

Therefore stand ready to make a bold sally from the citadel of liberty, the moment the sappers and miners have pitched their encampment before it. You will drive them off before they have had time to throw up an entrenchment behind which to shelter themselves. In all the agitations and convulsions of party, to which popular governments are particularly exposed, there will still be a post of absolute safety—it is to stand by the Constitution. There is no other post of safety. The party of to-day, may not be the party of to-morrow. The political idols which men set up and worship at one moment, may, in the next, be overthrown and trampled in the dust. Let, then, those who may have the folly to do so, fall before the car of Juggernaut and be crushed; but you will not follow their example. You will still rally in support of the Constitution, and when the storm is at the highest, you will cling to its pillars, and if needs be will esteem it glorious to perish amid its ruins. It may be your fate to be denounced by those who would betray the public liberty. Heed not their denunciations. You may be persecuted even unto exile—minions to your aid that moral courage which will enable you to achieve a victory more full of renown than ever conqueror won—a triumph, over the weakness of human nature, and over the temptations which most easily beset us. You will thus entice yourselves to the respect even of your enemies; and when success shall once more perch on your country's standard, and the ravens be frightened from their prey, you will have a reward richer than crowned monarch can confer, the approval of your own unswerving consciences.

Many of you are about to separate yourselves from those scenes which have been so long familiar to you. You will bid a long adieu to those friends who have been associated with you in all your studies, and partakers in all your amusements. You will bid your kind instructors an affectionate farewell. In all after life the scenes through which you have passed, will often gather around you—memory will recall the past, and the light of other days will break in upon your dreams. Oft times, like the young eagle who have left the nest in which it has been nurtured, you will wish to recall the days of your youth, and to revisit these halls. The star of your destiny may be hid by dark & gloomy clouds, or your vigies of life freighted with all your hopes, may be tossed on angry waves which threaten to devour it; remember, then, the instructions of your youth, and resting on the consciousness of a life well spent in the practice of virtue, you may bear your bosoms to the fury of the storm, and stand erect before God and man.

I would address a few words to those of the other sex who have honored us with their presence on this occasion. Upon woman rests much of the destiny of the human race. She is the flower planted in the wilderness of life to adorn and beautify it. We love the gay, and the bright and the beautiful, and in the morning of our lives we are ready to admit that in the olden time, "the angels in heaven fell in love with the daughters of men." But youth is the period of romance. Philosophy in the companion of more advanced age, and regarding her in its calm light, what on earth can be more interesting than the mother. How many recollections and ideas crowded upon the mind at the repetition of that single word—our mother! She who has nurtured us in infancy—watched over our cradles—taught us to raise our little hands in prayer—followed us to raise our infantile rambles, and reared us to manhood in the love and practice of virtue—such a mother is of priceless value. No loud-toned trumpet sounds forth her praise, the drums at her chariot wheels no miserable captives made in war—but her path is strewn with flowers, and the virtues attend upon her footsteps. An elixir reigns around her, and countless blessings are hers. God will bless her and man adore her.

GENERAL HAMILTON'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New York Gazette.

Sir,—On my arrival in this city a few days since from England, I met the publication of a letter I addressed from London to Mr. Ritchie, the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer, bearing date 15th August, giving a brief account of the late attack of Mr. O'Connell on the American Minister and America, at the anti-slavery meeting, at Birmingham, on the first of that month.

Although I placed at Mr. Ritchie's option the privilege of publishing that letter or not, as he might deem proper, I wished it to be distinctly understood, that he had my authority for doing so, and I regret that this should have either been questioned or the authenticity of the communication itself. My principle object, however, in making this declaration, is to have it likewise distinctly understood, that I wrote the letter to which I refer without the knowledge or connivance of Mr. Stevenson in the smallest particular, as he would be utterly incapable after accepting an accommodation at the hands of an adversary of covertly questioning the truth on which it was founded.

As, however, I bore no relation to Mr. O'Connell of any kind, either personal or official, as I neither saw him nor took to him any message, verbal or otherwise, I conceive that I had a clear right to make what commentaries I thought proper on a public correspondence which appeared in the public gazettes.

