

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor. THE NORTH CAROLINA STAR... TERMS OF THE PAPER...

THE NORTH CAROLINA FARMER. For the Star. LARGE YIELD OF CORN. "Canada County, N. C., Aug. 26, 1850."

ENORMOUS WHEATCROP. A correspondent of the Detroit Daily Tribune, writing from Romeo, Michigan, states that Ira Phillips, of Bruce, Macomb county, last week harvested and thrashed from two acres of ground one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat.

SWEET POTATOES. A writer in a late number of Skinner's Agricultural Journal, gives the following as his method of raising sweet potatoes, and says, after satisfactory practice, he prefers to any other.

CURRENT BUSHES. Having noticed that currant bushes may be well made trees as shrubs, I will proceed to tell you how I have seen it done.

STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION. A correspondent of the Northampton Gazette, who has raised immense quantities of magnificent strawberries on a bed about thirty by forty feet, for several years, gives the following process by which he cultivated them:

STARCH FROM INDIAN CORN. Many of our readers are not aware of the extent of this new branch of manufacture, which we hope soon to see take the place of whiskey distilleries in the consumption of our great American staple, Indian corn.

CULTURE OF THE PLUM. "An Old Digger," in the Horticulturalist, says: "Plum trees like a moist soil. I have found that the covering of the ground four inches deep with old spent tan bark is a good way of preserving the moisture and keeping the trees healthy."

PROFITS OF FRUIT CULTURE. S. B. Parsons, in his recent address before the New Haven Horticultural Society, states that within a few miles of his residence there is an orchard of about twenty acres, producing about \$2000 a year, the vegetable being the trees paying the cost of cultivation; that the vineyard of Dr. Underhill, on Croton Point, said to yield a net profit of some \$4000 per annum; that two cherry trees of his own yielded about \$30; and that the profits of the great Newton Pippin orchard of R. L. Pell, at Esopus, are some \$8000 per annum.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET. MILLARD FILLMORE, who has, by the late lamented dispensation of Providence, arrived at the exalted dignity of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, comes to the station with some advantages not enjoyed by all of his predecessors.

STARCH FROM INDIAN CORN. Many of our readers are not aware of the extent of this new branch of manufacture, which we hope soon to see take the place of whiskey distilleries in the consumption of our great American staple, Indian corn.

We have thus a total demand of 2,800,000 bales, which exceeds the supply 100,000 bales. As the stocks were lower in January last than they had been for the last ten years, and they are now lower than they were a year ago this deficiency of the supply must keep up prices much above the average. This advance must be maintained, unless the lateness of the frost should carry up the United States crop above 2,250,000 bales, or unless serious political troubles should arise in Europe, to darken the prospects of business.

Table with columns: 1849, 1850, Consumption of the United States, Consumption of Great Britain, Consumption in France, etc.

Consumption of the United States, 518,000 550,000. Consumption of Great Britain, about 1,600,000 1,450,000. Consumption in France, etc., 400,000 350,000. Total, 3,080,000 2,800,000.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET. MILLARD FILLMORE, who has, by the late lamented dispensation of Providence, arrived at the exalted dignity of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, comes to the station with some advantages not enjoyed by all of his predecessors.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE, who has, by the late lamented dispensation of Providence, arrived at the exalted dignity of PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, comes to the station with some advantages not enjoyed by all of his predecessors.

THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURING. Cotton, its growth, consumption, and manufacture, continue to be topics of interest in the commercial circles, and especially among the manufacturers of the North and the growers of the South.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

THE DISAPPEARING PROSPECTS OF THE NEW CROP. After the largest production ever before known, we see, according to the best information, that the stocks on hand are lower than they were at the beginning of the year, with a decrease on the amount produced, below the wants of the manufacturer, prices necessarily rise above the average, until the high rate of the raw material lessens the consumption, and brings the demand within the supply.

articles of the vessel, he steadily refused until two others had been taken prisoners, who also refused to join the crew, the three made an attack upon the pirates, and after killing several, took the vessel and brought it safe into Beaton harbor. The narrative of this adventure has been for many years in print, and details one of the most daring and successful exploits on record. The surviving pirates were tried and executed, and the heroic conduct of the captors was acknowledged by the British Government. John Fillmore afterwards settled in a place called Franklin in Connecticut, where he died.

