From the Louisville Journal.

JUDGE DOUGLAS'S VILLIFICATION OF THE WHIGS.

Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, member of the United States Senate, made a speech in the city of Washington a few nights since, in which, forgetting the assumed dignity which he wears awkwardly, he gratified his ungentlemanly instincts by slandering the Whig party and villifying some of its most distinguished men. No pot-house politician, overcome with strong potations, could have exhibited more unmistakable symptoms of the demagogue and blackguard.—He was bitter with disappointment, because the Baltimore Convention did not commit the last and strangest of all blunders and follies by nominating him for the Presidency, and, thus overboiling with venom, hate, and disappointment, he stood up at the Pierce ratification meeting in Washington, and gave vent to his impotent rage and low malice by assailing the Whigs in slang language, that none but the vilest demagogues ever condescend to use.

Now read the subjoined extract from Douglas's speech, and then say if we have treated him injustice:

"Look, too, gentlemen, at the Galphinism, the Gardinerism, and other sums abstracted from the public treasury! I submit to you whether this system of peculation and extravagance, and the free use of the public money, have not prevailed under this administration, and even extended to high public functionaries. They have utterly despaired of the public confidence, and have thus made the largest grab they can."

The slanderer would not have dared thus to speak in the Senate, for there he would have been forced to produce some evidence of the truth of his assertions, or to retract them. But in a large Democratic meeting he could say what he pleased without being called on for proof, which he cannot give.

Now, who among the "high public functionaries" have practiced "a system of peculation?" Which of the Whig functionaries have "made the largest grab" they could of the public money? If Judge Douglas has any authority for his assault on the "high public functionaries," he owes it to the country to produce it. How dares he withhold such damning facts from the people? If he can point to the Whigs high in office who have "grabbed," that is, stolen, the public money, why does he not do it? Why does he, in a public meeting, make a charge implicating the honesty of all the high public functionaries, instead of bringing those charges against those who are guilty in the Senate?

The truth is, Douglas does not speak the truth. He has no proof to support his vile charges. He is a base slanderer, who has the hardihood to proclaim his unblushing mendacity where every body knows he deliberately states what he himself knows to be utterly false. Until he comes forward with his evidence and convicts those "high public functionaries" among the Whigs, whom he accuses of "grabbing" the public money, he will stand before the nation, viewed by all honorable men as the most brazen calumniator in the country.

The man who will charge others with stealing without sufficient evidence to convict them of the fact, is perhaps very little too good himself to "grab" the public money. Certainly the next vile act to stealing with one's own hands, is to accuse one's neighbor of stealing.

From whom does this charge against high public functionaries proceed? From a man occupying the responsible position of American Senator—a position which it was once thought blackguards and demagogues could not fill.—The office ought to cause such creatures to conceal their low instincts, for by the exhibition of such instincts they not only disgrace themselves, but bring disgrace on the States they represent and the country. A Senator ought never so far to forget his office as to condescend to use the base slang of the lowest spawn of political slanderers. He has no right to talk flippantly of "Gardinerism" and "Galphinism." Judge Douglas knows that the Galphin claim was paid according to law, and that the claim of Gardiner was allowed by sworn commissioners authorized to decide on the allowability of such claims. A representation has been made to the effect that the Gardiner claim was not just, and the money has been attached and now awaits a judicial decision which Judge Douglas himself fully expects will be given in favor of the decision of the commissioners. We say Judge Douglas thus believes, because all men having access to a knowledge of all the circumstances of the case such as he possesses believe that the claim is just, and confidently expect a decision of the court in favor of the justice of the claim.

Not satisfied with charging the Whig high functionaries with "Gardinerism," "Galphinism," and grabbing the public money, Douglas said—"All experience had shown that the Whig party was utterly incapable of administering this Government." The blunderer ought to know that no *party* can administer the Government. What he meant to say was, that the Whigs are utterly incapable of administering the Government. Now this assertion proceeds from the lips of a man who has been begging people to sustain his pretensions to the first office of the Government for several years past.—Douglas has travelled all over the country trying to electioneer himself into a Democratic Presidential nomination. It is therefore clear that he considers himself competent to administer the Government so far as the most responsible office is concerned. And yet he dares to assert that such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and all the other Whigs of transcendent intellectual power and thorough statesmanship are "utterly incompetent" to do what Stephen A. Douglas is altogether competent to do!!!—If impudence ever made a higher reach than that, the occasion is not on record. Says the speaker—"I, Stephen A. Douglas, am a far more competent man than Clay, or Webster, or Fillmore, or Corwin, or Crittenden, or Bell, or any other of the gigantic intellects in the Whig party!!" One would naturally think, that, after such a draught on human impudence, the vainglorious speaker would have fainted from utter exhaustion. Not so however. Douglas's impudence can survive any draught that can be made on it. His stock is the amplest in the world.—His resources in that line are equal to Rothchild's in finance.

