

HYMN OF VICTORY. 4th of July, 1849, by a lady of New York

Rise! to sing the deeds of glory By our brave old fathers done;
Deeds that hallow song and story,
Tyrants crushed and freedom won: Hail! immortals hail! to ye Who won your country's liberty.

God was there-His arm sustaining-His pure fire within their veins; His dread power their cause maintaining-Glorious! on their native plains They fought—they died to win for thee, Oh, land beloved! thy liberty!

See the beacons brightly blazing! Ranks of war-in deadly fright! Wives and mothers speechless gazing-Conqu'rors shout! and foes in flight! Sons of freedom! thus will we Guard and strike for liberty.

Hail! to him the helm now guiding, Long and glorious be his ways! O'er his name like stars presiding, Palo Alto Monterey. Chosen! favored! long may he Secure his country's liberty.

Raise our banner, proudly soaring With its eagk to the sky, Trumpets sounding -cannons roaring-For a nation's victory. America, for thine! for thee! The sacred land of liberty.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CONVEN-TION.

. Which reassembled in Washington, on the 19th inst., to nominate a Candidate for Congress, in the 8th District, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the decleasion of James W. Bryan, Esq. The Convention met at 2 o'clock, and was organized by requesting John Blackwell of Craven County to act as President, and Josephus Wallace of Car teret, M. C. Bogey of Craven, A. G. Eubank of Jones, Dr. H. W. Blount of Lenoir, Dr. B. F Williams of Greene, B. F. Eborn of Pitt, Col T. D. Smaw, of Beaufort, T. E. Pender of Washington, S. S. Simmons of Tyrrel, and J. E. Blount of Hyde, as vice Presidents, and W. C. Hunter and E. C. Yellowley, Secre aries. All the Counties of the District excepting Wayne were represented in the Convention as follows:

Tyrrel-S S Simmons, J F Davenport.

Washington-T E Pender, H B Short, E J John-

Hyde-N Beckwith, J E Blount, David Carter. H Parrow, P W Sparrow, F A Gibbs, J L Martin, John Pike, R I Wynne.

Benufort-John Albert, Eben Herdnell, David Jarvis, John C. Watson, R A Chancey, Cannon D Allen, Thomas Tuten, James F Clark, W H Tripp, T H Archbell, B T Bonner, Benj Satehwell, G W Mallison, T C W Barrow, W N Satchwell, J B Marsh, C E Hammond, T D Smaw, J H Small, Henry Dimock, B F Hanks, Joseph Potts, S P Allen, John Myers, Allen Grist, R C Cherry, G M Bonner, J R Cherry, Harvey Hill, Samuel T Charrow, Nathaniel Harding, John Orrill, William Stilly, B F Tribn Stanhan Downer, D B Power F Paris ly, BF Tripp, Stephen Dowty, DB Perry, Edwin Gorham, John W Grist, W M Marsh, Martin Stubbs, CJA Ruff, WJ Martin, John Lathem, William Farrow, RH Reddick, Ransom Tankard, Samuel V Smaw, G W Peed, B F Havens, W Dunn, M D Wilson, S C Eborn, Alfred Latham, John Peartree, W J L Harvey.

Pitt-B F Eborn, W S Hanrahan, F B Satterthwaite, Godfrey Langley, E C Yellowly, W H Perkins, J S Hardy, Silas Edwards, L G Little.

Craves—John Blackwell, J H Dibble, Wm H Washington, M C Bogey, R S Donnell, Wm C Hunter, George Green, E R Wilson, W H May-

Carteret - Josephus Wallace. Jones - A G Eubank, Joseph Whitty. Lengir-TJ Blakely, Walter Dunn, Jr., W H Whitfield, W J Vause, H W Blount, J H Peebles, John Patterson

Greene-B F Williams. The Hon. William H. Washington at the close of a brilliant and thrilling speech, proposed that the Hon. Edward Stanly be unanimously nominated by the Convention. The motion was received with a long and loud burst of applause, and was adopted with the same spirit, without a dissenting voice.