My letter was written in great haste and under a peculiar excitement, which shall hereafter be explained. If, therefore, I indulged in a tone of abuse too much in the vein of Mr. O'Connell's own language to his opponents, I admit it was unworthy of my country and myself, and cannot but express my regret, if such language has given pain even to the most fastidious of my fellow-citizens, as I conceive that it is the duty of the honorable man who goes abroad to feel that the character of his country is somewhat in his own custody, whilst absent from his home.

I desire it however, to be equally explicitly understood that I especially except Mr. O'Connell from the benefit of this explanation, as I have no apology to make to him after his atrocious assault on our country, on the occasion to which I have referred. That he has no such claim; I shall make sufficiently manifest to a communication I propose addressing to Mr. Ritchie at a moment of greater leisure, in redemption of the pledge which I made in my letter of the 15th August, when I promised that gentleman I would obtain, at Birmingham, the proofs of the falsehood of which Mr. O'Connell had been guilty, to exempt himself from a direct responsibility to Mr. Stevenson for his most extraordinary and unjustifiable outrage on that gentleman. I beg leave distinctly to disavow all intention, in my letter to Mr. Ritchie, to treat the people of Ireland with the smallest contumely or disrespect. I cherish for their genius and courage too high an admiration, and for their sufferings and misfortunes too sincere a sympathy, for one instant, to entertain a feeling so entirely opposed to all the associations and attachments of my early life. I remain, very respectfully,

Your obliged, obedient servant,
J. HAMILTON.

P. S. These papers which have published my letter of 15th August, to Mr. Ritchie, will be the favor to insert this.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Charleston Mercury, in changing its politics, appears to have changed its nature also. It has abandoned argument, and become a miserable slang-wangler, appealing to the low prejudices of the ignorant to effect its ends.

We copy a paragraph from a late number, as a specimen. The *Globe* would blush, if caught propagating such bald slang.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The question was put to us by a friend the other day, which of the two great parties now dividing the country entertains the most tolerant and just feeling towards foreign born denizens and adopted citizens. The answer is easy, and it ought to have the full effect upon the minds of all our adopted citizens, whether German, Irish, French or British, who have sought our shores to find a country under the motto—*'Ubi Libertas—ubi patria.'*

"Where I find Liberty, I find my country."

It is well known that the bone and sinew of the Whig Bank party, which is opposed to the Independent Treasury, are the Nationals of the Federalists, who passed the Alien Law under old John Adams. That law was resisted and put down by the Democratic party in '08, and it was the resistance to that and to the Sedition Law, both of them the spawn of aristocratic tyranny, that rallied the great Democratic party under Jefferson—a party which saved the Constitution at the last gasp, and which is now rallied to save it again from a corrupt league between political ambition and avaricious monopoly.

But we need not go back to old times. We have modern instances which ought to inflame the indignant blood in the heart of every adopted citizen who feels like a man.

The Bank party have charged upon the Administration repeatedly and incessantly, that they, the Administration, carried their elections in New York and other important cities, by the votes of "foreign hirelings." The Bank party have promised to alter the Naturalization Laws so as to deprive foreigners of the right of becoming citizens, and voting within the time now fixed by law. The Bank party have established an Association entitled "The Native American Society," the avowed purpose of which is to protect natives from being defeated by the votes of adopted citizens, and to deprive the latter of the elective franchise, and the rights they now enjoy as American citizens. We have ourselves received a large package of circulars of this Anti-Foreign Society, with a request to circulate them. They lie quietly in our lumber closet, to which we have consigned them.

The demagogism of this is not its worst feature. It asserts or insinuates that which is not true. The Whigs have never, that we heard of, proposed such an alteration of the Naturalization Laws as to deprive foreigners of the right of becoming citizens. They have desired to modify those laws so as to deprive the "Government" of the power of controlling the elections in all our large cities by means of the refuse of Europe just thrown upon our shores. Every respectable naturalized citizen, as well as every native patriot, should desire to see this modification, so essential to the purity of elections and the preservation of the Republic.

The allusion to the Native American Society, is a very unfortunate one to be made by the Mercury. If our recollection does not greatly mislead us, the Mercury's file leader, the Editor of the Washington Chronicle, was one of the most active agents in getting up that Society, and expended large quantities of ink and paper in lauding its design, and urging upon the country the absolute importance of its establishment.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.