Now what did this same S. A. Douglas ever do or say that showed he possessed abilities above tenth-rate men? We have tried to ascertain what he has done or spoken which should warrant him in aspiring to the Presidency, and have not found a remark in all his speeches that is wittier, or wiser, or more original than remarks that we listen to in ordinary conversation every day. He does not stand on intellect, but his slim shanks are supported by a huge pedestal of impudence. It was the only capital he carried from New England to Illinois, and all the political business of his life has been done on that capital. Rob him of his impudence and he would be "poor indeed." It is his all.

General Cass, General Houston, and General Lane, all of whom had been thrown overboard by the Democratic Convention, made speeches at the meeting, but they had too much sense, too much good breeding, and probably too much love for truth, to indulge in such ribaldry as Douglas luxuriated in. They knew that a man who had been struggling for a nomination for which his party's convention had decided him unworthy was not the man to get up and publicly assail men infinitely his superiors as inferior to himself. They felt too keenly the mortification which discarded aspirants should feel to be vain-glorious. They knew too, how utterly ridiculous it was in men who were declaring their belief in the competency of such a man as Frank. Pierce to turn round and assail the ablest men in the country on the ground of incompetency. But Douglas was willing to do what none of his fellow companions in misery were willing to do; ay, he had neither pride, nor sense, nor discretion, nor truthfulness to restrain his beggarly instincts. He who has for a long while been trying to make brandy and cigars minister to his absurd ambition—who has tried to gain support by extravagantly treating his friends to liquors and tobacco—he who regards the Presidency as an office for which one should electioneer with the same means that legislative candidates of the lowest grade electioneer with in Illinois—he had the effrontery to charge incompetency on great men and to accuse them of crimes which, if true, would consign or ought to consign them to the penitentiary. Now that he has found out that brandy and cigars are not sufficient to insure for an aspirant the nomination of his party, we advise Douglas to reunite himself with the temperance society of which he was lately a member, and cease from trying to degrade and imbrute others to his own low level.

THE DISCUSSION AT GRAHAM.

On Saturday last the candidates for Governor addressed the people at Graham. Some five hundred persons, or more, perhaps, were present from Alamance and the adjoining counties. The discussion commenced at 12 o'clock, and continued until half past 4, the utmost courtesy having been observed by the candidates throughout. One of the editors of the Recorder was present and took a few notes, but as our columns will be crowded this week, and most of the topics discussed were those upon which the views of the candidates have before been given through the reports of the debates at other places, we shall not attempt any thing like a full report. A brief notice will suffice.

Gov. Reid opened the discussion, by stating that he was in bad health, and not prepared in mind or body for the task before him. He first took up the Presidential question, discussed the claims of Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott, and declared his preference for Pierce and King, because nominated by the Democratic Convention. Gov. Reid said, if he could, he was not disposed to detract any thing from the military reputation of Gen. Scott. Some persons were gifted with various talents, but it is not often that the qualities for a distinguished statesman and soldier are combined in the same person, as was the case with Washington, and, as he believed with Jackson. Gen. Scott, however, was only distinguished as a general; he was not known as a statesman.

Gov. Reid next dwelt upon the Public Lands and the Tariff; after disposing of which subjects, he took up the Free Suffrage and Convention questions, and devoted to these the remaining part of the two hours allotted to him.

Of the Governor's speech, we must say, in perfect candor and sincerity, that it was the tamest effort we have ever heard from a Gubernatorial candidate, and produced, as far as we could perceive, but little effect upon either Democrats or Whigs. There was not even the appearance of satisfaction depicted on the faces of his friends.

Mr. Kerr replied, taking the Governor's speech in the reverse order. His views upon Free Suffrage and the Convention question, which were first taken up, were expressed in such strong and forcible language, with such clearness and precision of argument, and with such earnestness and true eloquence, that the audience, before listless and drowsy, at once became attentive, and was soon aroused to a comfortable degree of enthusiasm, which was manifested by frequent applause. While advocating the republican doctrine that the majority should rule in the State, Mr. Kerr made an allusion to Gen. Saunders, who proposed in a card to meet him at Graham on this question in place of Gov. Reid, which allusion was received with cheers and a hearty laugh. If this simple allusion to the General's arrogant proposition met with such a response, what a storm of feeling would have been aroused had Gov. Reid permitted the General to take his place.

Mr. Kerr next discussed the Tariff and the Public Lands, maintaining the Whig doctrines on these questions with consummate skill and ability, and concluding this part of his speech with a most beautiful and touching eulogy of Henry Clay.

Mr. Kerr then took up the Presidential question. He said he preferred Mr. Fillmore, but should go for Gen. Scott, he having planted himself on the platform of the Convention. Mr. Kerr referred to the remark of Gov. Reid, that Gen. Scott had *only* distinguished himself as a General, and said: In this Gen. Scott certainly had greatly the advantage of Gen. Pierce; for Gen. Pierce had not distinguished himself *either as a General or as a Statesman*, though he had been tried in both positions! If Franklin Pierce had any brilliancy as a General, it was like the light of the moon, only borrowed from the sun. Gen. Pierce marched with Gen. Scott to the city of Mexico, and hence his brilliancy. Mr. K. then spoke of Gen. Scott's services to the country, of his high character and sterling integrity; and concluded by saying that such a man could be none other than a friend to the Union, and all its interests. For the Union he had fought, and with that Union, as it is, his fame is inseparably connected.