On motion, Messrs W H Washington and D B

Perry were appointed to inform Mr. Stanly of his nomination, and request his acceptance. Mr. Stanly soon appeared in the Convention, and in a feeling and soul-stirring speech, accepted the nomination. Messrs. Wynne, Donnell, Saterthwaite, Washington and Blackwell in response to calls made on them, addressed the Convention in brief, but appropriate and effective speeches.

On motion, the following persons, one from each county in the District, were appointed a General Committee of Correspondence.

Wm H Washington of Craven, Thomas Sparrow of Beaufort, Dr James Manney of Carteret, A G Eubank of Jones, Dr H W Blount of Lenoir, Charles Edwards of Greene, R I Gregory of Wayne, E C Yellowly of Pitt, R J Wynne of Hyde, T C Pender of Washington, Joseph Halsey, of Tyrrel On motion, the thanks of the Convention were

tendered to its officers, and the proceedings ordered to be published in the Newbernian and North State Whig. The Convention then adjourned, Sine Die. JOHN BLACKWELL, President.

JOSEPHUS WALLACE, M. C. BOGEY, A. G. EUBANK. H. W. BLOUNT B. F. WILLIAMS, B. F. EBORN, T. D. SMAW T. E. PENDER, J. E. BLOUNT,

Vice Presidents.

As will be seen by the proceedings, Mr. Stanly was nominated in open Convention, by acclama-

planse.

Mesers Wynne, Donnell, Satterthwaite, and Blackwell were called out by the Convention, and responded with a spirit and ability that happily tallied with the enthusiasm that pervaded the meeting, and elicited warm expressions of approbation. In short but one sentiment seemed to move the entire Convention, and that was that the 8th Congressional District could and would do her part to sustain the Administration of the noble and patriotic old man, in the next Congress, whom and patriotic old man, in the next Congress, whom the had so signally designated as her choice for President of this great Republic.

The Hon. Edward Stanly, as will be seen by the proceedings, was unanimously selected as the

Whig Standard bearer, of the District. Of his ess to fill so honorable a post, of his emi-lity, of his services to the party with which he has acted, and to his Country, of the sacrifices he has made on the altar of the public good, of the deep and abiding hold he has upon the hearts of his Whig brethren, we need not speak. His nomination has inspired at once, as by an electrical touch, a feeling of confidence and an enthusiasm,

that is the augury of certain success.

William K. Lane will find that he has no child's play, to make good his conceited and ridiculous boast that he cared not who his opponent was, as he should beat him, be he who he would. We shall see. Newbernian.

TWENTY ONE DOLLARS' WORTH OF "EDECATION."

Among the many funny incidents connected with Lane's sayings and doings down in Hyde, we learn that on one occasion he attempted to show himself learned on the subject of Tariffs. declaring that 20 per cent duty on a yard of cloth which costs 5 cents, increased the cost to the consumer to 8 cents; and when asked where he got that kind of arithmetic from, held up his hands to the audience, and exclaimed-"These hands. gentlemen, have grabbed "many a day, and \$21 is all that was ever spent "on my education."

Here we have the exact value of the "edecation" of this candidate for Congress-this "ex tensive farmer" and "large slave-holder"-Twenty one dollars worth, no more, no less! This would be hardly tolerable, if he had been born poor, and his large farm and 60 slaves (that, we understand, is the number he boasts he owns) been acquired by his own exertions.—But on the contrary he inherited both the farm and slaves from his father-but only 21 dollars' worth of "Edecation!"

Was such an insult ever before offered to an intelligent people? A candidate for Congress boasting that he has an "extensive farm" and sixty slaves, but only \$21 worth of "education"! Why, in the 40 years he has lived, with the ample means his farm and slaves have furnished him, has he not acquired at least education enough to save him, when a candidate for Congress, from being the laughing-stock even of school boys? North State Whig.

STANLY SONG.

BY A BEAUFORT WHIG. TUNE-" Dearest May."

The cry is up—pass on the word, Our Stanly's in the field; With Truth emblasoned on his sword And "Honor" on his shield. Then raise the banner o'er his head Till blazes every Star; And nobly fighting, nobly led We'll wage our country's war.

Hurrah! hurrah! for Stanly brave and true. He is the man And he will triumph too.

He is the man, &c.

