PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

# RALEIGH, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1850.

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

NO 44.

# PROSPECTUS FOR ENLARGING AND IMPROVING The Raleigh Times,

VOL. III.

AND FOR PUBLISHING SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. IT is proposed to enlarge and coprove the RALKIOI Trans, and publish the Paper Somi-Weekly and Weekly after the 1st of November next, if a suffici-ent number of subscribers can be obtained.

will devote his energies and abilities to this work, with fearless independence and zealous industry.

While the RELETIN TIMEs will be principal y a Political Paper, yet the carrient News of the day, domestic and commercial, and literary and mescellane-ous articles of interest, shall receive a tair share of attantion, with the usual variety for general readers. As the Legislature of the State meets arxt winter.

as may be uscessary for the information of our disant readers.

It is oppossible, within the reasonable limits of a It is outpassible, which the resultate manage of Prospectus, to embrace all the objects and designs of a Newspaper. The general information of the pub-lic, uson political, legislitive, commercial and do-mentic matters, together with the latest news, may be found in the columns of Tus Tiaza.

The size of the paper will be that of the Raleigh Stindard, which Tas Times is intended principally to oppose A new Press and type, with all other n cesary materials will be used for the printing.

The We kly paper, it will be seen by reference to mir terms, will therefore be the cheapest paper in the State. We design it shall be the best. Let the Whigs of North Carolina support this paper, and ex-fend its circulation far and wide, as the strongest and

most fearless advocate of their couse. To sum up all, fur Times will be a strong and gealous supporter of the Wing Party ; and the arrive, fearless chenys of Locofocolam and Disanion. We calmut our claims to the intelligent and pa-

triatic Whigs of the State for that patronage and support which is necessary for our success.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. The Sami-Weekly Rangion Times will be publish-

ed on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Four Dollars por BALBERRY. TERMS OF THE WEEKLY.

The WEINERY TIMES will be published on Friday, and will be sent to subscribers for Two Dollars per noman. Six copies will be sent one year for Tes Dollars. Payable in advance.

IT The Postmasters of the State are requested to act us our Agents ; stid all se acting and forwarding subscribers, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper. CH. C. RABOTEAU. Address

Editor and Proprietor, Ruleigh, N.C. RALEIGH, Sept. 7, 1850.

## THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

A writer in the Greensboro' Patriot, under date of Sept 16, over the signature of "GEORGE," discusses this question, and the subject connected with it, in such a manner as to attract public attention-and we therefore present the following extract to our readers for their consideration -Some of the views he presents are sound ; and we agree with him, that, if the constitution is to be thkered on, we have no tilea of trusting a Demoeratic Legislature with it :

There is one point to my mind that is clear and anquestionable, and that is-if David Reid's plan. of free suffrage is carried out as contemplated by hun, it will do nothing to allay excitement and heal the broaches above referred to between the East and West, but will do much to increase the former and extend the latter still more fearfully. And I situte not a montent to give it as my decided o-

marks and usnages as regards all future alternmeany through the necessary amondments ourselves, we will not consent to go to the expense of a Convention to make the slight alter-tions that we would be solve to make the slight alterations that we think as a quired at pro-cent ; and if we do, we the following "Song of Labor," from the facile per-tre determined as a party massingh as the main of Mr. Epes Surgent, the editor of the Boston Democratic strength in this State lies in the Eost. Transcript, was appre