Mr. Kerr concluded his speech with a few remarks in reference to the Hon. William A. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President. Here the speaker had a theme the bare mention of which will cause the hearts of all North Carolina Whigs to exult, but more especially the Whigs of Alamance and Orange. Mr. Kerr spoke feelingly of Gov. Graham; he had known him intimately for twenty years, and if Gov. Graham was not a pure and patriotic man, none could be found. How worthy is he to fill the second office within the gift of the American people; and if, in the providence of God, as in the case of Gen. Harrison and Gen. Taylor, the President should be removed, how eminently worthy is he to take the first office. Many cheers followed Mr. Kerr's speech. There were few, we presume, who did not feel sorry when Mr. was informed by his competitor that his two hours had expired.

Gov. Reid having the conclusion, made a sort of running commentary of half an hour's length upon Mr. Kerr's remarks. Mr. Kerr, in a handsome manner, bade the people a fair good evening, as did Gov. Reid also; and the candidates departed for their respective homes.

Since Saturday we have had a good opportunity of learning something of the impression made upon the assembly by the discussion, and we are happy to say that, in our opinion, it was such as will tell well for the Whig cause in August next.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

Whatever may be said about the platform of the Whig party, there can be no doubt of one fact, that there is no plank in it for abolitionists and interventionists to stand upon. We showed yesterday that "the great Magyar" preferred the Democratic to the Whig platform, because the former is silent upon the subject of intervention, while the latter is directly committed against the doctrine. The silence of the Democracy upon a subject which has so recently engrossed the attention of the country is easily enough accounted for. The German vote in the United States is not to be despised, and the Democracy could not think of driving it off from their side of the question. But while the Whigs have given no plank for the advocates of intervention to rest upon, they have been equally careful to say in substance to the abolitionists: "If you came upon our platform, you must leave your principles behind you. We have no covert lurking place or corner in which men of your stripe can hide themselves. If you act with us, you must do it in spite of your own principles, for there is not a particle in common between you and us."—This is the interpretation which that rabid abolitionist, Giddings, has already put upon our platform; for he has declined to put that mass of corruption known as his carcass on it. An abolitionist would now be as much out of place in the Whig party as the Devil would be in Heaven.—*Pet. Int.*

Ratification Meeting.—An unusually large meeting (notwithstanding the rain,) of the Whigs of this town was held last evening, at which speeches in favor of Scott and Graham were delivered by Messrs. Ralph P. Buxton, Jas. Banks, Jos. Baker, Jr., Robt. Raiford, Gen'l John Winslow, and Wm. H. Haigh. Resolutions ratifying the Platform and nominations of the Convention were unanimously adopted.—Proceedings in our next.

We are requested to state, that in accordance with a resolution of the above meeting, a meeting of the Whigs of Cumberland will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday evening next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Scott and Graham Club.—*Fay. Obs.*

GEN. SCOTT—WHIG PYRAMID OF 1852.

The Berks and Schuylkill Journal gives the following as likely to compose the noble galaxy of Whig States next November:

WHIG PYRAMID OF 1852.
OHIO,
IOWA,
MAINE,
INDIANA,
MICHIGAN,
FLORIDA,
NEW YORK,
DELEWARE,
TENNESSEE,
LOUISIANA,
VERMONT,
CALIFORNIA,
NEW JERSEY,
CONNECTICUT,
MARYLAND,
RHODE ISLAND,
WISCONSIN,
MASSACHUSETTS,
KENTUCKY,
NORTH CAROLINA,
PENNSYLVANIA,

The same paper says:

"Lest our Locofoco friends should be in a quandary to know who this General Scott is, whose name is now ringing through the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, we give, for their especial information, a list of the battles and brilliant victories of which he was the hero, commencing with the late war with Great Britain and ending with the triumphant entry of the American army into the city of the Montezumas, as follows, viz:

QUEENSTOWN HEIGHTS,
FORT GEORGE,
FORT MATILDA,
FORT ERIE,
CHIPPEWA,
NIAGARA,
LUNDY'S LANE,
VERA CRUZ,
CERRO GORDO,
CONTRERAS,
CHURUBUSCO,
MOLINO DEL REY,
CHAPULTEPEC,
CITY OF MEXICO!

Here are seven brilliant battles in each war, in all of which Winfield Scott was the master spirit. Such is General Scott—the hero of two wars, who will, if he lives, be the next President of the United States."

DEMOCRATIC ACCEPTANCES.