New Jersey is right side up. All over—Six members of Congress, Legislature, every thing. Well done, the Jersey Blues. This State regiment of six members of Congress is ours. I cannot give you definite majorities, but the Whigs it is supposed, will carry the State by 1,000 majority. We have no doubt of it here, with Burlington in, from the Pennsylvania side, though we have nothing from Sussex and Hunterdon.

The U.S. Bank in New York to-day was drawing bills on London at 102½, which will save the exportation of specie in masses for the present.

The Royal William will sail on the 20th. The cause of her delay was taking too much freight, and not enough of coal.

Flour to-day has gone up to 9 dollars, on the strength of the news from Europe, at which price considerable sales have been effected. The market to-day stands firm at that price.

Stocks are drooping to-day. The stock market is often inexplicable. There is an unsatisfactory feeling prevailing as to the state of the currency, the probable influence of the elections, the course of the Government, the state of the exchanges with Europe, the quantity of Goods ordered, and the capacity to pay.

The wind blew a gale last night. It was fortunate the Royal William was in, as, with no coal—spars and every thing combustible being exhausted—she would have found dangerous work in contending with the gale. The Liverpool will be in anon. Only large steamships, I am sure, the very largest, will answer for ocean navigation.

The Whig young men hold a meeting to-night in Masonic Hall, preparatory to the coming election. Whatever be the result in Pennsylvania, we shall do our duty, and our whole duty, Pennsylvania may inspire, but it cannot dispirit us.

A CORRECT VIEW.

The Conservatives of New York have held a State Convention, and issued an address to the citizens of that Commonwealth. We copy the closing paragraph, as it places in a proper light the question now pending between the People and their rulers, and sets forth, in energetic language, the inevitable consequences of yielding a State to modern democracy.—*U. S. Gaz.*

"In conclusion, we beg leave to appeal to you by the common ties of a common country, common institutions, and a common welfare, to vindicate your rights, your powers, your intelligence and virtue as free citizens of New York. The destinies of the Republic are in your hands, and your individual votes are to determine the important question, whether you are to enjoy, & transmit to your posterity, the free government you have received from your ancestors. If you vote for the Sub-Treasury Government candidates, you elect to arm the President with the whole powers of the treasures of the nation, and to unite in that officer every attribute which may define a monarch, or create a tyrant. If you vote against and defeat them, you will rescue American liberty from the thraldom of tyranny, and raise a misgoverned and oppressed People to the summit of honor, freedom, and prosperity. On you rests the choice! May the generous shouts of regenerate freemen proclaim the triumph of the cause of human liberty in the result!"

WATCHMAN.

SALISBURY:
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1838.

Gen. Thompson is elected!—Such is our information from the Mountaineer, his deep toned, thorough paced political opponent. The precise majority is not stated, but is admitted by the Mountaineer to be "considerable." We cannot express our unalloyed satisfaction at this result. Mr. Thompson had fearful odds to contend with: The last Legislature of the State of South Carolina, opened its battery upon the recusants, Thompson, Legare and Preston, with strong condemnatory resolutions. Then came the weight of Mr. Calhoun's talents, and popularity. This gentleman, not content with the letters incumbent, which he has sent forth on the subject, actually took the stump at the most prominent places in the district, and made the most violent speeches against him. Mr. Walker, a very strong man was put up as the Sub-Treasury candidate, but it was soon perceived that he could not succeed. Gen. Wainwright was put in nomination with a thousand men committed to him in writing beforehand. But it all would not do. The gallant, the fearless, the faithful Waddy Thompson, has triumphed over all his opponents. Truth and sound principles have prevailed over humbug and subserviency. The result is most glor.ious!

In the Charleston district HOLMES (V. B.) is elected over LEGARE (Conservative) by a majority of 433 votes.

GEORGIA IS ERECT!—Eighty-three counties, out of 92, are heard from, and it is considered certain that the whole Whig Congressional ticket has prevailed. There will be nine Whigs from Georgia in the next Congress. There are now only two: *A gain of seven!!*

In the General Assembly there is a Whig majority in both branches.—Good again!