The object of the Editor will be mainly to suntain and do food Winn Parserrass-to oppose the leading Demoscratic Pressessment to endeavor to rally and resumine the Winn Parserrass to observe the leading resumine the Winn Parserrass. He observe the leading will devote his energies and abilities to the the leading will devote his energies and abilities to the the leading will devote his energies and abilities to the the leading will devote his energies and abilities to the the leading will devote his energies and abilities to the the leading exclusion the momentum in this  $S^{*}$  to be pointing free-enfinge. The Construction in the equation, is far toos cred on instrumint to be say led over without reactions and antitation to the people at the hallot hox. They become borrified at such an idea as thus. Y till is not held to a high in their earles tim tion for the m-to-make political rapids) coal of it as partizons ! What is this but the most arrant demigroundism ? They are great friends to the dear pen b ; yet they manage it so as to be their As his Legislature of the State mean act white, in a state of the them at all times what alters, and dictate to them at all times what alters ings of that hely. We shall report such Debatrs as are of gree est interest, as well as express our free views upon every important subject before it, as far people, they declars on the stamp that they, without any distinction whatever, ought to have the right to yote for sensior or any other office known to the State ; and, lo ! when we call upon them to frame a bill so as to, give the people power to make such alterations as they may desire,-they are opposed to any such scheme ! Why ? Sumply because they are afraid to trust the people with the power,-their professions to the contrary tur-withstanding. May heaven ever frown on such gross deceit and hyperrisy us an thus, and withe it like the accursed fig tree to its very roots, for it is as mischievous to the community as it is disgace-

ful to the party producing if ! The truth is Mr. Reid as a western man has rendered binself contemptible by the course be has parened upon this free suffrage question. If 16 he had been a true and genuine son of Carolina, instead of a demagogue, as I fear he is, instead of raising such a contemptible issue as he would have come on buildly and independently for calling an unrestricted Convention. The West then would have had some chance to have had justice done her in re-adjusting the basis of represention in this State. But I fear it was no part of the policy of Mr. Reid to secure the ends of justice to the oppressed people of the West Darty affiniti + bind him too strongly to the eastern Demcerney to hope for any such magnanimity from in asthis.

The East has every pressible advantage of the West as regards the manner in which the basis of epresentation in this State is procured. Negro operty, of which the usain wealth of the East usists, though perishable in its nature and movable at pleasure, is represented at more than its full value in both branches of the Legislature .--The School Fund is divided according to the federal hasis in direct violation of a solemn contract made and entered i to by the people at the ballot box. The smallest counties in the East have as many courts allowed to them as the largest ones in the West. Still, notwithstanding all this and much more that might be named, the Democrey are in favor of amending the Constitution so as to perpetuate themselves in power, but not so us to give fair and equal suffrage to all and even-handed justice to cach and every section of the State without partiality or hypocrisy."

MEETING IN BEAUFORT COUNTY. We give below the proceedings of the meeting held in Washington on Wednesday Sept. 18, to

express the gratification of the prople of Braufort county at the passage of the compromise bills. It ciples, heing county court week, the meeting was a large Maj one, and but one feeling-that of joy and gladness appeared to pervade it. The resolutions passed without a dissenting voice. And while these pro-ceedings were going on in the Court House the

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC Association, held their Triennial celebration at the Hall of the Lowell Institute, Boston, on the 1941 not , when John S. S. inner Esq , the eminent Ag

> The comp has had its day of song ; The sword, the bayonet, the plaine Have crowded out of thyme too img The phough the anvil and the hom ! O, not upon our tented fields. Are Freedom's heroes bred alone ; e training of the work-shop yields More heroes true than War has known !

Who drives the holt, who shapes the steel, May, with a heart as valliant, smite, As he, he who sees a forman reel In blood before his blow of might ! The skill that conquers space and time, That graces life, that lightens toil, May spring from courage more sublime Than that which makes a realm its spoil.

Let Labor, then, look up and see, His craft no pith of honor lacks ; The soldier's rifle yet shall be Less honored than the woodman's axe ! Let Archis own appointment prize, Nor deem that gold or outward height Can compensate the worth that hes In tastes that breed their own delight.

And may the time draw nearer still When men this sacred truth shall beed, That from the thought and from the will Mustall that raises near proceed ? Though Pride should hold our calling low, For us shall Duty make it good ; And we from truth to truth shall go Till life and death are understood.

### THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Already has it been forestudowed by the Locofoto papers of the State, that the next Legislature is commence a game of proscription and sweep on very Whig now moffice at the Capital. The Lin an Republican desires that the venerable William Hill, who, for years has filled the office of Secretary of State with the most exemplary fidelity, shall be the first man cast overboard. It admine that he has been an able and faithful officer but he must turned out and why? Because forsouth, h a Whig! The editor of the Raleigh Standard who is as well broken in the traces of his party as any man in the State, would not dare to accuse Mr. Hill of any interference with County, State. or National elections, further than the casting of his vote, nor would be dare accuse Mr. Hill of any neglect of duty as an officer. We happen to know something about Mr. Holl's manner of doing business; and we know that there is not an office any where, kept in more perfect order. Mr. Hill is never absent from his office unless in case of sickness and his neat, systematic, and prompt manner of doing business is a matter of general remark among those who visit his office. What then can be the ground upon which Mr. Hill is to be turned out? Simply we suppose, because he is a Whig-Denocratic Legislatures have elected him over and again and now because there is a Locofoco Governor as well as Legislature, he is to walk the phalt

Major W. F. Collins is also threatened. He too has been elected by Locefoco Legislatures; and his fault is also we presume, his Whig prin-

Major Charles L. Hinton is another whose overstrow is recommended and is to be anticipated .--Major Hinton was turned out in 1842 to make way for one Col. John H. Wheeler (whose love for Multicaulis trees is a matter of public notoriety.) streets were brilliantly lighted with bonfires. Can-but in 1814 was again called to the office which non-had been fired thronghout the afternoon, and be has filled ever since. We have never heard of his interfering in the least, with elections, yet the is regarded as a firm, patriotic national Whig, and a devoted friend to the interest of his State. For the same reason that Mr. Hill and Maj, Collins are to be thrown over board Maj Hinton is to follow, at makes as believe, before the thing is acrually done, that Col Wheeler is to be Maj Hinton's suc cessor, and you will accomplish what we believe to be an impossibility, for his party were heartily tired f him when he was in the office before. Well, after removing all these faithful and effient officers and filling their places with men for as fit for the offices, what else will they do?-They cannot re-district the State--they may talk bout it as much as they please, but they will not They cannot elect a Senator. mor can they astruct either of our sensions out of his sent -They cannot repeal the Charter of the great Cen-tral Rail Road, for as Mr. Reid hime-If says .- tit is the irrepealable law of the land. They can talk and speechify as much as they like, but what else they will do we are anxions to see, and presunding that time alone will show, we shall await the course of events .- Weldon Herald,

THE PUBLIC LANDS. It is about time for the old States of the Union, while the Public Lands are going, to put in a claim for their share. Many acres have been granted way by the present Cougress in aid of Internal Improvements ; and we know of no good reason, other than the neglect to apply, why North Carolina should not have some share. The following par-graph from the Republic contains some informaupon this subject :

"The Senate, on the 20th September, passed a bill appropriating public lands to the construc-tion of a railr ad f on Pensaco's to Mont; onery, in Alabama. How magical is the influence of a name. These States, which thus receive aid from the Federal Government for the construction of these improvements are classed in the category of new States; they are so fortunate as to contain within their hinds public lands; they ask that a portion of these lands he applied to render th re-mainder more valuable. Now, these lands were purcheed with the money of the old States, or won by their valor, and yet there seems no device by which any portion of them can be applied to the construction of their improvements, or to the education of their people. We observe, however, that a new principle has been developed, by which the public lands can be applied to the construction of railroads within states in which there is no public land belonging to the Federal Government. The "Chicago and Mohile Railroad" will be constructed through the State of Tennessee-a State in which there is no public land. The section of the railroad passing through Tennessee will be made with the proceeds of the public lands lying in Illinois and We perceive, moreover the nill the granting lands to the Florida railroad has been so amended us to grant lands to a branch of the Florida rollroad running through Georgia. Now, Geor-gia holds no part of the national domain, yet a portion of the proceeds of the public hand in Florida will be applied to the contraction of a railroad in Georgia. We submit that the extension of the principle of applying public lands to the construction of improvements, so as to include States which

contain no public lands whatso-ver, readers it a matter of palaable absurdity in the statesman of the old States to participate in a general application of the public land. It is an act of palpable injustice to exclude any of the States from its ben-We are gratified that this bill has passed the efits. Senate, because it will do something for the cause of internal improvements, and will afford at least incidental protection to Southern interests."