We publish as a part of the history of the times, the acceptances of Frank Pierce and Wm. R. King, of their respective nominations as President and Vice President. They are poor efforts—both. Pierce's is an attempt at prettiness very much out of place, a composition we dare swear easily eclipsed by any Sophomore in any of our Colleges. Weak and tasteless as sugar and water. He accepts the nomination, "relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but, beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which from the first gun of the Revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise."

Why is it that your great sinners *in* office or *for* office are continually invoking Providence, trusting to Providence, and returning thanks to Providence. Such hypocritical lip service is nauseating. Gen. Pierce is no more a Churchman than he is a Son of Temperance, yet here we see him lugging an element with which he is doubtless a stranger into a mere acceptance of a nomination. Again! he continues "Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security." What does he mean by that? He is subject to fainting fits we know, and the weather is quite exhausting; but a chance for the Presidency ought to revive and strengthen him if any thing could. "Faith and hope repose there in security." *Where?* for we really do not know.—Wishing Faith and Hope a pleasant nap, we pass on to King's letter. This is a specimen of the ore rotundo style. Miss Betsey as he has been named, declares that he has never swerved from Democratic principles in all his life, and never means to; that his public services have been greatly overrated by his friends, in which we agree, and that "the only merit he can lay claim to is an honest discharge of the duties of the various positions with which he has been honored." This, to say the least of it, is modest—rather. It would come with more grace from any person other than King.

Wil. Herald.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE!

Henry Clay, in the Senate of the United States in 1850, spoke thus of General Scott and the Mexican war:

"I must take this opportunity to say, that, for skill—for science—for strategy—for bold and daring fighting—for chivalry of individuals and masses, that portion of the Mexican war which was conducted by the gallant Scott as chief commander, stands unrivalled either by the deeds of Cortes himself or by those of any other commander in ancient or modern times."

Disgraced, According to their own Showing.—In the Locofoco National Convention an effort was made to agree upon a Platform before ballotting for President—to make a declaration of principles before nominating a candidate. Mr. Dobbin, of N. C. led off in this effort and was sustained by the conservative portion of the party North and South. During the debate Mr. Robinson, of Indiana, said that "*if the Democracy nominate a candidate without first laying down their principles, they will be utterly and irretrievably disgraced, and defeated in the ensuing contest, as they deserve to be.*"

Well the Convention *refused* to declare their principles before nominating the candidates—and according to Mr. Robinson are "*utterly and irretrievably disgraced, and defeated in the coming contest,* AS THEY DESERVE TO BE."

This is not a "Whig lie," but the testimony of one of the "unterrified" to his confederates in the National Convention. Pass it round!

N. S. Whig.

☞ Winfield Scott is no fledgling of yesterday; but a brave old eagle of full feather, scarred by the lightnings of three wars, and bearing on his plumage the evidence of long years of exposure where danger was to be defied and glory won in the country's service. He is presented to the American people—not as a mere day's-man between men more illustrious than himself—not as a mere point of union to a divided and distracted political party, otherwise torn by rivalries of distinguished leaders and rent by the dissensions of their followers; but as one who, having done the State service, and illustrated the annals of his country's glory, may, without immodesty, stand proudly before his countrymen that they may pass upon such pretensions as his life may have vested him with to be the recipient of the highest honor within their gift—*Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle.*

On the day of Mr. Clay's death the President issued the annexed circular note to the several heads of Departments. As an expression of the feelings of the President on hearing of the national bereavement, we have no doubt that we shall render an acceptable service to our readers by placing the note in our columns, which we take the liberty of doing entirely without the President's knowledge:

Executive Mansion,
Tuesday, half-past 12 o'clock, P. M.

Sir: The tolling bells announce the death of the Hon. Henry Clay. Though this event has been long anticipated, yet the painful bereavement could never be fully realized. I am sure all hearts are at this moment too sad to attend to business; and I therefore respectfully suggest that your Department be closed for the remainder of the day.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE FUNERAL.

The last rites have been paid to the lamented dead. The public honors decreed by the Senate to the remains of its illustrious member have been duly rendered; and most truly may it be added that no funeral honors have ever before more sincerely expressed the public sorrow. It is due to the memory of Mr. Clay to say that of the many distinguished men who have ended their lives at the seat of government, and whose stations and virtues claimed for their ashes every mark of respect, there has not been one at whose obsequies the public heart has been so deeply affected. The feeling of every one seems to be as though he had lost a personal friend; indeed, for barely any other public man was the sentiment of affection ever so universally blended with that of boundless admiration. Who without emotion ever heard uttered the name of "the gallant Harry Clay," and in what assembly was it ever uttered that three cheers did not spontaneously and instantly make the welkin ring?

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! of soul sincere,
"Of action faithful, and in honor clear!
"Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
"Who gained no title, and who lost no friend:
"Ennobled by himself, by all approved,
"Praised, wept, and honor'd by the land he loved."

As one of the most ardent and eloquent advocates of civil liberty which our country has produced, his death will be wept by the votaries of freedom all over the world. Throughout his own country it will be felt as having left a void among its great men which the present generation cannot expect to see filled.