HE was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-34 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism, was fully developed. During his first term, Gen. Jackson, and those who filled the high offices of Government, and shaped the policy of the Administration, pursued a comparatively cautious course. But the oracle of election of 1835 having been passed, the mark was thrown off. The reelection of Gen. Jackson was construed into a popular approval of all his acts, whether committed or only mediated, and then by gross usurpations of Executive authority and unwarrantable exercise of powers constitutionally granted, were perpetrated those gross outrages which, defended as they were by an unscrupulous spirit of partisanship, have done more to demoralize and corrupt public sentiments, foster a licentious spirit of radicalism, miscalled democracy, and fill the heart of every patriot with sad forebodings of the future, than all that the open assaults of republican institutions could have done in a century.

THE narrow means of his father deprived Millard of all advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill-taught common schools of the country. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges the benefit of well furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent into the wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clothier's trade. He remained there about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool-carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge through books. He improved the opportunity thus offered, the appetite grew by what it fed upon. The thirst for knowledge soon became insatiable, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography, and travels. At the age of nineteen he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Water-Wood, Esq., who many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of Cayuga county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business capacity; he had an excellent law library, but little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy were powers that only required proper development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law.

In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means were found to aid him in a course of professional study. Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, and to advance money to defray his expenses; and until access in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his text, entered the office of Judge Wood, and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying. Fearing he should incur too large a debt on his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partly supporting himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo.

There he sustained himself by teaching, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and being too diffident of his then untried powers to enter into competition with the older members of the bar in Buffalo, he removed to Aurora, in that county, where he commenced the practice of the law. In 1826 he was married to ABIGAIL POWERS, the youngest child of the Rev. Lemuel Powers, deceased, by whom he has two children, a son and a daughter. She is a lady of great worth, modest and unobtrusive in department, and highly esteemed for her many virtues.

In 1827, Mr. Fillmore was admitted as an attorney, and in 1849 as counselor of the Supreme Court. Previous to this time his professional studies had been constant and severe, and is not to be doubted that, during these few years of comparative seclusion, he acquired that general knowledge of the fundamental principles of the law which has mainly contributed in after-life to give him an elevated rank among the members of that liberal profession. His legal acquirements and skill as an advocate soon attracted the attention of his professional brethren in Buffalo, and he was offered a highly advantageous connection with an older member of the bar in that city, which he accepted and removed there in the spring of 1830, in which place he continued to reside until his election as Comptroller and removal to Albany last winter.

His first entrance into public life was January, 1848 when he took his seat as a member of the Assembly from Erie county to which office he was re-elected the two following years. The successful Democratic party in those three sessions, so far from before and after, held triumphantly away in both houses of the Legislature, but little opportunity was afforded a young member of the opposition to distinguish himself. But talent, integrity and assiduous devotion to public business will make a man felt and respected even amidst a body of opposing partisans; and Mr. Fillmore, although in a hopeless minority, so far as any question of a political or party bearing was involved, on all questions of a general character won upon the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "If Fillmore says it is right, we will vote for it."

THE most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic measure Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unswerving assiduity its justice and expediency, and as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to justice courts was drafted by him, the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spracer. The bill met with a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore, as much as to any other man, we are indebted for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbarous age, imprisonment for debt.

HE was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-34 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism, was fully developed. During his first term, Gen. Jackson, and those who filled the high offices of Government, and shaped the policy of the Administration, pursued a comparatively cautious course. But the oracle of election of 1835 having been passed, the mark was thrown off. The reelection of Gen. Jackson was construed into a popular approval of all his acts, whether committed or only mediated, and then by gross usurpations of Executive authority and unwarrantable exercise of powers constitutionally granted, were perpetrated those gross outrages which, defended as they were by an unscrupulous spirit of partisanship, have done more to demoralize and corrupt public sentiments, foster a licentious spirit of radicalism, miscalled democracy, and fill the heart of every patriot with sad forebodings of the future, than all that the open assaults of republican institutions could have done in a century.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success, until yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1840. The remarks above made, in relation to his service in the 23d Congress, will measurably apply to his second term. Jacksonism and the "progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and the Subtreasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old-republican principles, and an advance to the locofocoism of the present day. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and at the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place, on what next to that of Ways and Means, it was justly anticipated would become the most important committee of the House—that of the Elections. It was in this Congress that the famous "construed New Jersey case" came up. It would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is not necessary to do so, inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader. The prominent part Mr. Fillmore took in the case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, minute details, the clear convincing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members.

On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his history, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Ways and Means. The duties of that station always arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new Administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, penitence of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, banks were embarrassed, and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means that would enable the Government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and restore its wonted prosperity—these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the country and Government into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done, uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully aided by a treacherous Executive. But, with an energy and devotion to the public well worthy of all admiration Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and, sustained by a majority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassed condition, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and peculation, which had so long disgraced the Departments and plundered the Treasury, were checked by the re-issuance of contracts. The credit of the Government was restored, ample means were

provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the national debt incurred by the former Administration. Commerce and manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope even yet too keenly feels the suffering it then endured, and too justly appreciates the beneficent and wonderful change that has been wrought, to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, explaining, and defending measures productive of such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs but of him, nevertheless the main responsibility rested.