FACTION, AGITATION AND NOUTH CAROLINA.-Foolish, off usive and treasonable as much of the matter and manner of late political agitation has cen, there is little to regret about it in the end, for it will hardly constitute a safe precedent for anoth-or display of the sort. The chief thing to be feared was that it might be as the entering wedge to a note general and during combination of recusant spiritungainst the integrity of the Union, and thus lead to civil strife; but the sequel is such as to dispet all approbension in the minds of the most susceptible, and to establish universal confidence in the unity of the American people. Whether the Nashville Convention, or any other shall as-semble or not, or whether Cagmowin shall ever hubde again over the combustible elements of fanaticism, are matters of so little moment that mobody seems to think them worth an inquiry. The popu ar will has developed itself with such signal emphasis and imposing unanimity, from all quarters the Union, that none but the most willul demagogue can deceive numself as to the result of any inister design. While on the other hand, in the very plague spots marked by the disunion fever, we have the evidences of a healthiness of tone,

prevailing to an extent sufficient in itself to correct n time, the malaria of the season With these facts clearly detailed to the observation of every unprejudicial man, we have, nevertheless, pitiable exhibitions of human folly sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER. BY T. S. ARTPUR.

TERMS : \$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, OR

\$3 00 IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED SIX MOATHS.

Henry Greenn was a reformed man. He had is a most aband med drunk and, in the years of his sad decadence, had shamefully wronged and abused his family. But, in a Incid moment, he perceived, with startling distinctnessethe precipice. upon the very brink of which he was standing, and started back there from.

For his suffering with and children, the waste places became green again, and the desort flos-somed as the rise. After a long, long night of weeping, the sun came forth, and his soulle brought light and gladness to their sports. The husband and father was a man once more with the heart of a man. He turned no longer away from them in debosing self-indulgence, but toward them in thoughtful aff ction.

How quickly is perceived a change for the bet or in everything appertaining to the inebriate'-onely, when the head of it abandons his sin and olly, and returns to his affection and duty. All this change was apparent in the family of Henry Greene. They had suffered even to the deprivation of every comfort ; but of these one and another were now restored, until , very part of their humble dwelling seemed to smile again. How happy they were

And yet, the wife of the reformed man often felt a sense of insecurity. She understand too well that, far her husband, temptation larked at every point. How often did she await his return bome. as evening approached, with trembling anxiety and mark, while yet afar off, his steps, to me it tary were firmly taken.

It was early in the fall of the year when Henry Greene took the pledge. Through the winter he had worked industriously; and, as he could earn good wages, his income had given them, as jus mentioned, very many comforts. He had not been much tempted of his old appetite during the cold weather, nor did he feel us active return at the opening spring. But, with the fervent heat of summer, the slumbering desire a woke.

Active bodily labor produced free perspiration. Frequent thirst was the consequence ; and, when-ever this was felt, the thoughts of the reformed man dwelt upon the pleasure a cool glass of some mixed liquor would give. Wi han effort, and often with fear at his heart, would be turust aside the alluring images drawn by his truant imagination. And yet, they would ever and anon return : and there were times when he was tempted almost

beyond his strength. Green was a carpenter. Early in the spring, a geatleman offered him a good contract for putting up two or three frame buil fings, which he gladly accepted ; and, as the lot upon which his house

stood was large, he erected a shart increas. More cherrilly and impedativy than ever did the reformed man now work. He saw a clearer light ahead. He would, etc long, recover all he had lost, and even get beyond the point of pro-perity from which he had fallen.

Time wore on. Spring passed and the summer pened. July came in with intensely hot weather. Already had Henry Green felt the craving- of his aw k-ming appetite, and it required strong efforts at self-denial to r-frain from indulgence.