The enemy are scouting round Bushwhacking under Lane, A farmer who ne'er ploughed the ground, A farmer's meed to gain. Then on his hobby let him ride Strong in his vaunting phrase, While Stanly with his patriot pride But seeks a patriot's praise. CHORUS.-Hurrah! hurrah! &c.

Then where the battle leads,-o'er hill, O'er swamp, o'er verdant Lane, We'll fight, until our Whig hearts thrill With victory again. Then raise the shout. "On Stanly, on!" On! friends of brave old "Rough!" On! on! until the battle's won, And the locos cry " enough ! CHORUS .- Hurrah! Hurrah! &c.

GEORGE LIPPARD. A fierce man sits restlessly upon a fiery charger. The steed paws the ground, the lightning flushing stitution, it can be reached. called for such an un-

The knell of a distant bell strikes his ear. It is the knell of hope! A curse issues angrily from between his grind-

"Does he spurn me? no office! Does he think me a dog that will chase his enemy for nought?" A blinding rage was in his eye-he wheeled and sped like lightning into the darkness! He reaches a cave! A scratching, of infuriate tigers, is heard! He comes forth! His eye is bloodshot! He raises

to the silent gaze of the stars, a scroll! He spoke in slow, guttural utterance, "General Taylor, I am your enemy! Yes, I, George Lippard, And the Locofeco papers all over the United States copied the words written in that scroll, and made fools of themselves. Well, they did.

Springfield Republican.

PROSCRIPTION AS IT USED TO BE .- When this administration came into power, there was not a Whig in thirty Foreign Missions maintained by the United States; not a Whig filling the office of Marshal, Dis trict Attorney, Collector, Naval Officer, Inspector, Receiver of Public Moneys, Register, etc.; not a Whig filling the Postoffice, the emoluments of which were worthy the attention of a democratic partisan, certainly not filling an office of the class which requires the incumbent to pass the ordeal of the Senate. At Washington, two Auditors, whose whole adult lives have been spent in office, and whose knowledge of the peculiar duties of their bureaus rendered their retention desirable, have been successively spared by Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, as monuments of demecratic liberality, though, in fact, constituting, under the circumstances, exceptions which go to prove that proscription is the rule. A few subordinate clerks, useful in their respective spheres, and maliciously called Whigs by those who wished to get their places, escaped also the hurricane. The last and least of democratic Presidents turned out every Whig he could, and his worst enemies, among his own party, cannot accuse him of ever appointing one to an office which a Democrat could be found to fill. Speaking generally, we may say with truth, that all the offices of the country were considered as beyond the reach of the Whigs, as much so as if they were constitutionally ineligible. A Whig would have stood a better chance of receiving an executive appointment at the hands of the Emperor of Russia or the Grand Sultan, than at the hand of James K. Polk, the President of the democratic party.

Lynchburg Virginian. PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.—The Locofoco scribblers and politicians are crying out that General Taylor has violated his promise to be the President of the People, and not of a Party. They inferred that he was to let every office-holder remain, was nominated in open Convention, by acclamation. The resolution nominating him, was offered by the Hon. William H. Washington, who urged the appropriateness and excellence of the nomination, in an eloquent and forcible address, which was received with hearty rounds of applause.

Messay Washington and the local state of the local stat

Mr. Polk, in a speech at New York, promised to be the President of the Nation, and in one week after his return, he put the "guillotine" in mo-tion, and cut off Whig heads by the hundred. Is not this howling on the part of the Locos as unmanly as it is unjust?—Va. Free Press.

WOMEN ARE BARKLY CONFUSED. - A young gentleman who was in the act of popping the question to a young lady, was interrupted by the father entering the room enquiring what they were about.—

"Oh," replied the fair one, "Mr. —— was just explaining the question of annexation to me, and he is for immediate annexation." "Well," said Papa; "If you can agree on a treaty, "I'll ratify it."

THE FACTS OF DEMOCRACY.

We cannot too often or too earnestly direct the attention of the intelligent and reflecting masses to the deceptions which are constantly practised by the managers of that party of heterogeneous elements, which has appropriated to itself the name of "Democracy" as a catchword for the unwary, and as a term which may be used to signify every thing or nothing, as occasion may require.—

Mr. Benton is to have as an antagonist, one whom, of all men in his own party, he would select as a gladiator to fight with. Mr. Foote, Sentator from Mississippi, is the man. He draws his sword and lays himself out for the fight, in a letter published in the Washington Union.