After his long and severe labors in the committee room—labor sufficiently arduous to break down any but one of an iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the House, to make any explanation that might be asked and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every evil or objection that the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity, and good temper. For the proper performance of these varied duties few men are more happily qualified than Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty impulses of youth without any loss of its vigor are brought under control of large experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as comprehending a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self-possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the 27th Congress.

Just before the close of the first session of this Congress, Mr. Fillmore, in a letter addressed to his constituents, signified his intention not to be a candidate for re-election. His acknowledged gratitude and pride for the cordial and generous support given him by his constituents, but the severe labor devolved upon him by his official duties demanded some relaxation, and private affairs necessarily needed in some degree during several years of public service, called for attention. Notwithstanding his declaration to withdraw from the station he filled with so much honor and usefulness, the convention of his district, unanimously, and by acclamation renominated him, and urged upon him a compliance with their wishes. Mr. Fillmore was deeply affected by this list of many proofs of confidence and regard on the part of those who had known him longest and best; but he firmly adhered to the determination he had expressed, and at the close of the term for which he was elected, he returned to his home, more gratified at his relief from the cares of official life than he had ever been at the prospect of its highest rewards and honors. But, though keenly enjoying the freedom from public responsibilities, and the pleasure of social intercourse in which he was now permitted to indulge, the qualities of mind and habits of systematic close attention to business that so eminently fitted him for a successful Congressional career, were soon called into full exercise by the rapidly increasing requirements of professional practice, never wholly given up. There is a felicitous in the strife of politics its keen excitement, and its occasional, but always tempting brilliant triumphs, that when once felt, few men are able to resist so completely as to return with relish to the comparatively tame and dull occupations of private life. But to the calm and equable temperament of Mr. Fillmore, repose, after the stormy scenes in which he had been forced to take a leading part, was most grateful. He had ever regarded his profession with affection and pride, and he coveted more the just, fairly-won fame of the jurist, than the highest political distinction. He welcomed the toil therefore which a large practice in the higher courts imposed upon him, and was as remarkable for the thoroughness with which he prepared his legal arguments, as he was for patient, minute investigation of the dry and difficult subjects it was so often his duty to elucidate and defend in the House of Representatives.

IN 1844, in obedience to a populous wish too strong to be resisted, he reluctantly accepted the Whig nomination for Governor. The issue of that conflict has become history, and though deeply printed in the result, he was only so in view of the calamities that he foresaw would follow the defeat of the illustrious statesman and patriot, Henry Clay, who led the Whig host. For his own debt, Mr. Fillmore had no regrets. He had no aspirations for the office, and with the failure of his election, he trusted would end any further demand upon him to serve in public life.

IN 1847, a popular call, similar to that of '44 was again made upon him, to which he yielded a reluctant assent, and was elected Comptroller of the State by a majority larger than had been given to any State officer at any former election in many years. There were some peculiar causes that contributed to swell his majority at that election, but, independent of them, there can be no doubt that the general conviction of his eminent fitness for the office would under any circumstances of the opposing party, have given him a great and triumphant vote. That such evidence of the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens was gratifying to his feelings cannot be doubted, but few can justly appreciate the sacrifices they impose.

The duties of his present office could be discharged without abandoning at once and forever—for who ever regained a professional standing once lost—a lucrative business which he had been years in acquiring, nor without severing all those social ties, and breaking up all those domestic arrangements, which rendered home happy, and bound him to the city where the best portion of his life had been spent. Yet feeling that the State had a right to command his services, he cheerfully submitted to its exactions, and on the first of January last removed to Albany, where he has since resided, displaying in the performance of the duties of his arduous and responsible office the high ability and thorough attention which have always characterized the discharge of all his public trusts.

SUCH was the boy, and such is the man whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President of the United States. In every station in which he has been placed he has shown himself honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution. He is emphatically one of the

people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted to God in his own exertions, the faithful performance of every duty, and steadfast adherence to the right. Born in an inheritance of comparative poverty, he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart, until he has by no base means reared a proud eminence which commands the admiration of his countrymen. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to wear them!