MARYLAND.—The Administration party have elected their candidate Grason, as Governor, by a majority of 241 votes. This result is attributed to the fact, that Steele, the Whig candidate had lately given his vote in opposition to amending the Constitution, so as to give the election of Governor to the people. That something of this kind operated in this election, we think manifest from the fact, that THE WHIGS HAVE A MAJORITY OF THREE, IN EACH BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE.

NEW JERSEY.—The whole Whig ticket has prevailed in this State, by a majority of about 1000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In this State by the last mail, we learn that in twenty odd counties, the Whigs have gained 3032 votes. They have in these counties gained two members of Congress clear. Affairs look very encouraging in the Key Stone State.

The Revenue Law of the last session of the Assembly, gives an increase in the public revenue of the State, by MORE THAN SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS. It is stated in the Register, that in a number of counties, the law did not arrive in time to be enforced. This Law has added already about one fourth of the original amount, to the revenue from this source, the average of the land tax, heretofore, being about \$25,000.

The amount for which the Cherokee lands sold at the late sale was \$370,000.

NUMBER SIX.—The celebrated Roanoke orator, Mr. Jesse Bynum, who has got this cognomen from the number of ineffectual shots, which he made in his *affair of honor* with Mr. Jenifer, lately made his appearance at the great eating match at Yaneeville, when and where we learn, he gave evidences of a foul stomach, by vomiting forth against the Whigs much filthy matter. We congratulate the party which has to receive such political lessons from such a man! Whether *Lobelia* be a constituent of Number Six we do not know, but henceforth we recommend the insertion of an L. for the middle name of this great one. It would be at least significant, of the character and style of his eloquence, which is not a little *emetic* in its properties.

Since writing the above, we have met with an extended account of the doings at this complimentary dinner. It states that Mr. Brown & Mr. Bynum were the only "orators"! We must digress: we once heard of an Irishman who filed a bill in Equity against another Irishman, in which, as usual, the complainant was styled, "your orator," this was repeated a good many times.—At each repetition, the defendant looked more and more contemptuous; at length he became too indignant to contain himself. "He an Arator," exclaimed he, "why may it please your Honor, he can't speak three sentences of English to save him." We confess we cannot help feeling something like the honest Hibernian at hearing such men as Bedford Brown & Jesse Lobelia Bynum called orators.—But to proceed: while the first Orator was going on the second Orator arrived and—but the Spectator's account is so funny as to this part of the show, that we must extract it verbatim.

"Mr. Bynum rose and received from the President a polite introduction to the meeting. The marks of gladness now brightened up in every countenance, and great unanimity of sentiment was obvious in all while they listened with profound silence to the orator, who delivered an unanswerable speech of two hours' length, and closed in a shower of rain about half after 5 o'clock, by offering the following appropriate sentiment which was drunk with great glee and good feeling:

The Republicans of Caswell County.—Ever illustrious in the career of republicanism: they have struck the first blow in defence of the productive interests of the State, will not the republican brethren of the other counties follow up glorious an example in quick succession?"

"Unanswerable!" no doubt it was and incomprehensible too. A two hours' speech from such a source. Well, we will warrant that that shower of rain was acceptable to the company then and there assembled.

"Sing Ditton and Whiston
And Whiston and Ditton."

But we are not a little staggered at a letter read on the occasion from Judge Strange—we do not know how to understand it. There are some portions of it that seem to bow to the majesty of the people, while there are some others that would seem to intimate that Judge Strange only feels himself bound "to yield obedience to the dictates of truth" as he is able "to collect them from the sources which heaven has furnished" him. The words marked as quotations are from Judge Strange's letter. Whether he means to repudiate his republican doctrine of obedience to instructions and look only to these heavenly "sources" we do not undertake to say. We will give another quotation in his very words.

"If I have not done so with ability, I can with confidence appeal to Heaven and my own conscience, that I have done so at least in most unfeigned sincerity. Whether the opinions so expressed by me on the great question more immediately agitated the country meet the concurrence of a majority of the citizens of the State which I have the honor in part to represent, is, I confess, reduced in my mind to a matter of much doubt. I do not feel the confidence that I felt a few weeks since, that a majority is with me. Yet I feel very far from being convinced that a majority is against me. This last, I am well aware, would appear to some a startling declaration."