We have looked at the letter. It fills six columns in the Union. That is enough to deter any We cannot too often or too earnestly direct the ry thing or nothing, as occasion may require.— Flattered by the success of the fraud of 1844, when the people of Pennsylvania were cajoled into the belief that Mr. Polk was a better friend of the protective policy than Mr. Cay, the wire-wor-kers have now extended their plan of operations, and seized upon a question as an element of political warfare warfare which, of all others, is the most delicate and dangerous that was ever dragged into the arena of party, and which, if pursued with the recklessness that has heretofore characterized the discussion, must end in some terrible catastrophe to our institutions.

It is a wilful and foul desecration of a pure and philanthrophic cause, such as that of emancipation, to make it a part of an electioneering contest, and to mingle it with the violence and asperities of the party warfare. But Locofocoism, ever watchful of its own interests, and unscrupulous as vigilant, has seized upon this subject of slavery and made it a part of its trading capital in both sections of the Union. By agitation it has succeeded in inflaming the public mind at the North and South; and by misrepresentation it has excited a spirit of hostility between a large portion of the community in the free and slaveholding States, which, if permitted to grow, must termin-

ate in disastrous consequences. What care they for the peace of the Union, or the prosperity of the country, so that Locofocoism can have full swing, so that the "Red Republic" can rejoice, and so that the "spoils" are posses sed? The ambitious demagogues who control this party, in their desperation to enjoy power, hesitate at no expedient and recognise no other principle than that the "means sanctifies the end."-Discomfited by the triumph of Gen. Taylor, they feel that, without some new and exciting element, the death-knell of Locofocoism has been sounded. In this emergency, by a preconcerted arrangement, they have introduced into the political canvass a question which touches the firesides of one-half of the States, and which affects the conscientious opinions of the other half. And how has this party adopted the question? Have they proclaimed a fixed and general principle? Have they issued a common creed? Let the following resolutions, both professing and claiming to be "Democratic" in the strongest party sense, answer:

Resolved, That, in the

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Resolved, That we

DEMOCRACY IN VERMONT. DEMOCRACY IN ALABAMA Resolved. That as liberty is the clearest right gard the passage of a and dearest interest of law by the Congress of the individual, and its se- the United States abolization, that American institutions of the Southslavery is a great evil and ern States, to be re wrong, which ought to be at every hazard. repented of and aband-

Resolved, That we claim Congress of the "Wilno authority in the Fede- met proviso," or any ral Government to abol- law abolishing slavery ish slavery in the several or the slave trade in the States; but we do claim District of Columbia, for it constitutional power the Governor of this perpetually to prohibit the introduction of slave- quested immediately to ry into territory now free, convene the Legislature and abolish it wherever, of this State (if it shall under the jurisdiction of Congress, it exists.

Resolved, That this and measure of redress. power ought immediately to be exercised in prohibiting the introduction and existence of slavery in members of Congress New Mexico and Califor- who signed and publishnia; in abolishing slavery ed the Southern address: and the slave trade in the that the tone of the same District of Columbia, on is calm and dignified, the high seas, and wher- and its facts true; and ever else, under the cou- the emergency which Resolved, That no more usual but thrilling apslave States should be ad- peal was so strong, that mitted into the Federal

In order to appreciate the force of the foregoing resolutions, it should be borne in mind that elections are now pending in the States of Vermont and Alabama, and that the same party which united in the support of Mr. Cass, and will continue to unite in the support of any other candidate that may hereafter be presented, without regard to principles or platforms, have thus officially announced-through two regular Conventionssentiments upon the question of slavery which are in flagrant conflict with each other. The obupon every feature; it is to acquire strength in and its cares." the free States, by enlisting the sympathies and passions of that section against slavery, and to acquire strength in the South by exciting the prejudices of that section in favor of slavery. North American.

WHAT CONSITUTES A STATE!