The obsequies were conducted yesterday agreeably to the form prescribed by the Committee of Arrangements of the Senate.

The procession left the National Hotel, the place of Mr. Clay's late residence and decease, between eleven and twelve o'clock, and moved in silence towards the Capitol. There were no carriages in the procession, nor on that part of the avenue along which it passed. The coffin containing the body of the deceased was borne upon a car appropriately draped, and drawn by grey horses, the whole befitting the deeply-felt solemnity of the scene. Festoons of mourning lined the buildings of the avenue on each side, to an extent, we believe, not before witnessed on any similar occasion.

In the procession, which was escorted by two or three of our military companies, were the Members of the Senate of the United States, and many distinguished officers of the civil, military, and naval departments of the Government, together with the Chief Municipal Officers and Corporate bodies of Washington and Georgetown, and of the city of Baltimore. A large attendance of private citizens also testified their profound respect and reverence for the noble dead by uniting in the procession. The President of the United States, Members of the Cabinet, and the Diplomatic Corps had already proceeded to the Capitol, in order to occupy their respective places in the Senate Chamber.

When the procession arrived on the area before the east front of the Capitol, and during the performance of a solemn requiem, the coffin was removed from the funeral car, and borne up the steps of the Portico, carried through the Rotundo, and rested in the Senate Chamber.—As much of the procession as could be admitted within the chamber entered, but a considerable portion was necessarily excluded. Intelligence having been given to the House of Repsentatives of the arrival of the corpse in the Capitol, the members proceeded in a body, with the Speaker at their head, to the Senate Chamber, where they remained during the funeral service. This was conducted according to the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Clay was attached, by the Rev. C. M. Butler, Chaplain to the Senate, who concluded with an impressive sermon, in the course of which interesting and consolatory allusions were made to circumstances that had occurred during the intercourse of Dr. Butler with Mr. Clay, in the latter period of his sickness. Dr. Butler seized the occasion thus presented to enforce with power how important a place christian morals and maxims must now and ever bear in all true and great statesmanship.

On the conclusion of the sermon, the Members of the House returned to their hall and adjourned. The corpse was then removed from the Senate Chamber, to the centre of the Rotundo, under the immediate charge of the Marshal of the District of Columbia and his assistants. Long before this time thousands of our citizens had collected in the Rotundo, the Hall of Representatives, and elsewhere about the Capitol, to be in readiness to behold for the last time the well-known visage of the deceased patriot, so that when the coffin was brought to its position in the Rotundo the rush was immense, and none but the most persevering could bring themselves to encounter the jostling and pressure that ensued. It is to be regretted that arrangements had not been made which would have afforded greater facilities than those adopted by an orderly and quiet, though of course rapid glance at the features of the admired and beloved dead.

About half-past three o'clock the corpse, escorted by the military and followed by a multitude of people, was removed from the Capitol to the Railroad Depot, and there placed in a car, in charge of the Senate Committee appointed to accompany the remains to their final resting place in Kentucky.

[We take the following extract from the Funeral Sermon of the Rev. Mr. Butler, which is not only beautifully and forcibly expressed, but conveys the most consolatory assurances that Henry Clay's was the "Christian's hope;"—]

It is since his withdrawal from the sittings of the Sanate that I have been made particularly acquainted with his religious opinions, character, and feelings. From his first illness he expressed to me the persuasion that it would be fatal. From that period until his death it has been my privilege to hold with him frequent religious services, and conversations with him in his room. He averred to me his full faith in the great leading doctrines of the Gospel—the fall and sinfulness of man, the divinity of Christ, the reality and necessity of the Atonement, the need of being born again by the Spirit, and salvation through faith in the crucified Redeemer. His own personal hopes of salvation he ever and distinctly based on the promises and the grace of Christ. Strikingly perceptible on his naturally impetuous and impatient character was the influence of grace in producing submission and "patient waiting for Christ" and for death. On one occasion he spoke to me of the pious example of one very near and dear to him, as that which led him deeply to feel and earnestly to seek for himself the reality and blessedness of religion. On one occasion he told me that he had been striving to form a conception of Heaven; and he enlarged upon the mercy of that provision by which our Savior became a partaker of our humanity, that our hearts and hopes might fix themselves on him. On another occasion, when he was supposed to be very near his end, I expressed to him the hope that his mind and heart were at peace, and that he was able to rest with cheerful confidence on the promises and merits of the Redeemer. He said with much feeling that he endeavored to, and trusted that he did, repose his salvation upon Christ; that it was too late for him to look at Christianity in the light of speculation; that he had never doubted of its truth; and that he now wished to throw himself upon it as a practical and blessed remedy. Very soon after this I administered to him the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Being extremely feeble, and desirous of having his mind undiverted, no persons were present but his son and servant. It was a scene long to be remembered. There, in that still chamber, at a week-day noon, the tides of life all flowing strong around us, three disciples of the Saviour—the minister of God, the dying statesman, and his servant, a partaker of the like precious faith—commemorated their Saviour's dying love. He joined in the blessed sacrament with great feeling and solemnity—now pressing his hands together, and spreading them forth as the words of the service expressed the feelings, desires, supplications, and thanksgivings of his heart. After this he rallied, and again I was permitted frequently to join with him in religious services, conversation, and prayer. He grew in grace and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Among the books that he read most were Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises, the Life of Dr. Chalmers, and the Christian Philosoper Triumphant in Death.—His hope continued to the end, though true and real, to be tremulous with humility rather than rapturous with assurance. When he felt most the weariness of his protracted sufferings, it sufficed to suggest to him that the Heavenly Father doubtless knew that, after a life so long stirring and tempted, such a discipline of chastening and suffering was needful to make him meet for the inheritance of the Saints; and at once the words of meek and patient acquiescence escaped his lips.