What he means by saying that a majority is neither with him or against him, we also despair of unriddling. But we mean to submit in our next the whole of this epistle—it has some metaphysical and moral conclusions that demand much consideration.

The Corn crops in Stokes, Surry, Davie and Rowan, we learn, are better than was supposed, before they were gathered. The current price we learn, for new Corn is 50 cents per bushel. FLOUR \$3, OATS 30 cts, BACON 15, BUTTER 12½ cts, LARD 12½, BEEF 4 & 5 cts, MUTTON 5 cts., CHICKENS \$1 a dozen. Most of these articles are afforded in great abundance at these prices, so there is no great danger of our people's starving the next year at the least. One thing to help out our corn crops in many places, is the large quantity of oak mast, which we understand is of the best kind.

DOG SUIT.—A very interesting case was tried before his Honor Judge Pearson, at Stokes, the subject of which was the felonious killing of a dog with poison. The case was made out by the Plaintiff pretty clearly, and on the part of the Defendant it was scarcely denied, but that he did produce the death of poor Sounder, but they alleged some piccadilloes in the habits of the deceased, which they thought took away the cause of action. For instance, it was proved by Mr. Lockanour, that he caught him upon two sheep in one day. It was proved by Squire Aids, that he was standing in his yard one day, when two dogs, Sounder and a black dog with a short tail, passed by him in company, and proceeding very deliberately to a hen's nest in the back

yard, each took up an egg in his mouth, and came dashing back: as they passed the style he says, he gave the black dog with a short tail, a blow with his fist in the side, but he proceeded on in his bright career. The squire also proved that as he was walking the street of Waughtown, this same dog came poking up behind him, and snapped at his heels. To this it was replied, as the squire had lately put on a red wig with black whiskers, the dog, tho' a close neighbor, did not know him. After a very interesting argument in behalf of the Plaintiff, the cause was submitted by the defendant, and the Jury gave damages one dollar.

The defendant has appealed to the Supreme Court. He insists that a *sheep killing dog* is of no value, and therefore, no damages can be given for its destruction.

There is an undercurrent in this affair, that caused it to produce quite a sensation. It is said that there was a duels fair at the Plaintiff's house, to whom the defendant was deeply attached: that his passion was reciprocated, but that the family, and particularly the Plaintiff, was opposed to a marriage. They nevertheless had stolen interviews, and but for the vigilance of this dog and that of an old lady, who watched over her charge, as faithfully as Dracon guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides, it is believed they would have made a runaway affair of it. It was with this view that old Sounder was removed. But alas, and slack, it would not all do, she is now the wife of another!!

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

OUR NEXT LEGISLATURE—INSTRUCTIONS.

No little speculation exists among all parties, at home and abroad, as to the course this body will pursue. Every one admits that it is Whig. Its opposition to Van Buren is beyond question. The Van Buren party indulge the hope that the Whigs differ among themselves, and cannot unite upon any measure which shall diminish their power. They suppose that many Whigs are opposed to a National Bank, and many to the doctrine that the Legislature has the power to instruct Senators in Congress, and although they know that the people, and the Legislature are opposed to the course of our Senators, they yet hope and expect they may not be instructed. Some of the Whigs, too, are at a loss what to do. They were opposed to the infamous resolutions instructing Mangum to vote to expunge the journal of the Senate, which the Constitution ordered to be "kept," and decided that the Legislature had the right to pass such resolutions. How, then, say they, can we instruct Senators, Brown and Strange?

I have always belonged to the Whig party. I believe the doctrines of that party necessary to the salvation of our country. They have already arrested us in our downward career, and given to the country more prosperity than could have been anticipated without the complete triumph of our principles. I consider one of those principles to be, that the Legislature of *MS. L.* has no right to instruct Senators in Congress.—Senators in Congress represent the sovereignty of a State. The people are the sovereignty of a State and not the Legislature. The people then, have the right to instruct Senators and not the Legislature. The people can do this in more ways than one. They can communicate with them directly or indirectly, or entrust the Legislature with that duty. When that duty is entrusted to the Legislature, it cannot—it dare not refuse to perform it.