This is a question, asked by Sir William lones, and answered by himself in lines of grand import and of high sounding melody. In the and, meeting some of his neighbors, he fell a drift and eddies of our tide of exchanges there may be picked up, now and then, some floating can't think how ashamed the parson will be when treasures worthy of being rescued from a random current; and among these we find an unaccredited extract, most probably from Horace Mann, which the intelligent reader will prize, whoever may be the author.

Let us thank Heaven, too, that there are standards of greatness besides vastness of territory; and other forms of wealth besides mineral deposits or agricultural exuberance. Though every hill were a Potosi, though every valley, like that of the Nile, were rank with fatness, yet might a nation be poor in the most desperate sense; benighted in darkness of barbarism and judgementstricken of Heaven for its sins. A State has local boundaries which it cannot rightfully transcend; but the realm of intelligence, and the on its career through the heavens. It shoots like soul can expand and expatiate, are illimitablevast and boundless as the omnipresence of the Being that created them. Worldly treasure is of that nature that rust may corrupt, or the moth destroy, or thieves steal; but even upon the earth, there are mental treasures which are unapproachable by fraud, impregnable to violence. and whose value does not perish, but is redoubled with its using. A State, then, is not necessions are narrow, nor doomed to obscurity and powerlessness, because its numbers are few .-Athens was small; yet low as were her moral aims, she lighted up the whole earth as a lamp lights up a temple. Judea was small; but her prophets and her teachers were and will continue to be, the guides of the world. The narrow strip of half cultivated land, that lies between her eastern and western boundaries is not Massachusetts : but her noble and incorruptible men, her pure and exalted women, the children in her schools, whose daily lessons are the preludes and rehearsals of the great duties of life, and the prophecies of future eminence—these are the

THE BENTON DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Benton is to have as an antagonist,

man from attempting to read it, with the thermo-meter at ninety. We will make no such rash attempt, for we have a fear of the consequences before us, did we venture upon it. The general matter of which it treats, is, however, of sufficient importance to authorize some notice of it.

The letter of Senator Foote is preceded in the Union with extended extracts from Mr. Benton's speech, and a letter from Mr. Jackson, the member of the Legislature of Missouri, who offered the resolutions of instruction, to which Mr. Benton excepted, and which he made the ground work of his speech to the people of Missouri. In publishing this, the Union is careful to say no-thing that would imply censure or approval of any thing that any of the parties to the controversy have said. The letters and the parts of the address, as published in the Union, will, it is cautiously announced, give its readers, "correct idea of the nature of the contest now going on in Missouri." Beyond this, the Union says nothing, and its silence may be wisdom.

The interference of Senator Foote in the controversy, whilst it surprises no one, must give great dissatisfaction to those of the party who are dissatisfied with Mr. Benton's course. The Mississippian has that reputation, with all parties, which gives him a power to do injury to a cause, that no man else can hope for. His support is

If we had doubts before, of the result of the movement of Mr. Benton, this assumption by Mr. Foote of the championship on the other side, must remove it. For another now to interfere successfully between them, and exclude Mr. Foote from the ground, is scarcely possible. Mr. F. never backs out and never gives up, beaten though he be ever so often, and conquered at every turn.-He goes in like the son of Erin, "merely to fight," and the more blows he gets, the greater he deems the sport. Mr. Benton, now that his old luck has given him such an antagonist, has all the advantage which certain success can give him with the party. He must be their next candidate for the Presidency.—Bultimore American.

A MAN WHO NEVER SAW A WOMAN .- From · Visits to Monasteries in the Levant," a very entertaining book of travels, by Robert Cruson, we make the annexed extract :