Exhausted nature at length gave way. On the last occasion when I was permitted to offer a brief prayer at his bed-side, his last words to me were that he had hope only in Christ, and that the prayer which I had offered for his pardoning love and sanctifying grace included everything which the dying need. On the evening previous to his departure, sitting an hour in silence by his side, I could not but realize, when I heard him, in the slight wanderings of his mind to other days and other scenes, murmuring the words, "*My mother! mother! mother!*" and saying, *My dear wife,*" as if she were present; I could not but realize then, and rejoice to think how near was the blessed reunion of a weary heart with the loved dead and with her—our dear Lord gently smooth her passage to the tomb!—who must soon follow him to his rest, whose spirits even then seemed to visit and to cheer his memory and his hope. Gently he breathed his soul away into the spirit world,

"How blest the righteous when they die!
When holy souls retire to rest
How mildly beams the closing eye!
How gently heaves the expiring breast!

"So fades a summer cloud away;
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er;
So gently shuts the eye of day;
So dies the wave upon the shore!"

Be it ours to follow him in the same humble and submissive faith to Heaven. Could he speak to us the counsels of his latest human and of his present heavenly experience, sure I am that he would not only admonish us to cling to the Saviour in sickness and in death, but adjure us not to delay to act upon our first convictions that we might give our best power and fullest influence for God, and go to the grave with a hope unshadowed by the long worldliness of the past, and darkened by no films of fear and doubt resting over the future!

The strong staff is broken and the beautiful rod despoiled of its grace and bloom, but in the light of the eternal promises and by the power of Christ's resurrection, we joyfully anticipate the prospect of seeing that broken staff erect, and that beautiful rod, clothed with celestial grace, and blossoming with undying life and blessedness, in the paradise of God.

The "Boston Journal" thus alludes to the duel between John Randolph and Mr. Clay, an act which Mr. Clay regretted all his life, but to which he was provoked by one of the most wanton and premeditated assaults, ever made upon a public man.

When we take into consideration the relations which subsisted between Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph during the long period of their Congressional career, we can only wonder that, with the nice sense of honor peculiar to Southerners, a duel had not previously occurred. It was only through the forbearance of Mr. Clay that such a result was averted, and it was precipitated at this time only by a most gross and offensive personal attack.

"The particulars of the duel are well known. The eccentric descendant of Pocahontas appeared on the ground in a huge morning gown.—This garment constituted such a vast circumference that the locality of "the swarthy Senator," was at least a matter of very vague conjecture. The parties exchanged shots, and the ball of Mr. Clay hit the centre of the visible object, but Mr. Randolph was not there! The latter had fired in the air, and immediately after the exchange of shots he walked up to Mr. Clay, parted the folds of his gown, pointed to the hole where the bullet of the former had pierced his coat, and, in the shrillest tones of his piercing voice exclaimed, "Mr. Clay, you owe me a coat,—you owe me a coat!" to which Mr. Clay replied in a voice of slow and solemn emphasis, at the same time pointing directly at Mr. Randolph's heart, "Mr. Randolph, I thank God that I am no *deeper* in your debt!"

More about Mr. Graham.—The Whig candidate for Vice President, Wm. Alexander Graham, was born in Lincoln County, N C., in 1804. He graduated at the University of N. C., at the age of 20, studied law with the illustrious Gaston, entered public life in 1833 as a member of the N. C. House of Commons, was re-elected five times and made Speaker of the House. At the age of 37 he was elected to the U. S. Senate and at the age of 41, Governor of the State, to which office he was re-elected. He was offered the post of Minister to Spain by Gen. Taylor, which he declined, and the post of Secretary of Navy, by Mr. Fillmore, which he now fills with so much credit to himself and honor to the country. So much for the Whig candidate who came honestly by his qualities of character. Mr. Graham is the youngest son of Gen. Joseph Graham, who was a native of Pennsylvania, but who went to N. C. when but five years old. At the age of 19, Mr. Graham senior entered the Revolutionary army, and rose to rapid distinction. He was in service under Gen. Lincoln in Georgia, and in the battle of Charlotte received nine wounds. During the subsequent years of the war, he commanded in fifteen engagements with courage, wisdom, calmness, and success surpassed by no officer of his rank. After the war he engaged in the manufacture of iron in Lincoln county and for more than 40 years conducted a large establishment with energy and prudence. He died of apoplexy in 1836. He was a brave man and good citizen, and worthy to be the father of our excellent candidate for Vice President.—*N. Y. Express.*

"Hit 'em again: They have no Friends" on this side of the Water!—Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, has a scathing article on the present King of Prussia, in which the tyranny and perfidiousness of the other despots of Europe come in for their full share of wholesome republican denunciation. The following is the peroration of the article. We rather like the way he comes down on "the devil and the despots."