About eleven o'clock one day-it was a hotter day than usual - Green's thoughts were dwelling as was now too often the case, upon the " refresh ing glass" once so keenly enjoyed. A little way from his shop, it ough not in view, was a tavern. the bar-room of which memory was picturing to the eyes of his mind with tempting distinctness He had often been there in times past-often drank there until thought and feeling were lost. He may. in imagination, the rows of alluring decanters, with their many colored liquors ; he heard the cold ice as it nutled in the glasses ; he almost felt the cooling beverage upon his lips. So absorved did he at length become, that he paused in his work, and leaned over his bench, his eyes hall closed. like one in a dreamy reverie.

where a convenient stand was, erected, and seata prepared for the occasion. This powerful and eloquent man, whose name is at the head of this article, addressed a crowd of -train fifteen hundred to two thousand ladies and gentlemen, for two bours overpowering the andience with his oratory, and astonishing all present, with his gra, bit and brilling pictures. We regret out inchility to spreag his curve. thrilling pictures. We regret out inchility to opread his rutire Address before our readers,--for it abounded in so many passages of real eloquence, beauty, and force, that it would constrain right thinking men, everywhere either to join the None, or cease all opposition to them. He urged the claims of the Temperence reform, with words of truth, accompanied with the fire of hving oracles, illustrating his hold and fearlesss posi-

PHILD S S WIDTE'S ALDO

tion of Cadets, and preceded by a band of un

Friday last, was a proved goals dow waiston Some of Temperance in Knowville, so d Knew cons-ty. They formed in procession, followed by a sec-

marched to the beautiful grove on Methodist Hill,

tions, by facts and figures which carried conviction to every heart-and applying the combined force of both the precepts and doctrines of the Temperance reform, to practical life and godliness. The sublime truths uttered by him-while they were weighty and eloguent, were not hidden under the lastre of tropes and existential tangy, or the polish of rounded periods. He fought with the drawn sword of JUSTICE and TRUTH. He urged the simultaneous and assparable reformation of the heart and its vicios southreakings in the external conduct. No importal heaver could mi-understand hissentiments, or doubt of the drack rd's soul, as well as the preservation of his health and

body The space eloquently and feelingly of the majorest and political corruptions of the country, and traved much of both, to the independent view of ardest spirits. He drew a most foun hance, but true parture of the present Congress of the United States-asserted that, while members of both houses of Congress were making ome or two apers, the monomaniae thomes of their speeches, for the sake of their eight dollars per day, mony of their were folling in filth, drinking the neederand disgracing the Districts and States day were unfortunately representing t. The public corre-tion of morids, in Congress, and instantal sins, re-ceived at his bunds to irjust share of rehike, in midst of the gener I cat fegue or inequaties, the orgin and spread of which he traced to the use of ardent spirits,

Mr. White stated in reference to the Churches, that nincteen twendicths of the Methodist. Clergy united with the Sons in the Temperature Reform, wherever he went, in Canada or these United States. The Missionary Baptists, also came to the rescue-the New School Presbyterians gave the cause their aid. But it pained hun to state, that the Episcopal Church, of which he wise treatise, and delivered set discourses against the Sons of promoting the cause of infidelity. That Church, he was serv to say, had woo for itself, the unenviable sobriquet of he Rum Church ! How could it be otherwise, when this mystery of iniqui-ty worked among the Clergy ? There were a lew exceptions-there was that man of eminent learn-ing, the Right Beverend Bishop Hawks, of St. ouis-he was a Son, and was exerting a health. ful influence among the Rectors of his Diocess .----What was the excuse of the Bishops and Rectors of his Church, for standing at a distance in this work? The Church was a Temperance Society ; and for her to go into the Temperance Reform, wastoad newledge beritarbility she was design 1 d for, thus is voring the cause of infideliny. His Courte courteously styled herself the Churchyes, she arrogated to herself that she was the Church, to the exclusion of all others Would his Methodist friends agree to that ? Would his Bapthat and Presbyterian friends agree to uch sximsby any one de nomination? They would not-they ought not. little of work among his bretteren. There was abundant cause for all the servants of find to join agether in this good work against the Davil, with united hearts, and counsels and endeavor to in he a stand for religion. for ham mily, for partial so and to repress, as much as in them by, the use of intoxicating liquors, sold and drank,

on, should Reid's plan be carried into effect as described by himself and friends, that the warfare heretofore waged between the different sections of this State will become still more fierce, acrimonions and turbulent in its character than it has ever heretofore been. I arrive at this conclusion from the fact that

there are now more freeholders in the West than there are in the East in proportion to the white, population in each respectively. Ergo, the amendent proposed to the Constitution by the Demograev is not likely, in my jud, ment, to receive any great favor in the East; and should it be carried out in gred faith, is not likely to satisfy the West in its operations. The West will not, or ought not, in my candil opinion, to consent to the cheap-newing of the right of suffrage merely, without giving to the man who votes some weight and influ ence at the hallot box.