" He was a magnificent looking man, of thirty or thirty five years of age, with large eyes, and curity the highest duty ishing slavery or the long black hair and beard. As we sat together of the body politic, we declare, as the first point trict of Columbia as a of the dim brazen lamp, with deep shades thrown and article in this organ- direct attack upon the accross his face and figure, I thought he would have made an admirable study for Titian or Sa. bastian del Piombo. In the course of conversation, I found that be had learned Italian from another monk, having never been out of the peninsula of Mt Athos. His parents and most of the inhabitants of the village where he was born, -somewhere in Roumelia, but its name or position he did not know-had been massacred during the same revolt or disturbance. So he had been told, but he remembered nothing about it : he had been educated in a school in this or one of the other monasteries, and his whole life had been passed on the Holy Mountain; and this, he said, was the case with many other monks. He did not remember his mother, and did not seem quite sure that he ever had one; he had never seen a woman, nor had he any idea what sort warmly approve the of thines women were, or what they looked like. He asked me whether they resembled the piccourse pursued by those tures of the Panagia, the Holy Virgin, which hang in every church. Now those who are conversant with the peculiar conventional representations of the Blessed Virgin in the pictures of the Greek church, which are all exactly alike, stiff, hard, and dry, without any appearance of life or emotion, will agree with me that they do not afford a very favorable idea of the grace or beauty of the fair sex; and that there was a difference of appearance between black women, Circassians, ligations to them for the and those of other nations, which was, however. frank and fearless move- difficult to describe to one who had never seen a ment with deep sympa- lady of any race. He listened with great interest while I told him that all women were not exactly like the pictures he had seen, but I did not think it charitable to carry on the conversation farther, although the poor monk seemed to have a strong inclination to know more of that interesting race of beings from whose society he had been so entirely debarred. I often thought afterwards of the singular lot of this manly and noble looking monk; whether he is still a recluse. either in the monastery or in his mountain farm, with its little moss grown chapel, as ancient as the days of Constantine; or whether he has gone ject of this audacious movement is plainly marked out into the world, and mingled in its pleasures

A SAD PREDICAMENT.—A young parson lost his way in a forest, and it being vehemently cold and rainy, he happened upon a poor cottage, and desired a lodging or a hay loft to stay in, and some fire to warm him. The man told him that he and his wife had but one bed, and if he pleased to lay with them he should be welcome. The parson thanked him and kindly accepted of it. In the morning the man arose to go to market, laughing. They asked him what made him so merry about the mouth? "Why," says he, "I he awakes to find himself alone in bed with my

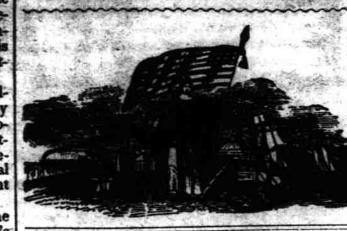
LAUGHTER .- " Laugh and grow fat," is an old adage, and Stern tells that every time a man laughs he adds something to his life. An eccentric philosopher of the last century used to sav that he liked not only to laugh himself, but to see laughter and hear laughter. Laughter is good for health : it is a prevocative to the appetite, and a falo Abolition platform as the basis of their politifriend to digestion. Dr. Sydenham said the arrival of a merry-andrew in a town was more beneficial to the health of the inhabitants than twenty asses loaded with medicine.

SUBLIMITY .- " Behold you comet that sets outwhere of charity, the moral domain in which the a glance of the eye accross the blue etherial It passes out of the reach of the telescope. It salls into regions unknown. No racehorse can equal it-no eagle upon the wing can catch it. Thousands gaze with wonder upon its rapid motion. The birds of the air halt upon the wing to observe it; the lion pauses over his prey to survey it; the stare stand still to look upon it; and my wife stops scolding to gaze at it!

sneezes. EXPLOITING A NEWSPAPER.—The proprietors of the New York Tribune, according to the Mirror, have exploited their property, by making it up into 100 shares of \$1,000 each, which have been sold to the employers whose talents and character have helped. to make it what it is. The original proprietors, Messrs. Greely & McElrath, we understand, hold but a fifth each of the property, but still retain their positions as manager and editor. The other partners in the Tribune are, as we understand, Maj. Snow, the money article editor; Bayard Taylor, the poet; Dana, the political philosopher and critic, and some of the reporters, pressmen, &c.

An Irish Judge said, when addressing a prisoner convicted of murder—" You are to be hanged, and I hope it will be a warning to you."

RALFIGH REGISTER.