Now I ask every candid and honest man, whether the people have not spoken in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, and condemned the course of our Senators? And that too, under circumstances which shall compel them to obey, resign, or forfeit their honor? And whether they have not charged the Legislature with the duty of communicating this fact to our Senators, in case they refuse to resign or obey?

Every one knows the circumstances under which Judge Strange was elected. Judge Mangum resigned because the people decided against him, and Judge Strange went in to fill the vacancy. The Van Buren party not only advocated the doctrine that the people have a right to instruct, but that the Legislature has the right also. Senator Strange at the last session proclaimed upon the floor of Congress his willingness to go before the people with the Sub-Treasury, and stand or fall with it: he said his constituents should have no cause to complain of him. As soon as they communicated to him an intimation that he was not acting in accordance with their wishes, he would give them an opportunity of having their opinions truly represented. These facts were well known before the election in August last. They were accessible to all. In order that the trial might be fairly made, the test fully applied, the Senators own friends—perhaps the Senators themselves (for it is a fact beyond dispute, that Gov. Branch was first "put in motion" at Washington City) brought out a candidate for Governor. The people were called upon to support him, because he was for the Sub-Treasury, and against the Bank. Upon this question the issue was made, and submitted to the people. The Sub-Treasury party used every effort—strained every nerve—addressed every passion and prejudice to advance the interests of their candidate, and what was the result? A clear majority of SEVENTEEN THOUSAND VOTES against the Sub-Treasury candidate! Is this not instructions? Is this voice too feeble to be understood? Does not this convey to our Senators an intimation of the wishes of the people? Are they then, not bound to resign or obey? Will their skirts be clean—their honor without taint, if they change not their course?

Suppose, however, they do not resign or change their course, the only question remains what should the Legislature do?

It must be remembered that the members of the Legislature are also the representatives of the people—charged with their interests and with the more immediate execution of their will. They are chosen by the people from among themselves, and know their will, are bound to perform it, and to see that others over whom they can have control perform it also. They know the wish of the people is, that our Senators should oppose the sub-Treasury and advocate the establishment of a National Bank—they know our Senators have acted directly the reverse, and that they will not do the will of the people until instructed to do so by the Legislature. Does their duty as faithful representatives, not require them to instruct them? Can they disregard the wishes of the majority of 17,000 freemen, who have expressed their wishes in the ballot box? Is the Legislature, by

that vote, an intimation of our wishes? that it is. But the period here the Whig warmly contested, on political grounds, in the campaign, Van Buren head of the party to secure a united vote in achieving a desired result. The Whig would be charged with making the Whig by counties they construct our Senators elect are under a plea of resolutions to that effect, after the election, Buren party, for the issue, and under the and the credit of the Whig party, which no man can self. The Whig from their principles of their country, and people, and the Whig would certainly not such a result. The people elect a true and confided. The people have the Sub-Treasury, twice in the year, 17,000 majority for, and have elected of the Legislature. What more could we use to do their duty, to carry out the plainly communicated much confidence in them—I believe in the firmness of the Whig such result.

Now is the time country has suffered have contributed present deplorable make it worse. Their conduct and change, and have seen that they do not, duty, all we again stand forth the liberty of our nation.

Oct. 18, 1838.

ERRORS.

No. 1.—The Maryland Election a Van Buren Legate (the Editor) the editor to Congress, in the Federal Union.

Correction.—The choice of a Whig majority in each ballot. The result certain.

No. 2.—The returns from the Democracy were.

Correction.—The returns from the Democracy were.

No. 3.—The Election for cheerful promises racy.

Correction.—The returns from the Democracy were.

No. 4.—The change in later democracy.

Correction.—The returns from the Democracy were.

From the MARYLAND.

We have at Maryland election votes stand as follows: For William For John N.

This majority overcome, this side, had it not spirit displayed is said several excluded from the Montgomery actions, and by however, no victory, in which the occasion, debatable ground co Foco, and the Vanities turn "next year."

And even of the "victory" for, although of Governor, they the Legislature, the choice of only circumstances, practical legislature is the

Senate, H. of Delegates

There are three of the same one of the class wit:

Whig. Constable McDaniel Gale So that six elected Co-constable