That the free white population of the State ought to be fully represented in one branch or the other of our Legislature, without reference to any prop-erty qualification whatever, admits not of an argu-And that there should be such an alteration made in our fundamental law as would seenre this inestimable right to the people-yes, if you please, the poor people, the bone and sinew of th country-will not be denied by any honest and fair minded advocate of iree suffrage in either section of the State ;- capecially when he comes to exam ine the qualifications required for voters in the other States composing this great and glorious U-Bin.n.

It is an essential article in the creed of the Proguessize Democracy of this State, that every man should have the right to vote for Senator-let it he known hereafter that the Whigs an a party go for calling an unrestricted Convention, and leav-ing this amendment of the Constitution of the Store, with all others that may suggest themselves to them, to the mature consideration of the delegates they may think proper to choose, when they shall have a semilied together in Convention in the sity of Radrigh. We receat, if the Constitution is so sadily defective as our Democratic friends would fore no to believe it is, then there can be no quee tion but what the evils complained of should be

remedied, and that speedily. But by whom, is a question of some import-

ance? Judging from the course the Democracy pursued in the last Assembly, they thought that it was the approximate duty of the members of the Legislature. donst the dominant party in this body, to pt past and carry out such anendments an they mightblick necessary and proper for the web-being an

It will not do to let the people-who they are the knowledge to be their rightful and lawful sovereignation and inited power greated to them, when the Constitution is to be altered ? No, to. of the will never do ! Such a license as this cannot be granted to the people : It is agarrian to its charaction and to the property of to agririan to us char-action and to observe, and is no period fire Decourants is exceed f. The people capits to be we a sight to note for everything but altering the Constitution ; that is too secred an instrument to be trusted in their hands and keeping ! It has never been done in this State, and we think should not be. We are in favor, as a party of adhering to the old land

was illuminated. ight the court house The people of Beaufort lore the Union, and this out-burst of joy was caused because the daugers that had so long threatened to destroy the Union and the Constitution were past. A meeting of the citizens of Beaufurt County

was held at the Court House in the town of Wash-ington on Wedne-ony evening, the 18th Sept. when on anotion of R. L. Myers, Joseph Potts, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Thomas Tuten and Seth K. Cordon were apprinted Secretarics. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Hon, R. S. Donnell, on whose motion the Chairman appointed R. S. Donnell, James E. Hoyt, W. H. Tripp, Wm. H. Marsh and E. J. Warren, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the mesting. On their retirement Josse R. Stubbewas called open, and their ng the absence of the committee entertained the dience in a very appropriate speech.

The committee returned and reported the fulwing resolutions which were unanimously s-

dopted, viz : Whereas, The several measures proposed by ongress for the sottlement of the great controversiss which threatened such serious consequences to the Union of the States, have passed that body. and the country after a long couffit t of sectional opinions and animosities, is at length restored to rmony and peace ; therefore

Resolved, That we hall the passage of the Senate hils by decided majorities of the conservative and national men of all parties in Congress, as a

subject for congratulation and rejoicing, Resolved, That seeking only what we conceive be our rights as Southern men, we look upon these measures as unjust to no section, but as eminently wise, patrio ic, constitutional and conserva-

Resolved, That the thanks of the whole count try are due to the distinguished and patriotic statesien who, regardless of party or sectional ties, have latured against the combined efforts of faction and fanaticism, and triumphantly achieved the adjustnent of our differences.