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

RALEIGH, N.C. Wednesday, July 4, 1849.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Having purchased the entire Establishment of the RALEIGH REGISTER, we this day enter upon the continued discharge of our duties as its sole Proprietor. In so doing, we experience a gratification at being thus enabled to follow in the immediate footsteps of those, under whose auspices our journal has been conducted for more than half a century, which words are inadequate to measure, and which, we flatter ourselves, will be entered into by those who have clung to the "Register" through many of the mutations of time and caprices | by joyful recollections of the common welfare of of fortune. Called most unexpectedly, and under circumstances of an extremely painful nature, to the Editorial helm, we have endeavored to perform our part acceptably. How far success has crowned our efforts, we leave others to judge; while we may only renew our promises as to the future. Having every incentive to active exertion before us-the consciousness of a just and glorious cause, the cheering approbation of kind friends, the sure reward that always awaits industry and merit, the memory of those who havegone before us, and the generous emulations of the age -our readers may rest assured that we shall neither be wanting in our duty to them nor to our-

In closing the few remarks suggested on the by any nation, than is afforded by ours, for the dispresent occasion, we respectfully salute our pat- play or the diffusion of patriotic eloquence or sound rons, and with a full appreciation of the forbear- good sense, on each Anniversary of American Inance they have manifested in our behalf, grate- dependence. The admirable use which the Grefully acknowledge their encouragement to our cian statesman, bards, and historians, made of labors of the past year. We have it in contem- their chief national celebration, is familiar to us all. sions of our sheet, and greatly to increase the thus to allude to their usages. Still, from the facilities of our Office. This will require no small dawn of civilization, and in the most renowned outlay of money, and may we not depend upon nations of antiquity, the wisest lawgivers have the assistance of our friends for remuneration, in uniformly employed popular and festive observanthe way of accessions to our list? What say they? Let them procure us a few hundred new subscribers, and we will present them with a sheet that shall not be surpassed any where.

PROSPECTUS

FOR ENLARGING AND OTHERWISE IMPROVING

THIS long established Whig Journal, having I passed permanently into the hands of the present Editor, he has determined (provided sufficient encouragement be given) upon so enlarging its dimensions, as to make it contain nearly Eight COLUMNS more matter than it now does, and upon improving its appearance in such manner as to make it one of the

Largest and Handsomest Sheets in the South! To effect this object, it will require a considera- Philadelphia, " ble expenditure in the purchase of a new Press, Richmond, new Type, and other necessary materials; and as Brooklyn, we do not intend making any advance upon the Buffalo present rates of subscription, we shall have to rely Lexington, Ky., June 22, solely for remuneration upon accessions to our Nashville, We have issued this Prospectus with a view to the attainment of this object; and it is desired that our friends will exert themselves in procuring | Cincinnati, us subscriptions.

For the Semi-Weekly, \$5, or \$4 50, in advance. "Weekly, \$3, or \$2 50, "
Will our brethren of the Press oblige us, by giving the above Prospectus an insertion

Fairly backed out!

A Whig friend of ours, after listening very patiently, a few days since, to a Loco Foco neighbor, who was ringing the changes upon Mr. CLAY's "abolitionism," made the following proposition to him: "As a Southern man, I will never cast my vote for Mr. Clay, for the Presidency, provided you will give a similar assurance with regard to Mr. Benton, your great leader, who has lately come out an open and avowed Free Soiler"! As might have been expected, the Loco Foco declined the bargain!!