"While such infamous atrocities are occurring all the conservative and prudent men the world over are congratulating Europe on the profound tranquility which prevails. Venerable "fogies" of all political parties in the United States are delighted with the prospect of European tranquility. Those of this happy class, who chance to be editors of newspapers, are extremely indignant whenever they think that there are some people, a very few people however they say, in this country, who desire that such reckless men as Kossuth and Kinkel shall undertake to break up the blissful peacefulness that now prevails over the old dynasties of Europe. For our parts, we cannot help wishing that Europe may experience no permanent tranquility until every villainous old Government shall be a pile of ruins. We shall shout with all our lungs over every outbreak of the democratic spirit, and rejoice deeply over every triumph it may secure or, if it fail, we shall shed tears over the failure Next to the devil, we hate a despot."

☞ General Saunders didn't go to Greenville. He didn't go to Washington. He didn't go to Pittsborough. And he didn't go to Graham.—What's the matter? Like some great blusterer upon a Court yard, did he get some body to *hold him*, to prevent his doing mischief?

As the General vauntingly stated that he had written to Gov. Reid, requesting permission to meet Mr. Kerr, we really think that the public is entitled to see the correspondence.—*Fay. Obs.*

THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR, of Caswell.
ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.

FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN W. HARRISS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
SION H. ROGERS.
Maj. WILLIE D. JONES.
Maj. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons, and we are in favor of submitting it to the people, to say whether such a convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments to our Constitution."

Whig State Convention, April 26, 1852

[OFFICIAL.]

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. That the Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to the People.

2. The State Governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the Government they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign Powers.

5. That the Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of National, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strict enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all future agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

Resolutions of the Whig National Convention.

☞ The members of the Whig Executive Committee, appointed by the recent Whig State Convention, are requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 12th of this month.

BY ORDER OF THE CHAIRMAN.

July 5th, 1852.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Anniversary of our great National Jubilee occuring this year on the Sabbath, its celebration was observed in this City on Monday, the 5th.

The exercises of the day commenced with the discharge of cannon, and Religious services at the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. Lacy delivered one of the most chaste and appropriate addresses it has been our good fortune to hear,—having had, too, only a few hours' notice for preparation.

At 10 o'clock, the Procession was formed, according to the Programme, under the direction of Quentin Busbee, Chief Marshall, and Messrs. W. H. Jones, R. S. Tucker, T. J. Utley, and J. F. Hutchins, Assistants.

On reaching the Hall of the House of Commons, after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lacy, the Declaration of Independence was very well read by Mr. J. J. B. Hilliard. Then succeeded the Oration by Mr. E. G. Haywood, which evinced a high order of talent, abounded in patriotic sentiments, and afforded great gratification to his large and respectable auditory.

In the afternoon, the celebration by the Sunday schools was one of the most pleasing parts of the public display. It was impossible to look upon the long line of children of both sexes, bearing their banners and arrayed in their holyday suits, without emotions akin to delight. An address was delivered before the scholars of these Schools, at the Presbyterian Church, by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, which is pronounced, on all hands, to have been alike admirable in taste, sentiment and execution. Mr. G. is a *Mechanic* of our City, and his effort upon this occasion reflected credit alike upon himself and the order to which he belongs.

At night there was an exhibition of fire works at the Capitol square.

The Savannah Georgian, (loco,) states its belief that the "great majority of the Whigs of Georgia will go with Messrs. Dawson and Grantland for General Scott," and says that the effect of a third electoral ticket, as proposed by the Union party, may draw off ten or twelve thousand Democrats from the support of their ticket, and secure the vote of Georgia for Scott and Graham.

☞ The Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road will meet in this city on to-morrow, (Thursday.)

THE BARBECUE—GATHERING OF THE FRIENDS OF SCOTT AND GRAHAM.

The Barbecue given by the Whigs of Raleigh, complimentary to our Delegates to the National Convention, and in honor of Scott, Graham, and Kerr, went off gloriously on Saturday last. The weather was highly auspicious, and a very large number of Whigs, from town and country, were assembled to do honor to the occasion.

About 12 o'clock, a salute of cannon announced the commencement of the exercises of the day. Seaton Gales, Esq., called the assemblage to order, by proposing as President thereof, the Hon. John H. Bryan, and as Vice Presidents, Thomas J. Lemay, and John Primrose, Esqrs. These nominations were confirmed by acclamation.

