening for Passage and fare from Petersburg, including state

rooms Steerage passage..... For speed, comfort and safety, the Roaneke is excelled by no Steamship on the coast, and travel-

lers will find it the most pleasant route to the TICKETS issued at my Office on Sycamore SAMUEL G. BAPTIST, Agt.

A passenger train leaves the Appomattox Depot at 5 o'clock, P. M.,

Steamship at City Point. June 4, 1852.

\$5 Reward. WILL give the above reward for information leading to the recovery of a Jenny Mule, which strayed from my stable. She is a small bay Mule, 2 years old, long reached mane, tail cut at bottom and trimmed—has scars of chain on the outside of