This may be regarded as a pretty fair indication of what certain Southern Democrats will do, in the contingency of Mr. Benton's being the nominee of the party in 1852. This result we regard as almost certain; and every Southern conservative man who remains in the Democratic ranks, plays directly into the hands of Benton and the Free Democracy of the North, who established the Bufcal creed. Why is it that the "Standard" speaks so leniently of Mr. Benton? As Swug, the Joiner, would say-" he roars him gently as a sucking dove."

~~~~~~~~ We received a few days since, a little "six S. C., (which place, by the way, we have not been able to find on the map) containing a very fierce onslaught upon the Register, for a late article on the "chivalry" of South Carolina. Mr. Calhoun has certainly taken a punch of fresh snuff, from the manner in which our weakly friend

Hon. A. H. STEVENS OF GEORGIA. We regret to learn from the Southern press, that the health of this distinguished gentleman and glorious Whig, is still very precarious. He has recently suffered from a severe attack of fever which has rendered him very feeble. The South numbers among her sons, few more gifted or chivalrous than A. H. STEVENS.

03- Copious and delightful showers of rain, recently, have greatly enlivened and invigorated ev ery thing, animal and vegetable, in this region of

Once more the friends of freedom hail a return of the joyous anniversary of American Independence. This Festival, emphatically popular, will survive, cherished through ages, a precious memorial for our nation; at once marking the fame of its founders, and the date of one of the noblest events that adorn the annals of modern history. Instituted spontaneously by the great body of the people, themselves, acting in their sovereign ca. pacity, it has now for three quarters of a century been established and celebrated by the only great Federative Republic that ever correctly enjoyed the united benefits of liberty, equality, and justice. The advantage and utilities of its moral influence, in diffusing maxims of sound politics, and guiding and invigorating public spirit, must be obvious to an educated, free, and thinking nation. The chalice of wisdom is on this occasion flavored by the enjoyments of the senses; and instruction sweetened by the blandishments of social delight. In monarchies, the festivity with which royal birth. days are recommended, has been supposed to cher.

ish loyal attachments to feudal masters. If this

opinion be correct, how much superior, and more

valuable the effect of properly celebrating the birth

day of a free and mighty empire!

FOURTH OF JULY

On this glorious anniversary of our national birth day, by the established usages of millions both men and principles are held up for censure or approbation. But the liberality of applause predominates. Party feuds are generally allayed our common country. And thus the customary proceedings of countless groupes and communities, seated throughout the immense area of our clustering republics, annually minister wholesome aliment to public spirit, and public opinion. Without descending to minute shades of difference in toasts or dissertations, actions great or useful to the majority of the people, or to the entire confederacy, are generally distinguished and extolled; republican doctrine is recommended, and the heroes and sages of the revolution, living or dead, are embalmed in the grateful effusions of individuals and societies.

Since the olympiads were instituted in Greece. perhaps no finer general theatre has been erected and possibly it may to some appear pedantic even ces as fit instruments for engraving on the general mind of their country memorable events and mighty revolutions.

No one has forgotten the noble enthusiasm of the venerable John Adams, in communicating the event of the Declaration of Independence, from the scene of its transaction, to his friends at home. The same sentiment pervaded the minds of the patriots of that day. And is it for us to be backward, tardy, or lukewarm, in our testimony of respect for the day? When it shall be forgotten or disregarded, we may retain the name and attributes of freemen, but we shall have lost the tone and relish of the character..

Progress of the Cholera. Deaths. New cases. St. Louis, week end'g June 17 Columbus, Ohio, June 24, Rochester, N. Y. " 24. New Haven, Ct., " 26. New Brunswick, N. J., Dayton, Ohio, June 21 and 22 Lebanon, " Deerfield, " Dupont, Ia., June 21.

Petersburg, Va., June 22 to 26 35 The Western papers are filled with accounts of the appearance of the cholers at various points along the rivers; but it does not appear to have assumed an epidemic form except at Aurora, Ia., where the deaths were 28 in four days.

At Elizabethtown, Ill., on the Ohio river, the fatality was very great. Out of a population of less than 300, there were 24 deaths in the course of two or three days. The inhabitants were fleeing from the place.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the report of the board of health, and says there is a considerable discrepancy between it and that furnished by its reporters. The Board report 62 interments from cholera on the 23d, while the Commercial reports only 47.

The new York Courier says that the cholera made its first appearance at Rondout, the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, on the 21st inst. It is said that some who were well enough to be at church on Sunday evening were dead before morning; that the engineer of the steamer Norwich, which plies between that place and New York, died on Saturday morning, after a very short illness, with the disease, and that, from Sunday noon till Monday evening, there were 10 deaths in the place. On Tuesday six deaths were reported, from the same disease.

We learn from the "Richmond Republican," that the Rev. Dr. MANLY, who is now the President of the University of Alabama, has been unanimously invited to succeed Mr. JETER as Pastor of the First Baptist Church in that City. Dr. Manly occupies a very prominent position among the Clergy of the Baptist Church, for his piety, learning and ability. The "Republican" says: "From what we hear of him, we have no doubt that Dr. M. will prove a great and valuable accession to the Baptist Church of Virginia. His family is distinguished for its talent, and one of his brothers is the present Governor of North Carolina.

We learn from the "Greensboro' Patriot" that but a single case of Small Pox now exists in that place.