George W. Haywood, Esq., was the first Speaker. He addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour in an earnest, eloquent and convincing manner—giving a full account of the proceedings of the National Convention, and indulging in well-timed and forcible comment upon the contrast between the action of the two Conventions in the adoption of a Platform, &c. The manner in which Gen. H's. remarks were received forms the best eulogy that can be pronounced upon them. We hope that, whenever he has the opportunity during the campaign that is pending, he will make *that* speech. We ask nothing better.

After Gen. Haywood had concluded, Henry W. Miller, Esq., addressed the gathering. Mr. M. also spoke for upwards of an hour, in a manner that it is still refreshing to *think of*. Few who heard that speech will forget it easily: its eloquent and thrilling tributes to the worth and services of Winfield Scott, and the character of William A. Graham, its indignant and withering denunciation of their assailants, its compact array of facts, its humorous and telling contrast between the military services of *Pierce* and *Scott*, its forcible exposition of the Whig Platform, and its stirring invocation to the Whigs of North Carolina to buckle on their armor for the contests before us, and to vindicate the character of the State, by restoring her, in August next, to her former proud position, as *the* Whig State of the Union. The remarks of Mr. Miller were attended throughout by the most lively and prolonged demonstrations of applause, and, at their conclusion, it was many minutes before the enthusiasm could be at all suppressed.

The crowd now adjourned to the *visible Platform* on the skirt of the Grove, where they found everything that was palatable and substantial. In the middle of the table, we observed an immense *Bowl of Soup*—capacious as that in which the three wise men of Gotham went to sea,—labeled "A Hasty Plate," together with many other appropriate devices. That such "soup" as that was "*hastily*" consumed is no less a compliment to Pepper, who had the "getting up" of it, than evidence of a disposition on the part of our Whig friends to follow the example of brave old Chippewa—their illustrious leader.

An hour or so was spent in this pleasant skirmish of knives and forks, when a given signal called the assemblage "from refreshment to labor." It might be called labor, by way of courtesy, because to make and hear speeches was the *business* of that day. But if any body who heard the Speech of that gallant and gifted Whig, the Hon. Richard S. Donnell, who happened to be in Raleigh, and had favored us with his presence on this occasion, deemed *it* a labor, we hope that no such hopeless sinner may ever darken our door, or call us his friend. We shall attempt no epitome of Mr. D's. remarks. They made a most excellent impression, and afforded great gratification to the many Whigs present. When he had concluded, three cheers were given, respectively, for Mr. Donnell and for Stanly's District.

Mr. Ranson, of Warren, was next called to the stand, and greatly contributed, by his eloquent and spirited remarks, to increase the general good feeling and enthusiasm of the crowd. Warren had good reason to be *proud* of her representative on the occasion.

After short but capital speeches from Messrs. S. H. Rogers, and B. F. Moore, who were respectfully called out, the crowd dispersed with cheers for Scott, Graham, and Kerr. Nor should we omit to mention here, that *every* allusion to our glorious candidates was responded to by loud acclamation.

The day passed off gloriously. We tell our friends elsewhere, that although there may be an exception or two, here and there, the Whigs of Wake are united and enthusiastic for our candidates and in our cause. They will do their whole duty in the campaigns and the elections before us. They have imbibed a portion of the determination of their brave leader, and are rallying, with united resolve, for the contest.—Scott, Graham, Kerr and Victory!

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.

It will be seen from the proceedings in another column, that the Whig Young Men of Raleigh have formed the *first* Scott and Graham Club of the campaign. We hope that their example may be generally imitated throughout the State.

MR. CLAY AND GEN. SCOTT.

When a recent despatch appeared in the "Standard" of this city, stating that Mr. Clay, a short time previous to his death, had expressed the opinion that Gen. Scott was unworthy of the support of "all good patriots," we took the liberty, from our knowledge of Henry Clay, and judging from the character of previous communications from the same source, of pronouncing the statement a falsehood. The "New York Express," one of whose Editors is a member of Congress, and has been a privileged visiter of Mr. Clay's sick room, says:

"We may take this occasion to say, also, that Mr. Clay conversed with freedom of Gen. Scott's nomination to one, if not more of his friends, after his nomination, last week. He spoke of it on Wednesday night of last week, and again on Friday night, to one of his friendly watchers. His preferences were for Mr. Fillmore, and they remained unaltered to the last. His belief, too, in regard to Mr. Fillmore's fitness, availability and services, were unaltered to the end of time. What he wrote in the letter which we published in May last, he reuttered in substance in speaking of the acts of the Convention. But he was satisfied with the nomination of Gen. Scott, *and spoke in the highest and kindest terms of him as a man, as a soldier and a Whig;* and the only drawback to his full commendation of the Convention was the reiteration of his early and known repugnance to the selection of military men for the highest civil offices."

Will the "Standard" retract its slander upon the deceased Patriot? We shall see.