DANIEL WEBSTER. In the foreground of the Cabinet which President Fillmore is calling about him, stands the colossal figure of Daniel Webster. There he is, one of the giants, his massive brow looking as if made to bear the weight of empire and the light of age impinging with calm serenity that grand and thoughtful countenance, as the rays of the setting sun linger upon and beautify the stern and rugged mountain side. There he is, a man and an American, whom we are proud to present to the nation as a representative of the country—a statesman who commands the admiration of the Old World and the New, and whose name in any Cabinet and any enterprise is a seal of strength and manly, against which the waves of faction and of section beat in vain.

Daniel Webster has before filled the office of Secretary of State. It was not known, when he entered it whether he could add new laurels to his fame in other fields. At the bar, he had long stood prominent in the realms of law, of logic and eloquence; as a scholar and an orator, he had no rival among the public men of America; as a Senator debater, he stood without a peer, wielding in his stately arm a battle axe of argument, heavy as the ponderous weapon of Cuir de Leon, yet bright and keen as the cimeter of Saladin. Under the renow of such a reputation he came to the Department of State; yet, instead of disappointing expectation so highly raised, he more than realized the most ardent hopes. He proved himself, in his management of our foreign affairs, as remarkable for powers in diplomacy as for eloquence in debate. Wise, calm, far-sighted, firm, yet liberal, he settled advantageously one of the most ancient and ominous of our difficulties with England, and elevated the character of our country by the dignified spirit as well as manly skill with which he conducted its affairs. Were there monuments of Daniel Webster but his correspondence as Secretary of State, he might well rest upon them his immortality. English composition, they are not to be surpassed by any similar singular productions upon the public records of England or America.

Yet, it was possible for even this man, clothed and crowned with all these laurels, and advancing to the border of old age, to win new trophies, which should outshine all the achievements of his younger days. While there was no longer a voice to question the supremacy of the intellectual powers, and his genuine American feeling displayed so firmly and so nobly during his administration of our foreign affairs, it was asserted that he was a man of action, and that the powerful structure of his intellectual organization was accompanied by an absence of moral courage which destroyed the harmonious symmetry of his character. It has been reserved to later events to draw the last link from the serpent's tooth of malice and to vindicate Daniel Webster, as a true man and a great patriot, as a patriot and a statesman. The most bitter of his democratic opponents have hailed his recent efforts with a loud burst of applause echoed even from all South Carolina, at the many and noble stand taken by Daniel Webster in the Senate of the United States, and the heroic and sublime ground assumed by this great moral hero, when, in the very front of Boston fanaticism, he thundered forth, "I TREAD NO STEP BACKWARDS." The true character of Daniel Webster is now understood. He is seen as the great American, to whom North and South are common countries; who is ready to sacrifice in a moment admiration of his own section, rather than do injustice to a section which has got always rendered justice to him; but who could not, even if he would, prevent prosperity of all sections and all lands from proclaiming him the greatest intellect of the nineteenth century, and a patriot above fear and above reproach.

SUCH is the man whom President Fillmore has selected as Secretary of State. We hail that appointment as a most evident token that the new President will plant his administration upon the broad, just, liberal, national ground of which Mr. Webster has been the exponent in the United States Senate. In that appointment we see the heel of power crushing at it ought, the serpent head of fanaticism. Richmond Republican.

HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN has resigned the office of Governor of Kentucky, and in a short address states his reasons for so doing. He accepts the place in the cabinet tendered him by President Fillmore, and after stating that the "good and illustrious Gen. Taylor" offered him the first place in his Cabinet, says: "In the new station to which I am about to go, I hope that duty, in some humble degree, be responsible to you and our common country. Of one thing you may be assured, that in whatever small degree I may be able to effect any thing, my best exertions will always be directed to the quieting of the unhappy dissensions that now prevail, and above all things to the preservation of the Union." Richmond Times.

William A. Graham, of North Carolina, is the new Secretary of the Navy. This appointment, in selecting one of her own sons, to take a seat in the Cabinet, at this seeming crisis in the affairs of the country, was due to North Carolina. She has maintained, through every fortune, her political principles, and upheld the Whig banner; when it drooped, she was almost every other State in the Union. For unflinching devotion to the Whig cause, commend us to the Old North State; and of her sons, none more worthy could be selected, than the new Secretary of the Navy. He has proved himself a worthy champion of that cause, and his own fellow citizens have recognized his merits by calling him to the Executive chair of the State. The appointment, while it will give great gratification to North Carolina, will also be hailed with favor by the whole country, and particularly by the people of the South. Baltimore Patriot.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.

THE election of Mr. Graham, as Secretary of the Navy, is a just and judicious appointment to the sea-faring Whig State of North Carolina. He is one of her strongest men, and enjoys the reputation of having the highest qualifications for public service. Richmond Times.