Resolved. That as a portion of the citizens of North Carolina we are glad to tale this occasion o express our appreciation of their distinguished

ervices and their exalted patrinism. Resolved, forther, that we are pleased to num-ber among the eminent patriots of the South who have contributed their aid to the passage of these person and the preservation of a conservative entative in Congress, the Hon. EDWARD STANLY The meeting was addressed by the Hon. R. S. Donnell, E. J. Warron F. B. Satterthwaite, James Joyner, and George Houston, in eloquent

and a propriate speeches. On motion of J use R. Stabbs, it was voted that the proceedings of this meeting be aigned by the Charronn and Se relation, and he published in South State Whig ; and that all the papers of the

State be requested to copy. On motion of R. L. Hyers the manks of the meeting were presented to the Chairman and Sec-returnes for the able and efficient manner in which they have discharged their duties ; and on motion of W. H. Tripp the ameting adjoarturd. JOSEPH FOTTS, Chairman.

#### HON. G. E. BADGER.

This distinguished Senator, who is second to no ourse, during the exciting scenes of the present easion: waven for his brow a chaplet as bright as

stars that gild the firmament above. Mr. Bidger's great speech on the compromis till, was not excelled by any Senator during the wission, it was such a speech as so great a man ought to have delivered, and such a speech too, as whe but a great man could have delivered.-While Mr. Bidger has stood up manfully and boldfor the rights of the South, he has also stood tor the glorious Union, and has battled in his hight for its preservation. His colleague has voted and acted with him like a patriot, and he too serves credit for his vites, but Mr. Badger has spoken as well as voted, and his speeches elici-ted praise even from Democrats. He has covered himself with glory from head to foot; and it will be long .long era the people of North Carolina forget his patriotic course, and long ere they cease to es-teem him for his manful defence of the South and her institutions and particularly of the laws of North Carolina, and for his indefatigable labours for the Union-"Our country one whole country." We trust the State may be so fortunate as to secure hisservices as Senator for years yet to come .-He has proved himself equal to every station has been called on to fill, and sdorned them them all. He has but few equals in the nation and has only to be known to be admired .-- Ib.

#### HON T. L. CLINGMAN.

At the beginning of the present session of Con ress we had some hopes of this gentleman, bu like the "last man of summar" they are lading away, and we shall not be surprized at his alighting among the Locoloco's at any time. He has gone ugainst all the great peace metaures, that have paged Congross, and has miformly voted with Messra. Daniel, Ashe and Venable on them all. We trust that these things will be remem-bared by his constituents at the next election. [7].

Here and there a newspaper, representing fecting to represent-the sentiments of that handful of readers, by whom its sickly existence is maintained, continues to indulge a discontented spirit by semi-oracular hints, insinuations and portents dire, of events and deeds in embryo, which shall in due ason fill the earth with amazement, and make the Union shake like an ugue. Pitiable, we may, are such things as these, for they betray a singular in pluese of judgment, and a law condition of philo phical experience. It is clear enough to all but th se afferting a sort of personal indignity in this

matter, that the issue presented is on one side, with all the ingenuity, si d special pleadings that can be thrown around it, an abstraction. On the side of the Union there is a tangible and magnificent real-Now it is not to be supposed that amongst a ple ospable of discerning this distinction, canable of appreciating it, and in the absolute possession and enjoyment of this reality, there can be de-veloped and maintained an insame contest against it, for the mere sike of determining an abstract issue, the effect of which it is commonly admitted would be the same, however it might be eventually

decided. The task is an utterly hopeless one, and cannot fail to beiray those who commit themselves in its presecution to inevitable shame. We fear that in South Carolina there is a rank-

ng and bitter remembrance of that humiliating she suffered, as the penalty of her insubordination and r the administration of General Jackson. oped, and such was the general hope, that she would in time return more zealonsly than ever to er allegiance to the common federative union ; States have been disappointed. Instead nit the if manifesting the slightest sense of arong, there

ave been frequent and studied attempts to estub lish the wrong as a principle of action : and hence, the name of South Carolina has already become with many a thing for ridicule, a bye-word and a We are not disposed, however, to provoke to

ore egregious folly have who seem to have aban-med themselves to its indulgence. A word or two of truth, may, nevertheless, be sometimes fitly spoen, and it seems to us to be about time to speak it. Let us ask, then, whether the political agita-tors of South Carolina have looked to the end from he beginning ? We are convinced, that if, at this moment, they were satisfied that the Southern, States would join them in their disunion purposes, they would, without delay, declare their purpose to accede-that is to say, th seconde-that is to say, they would appear in the overt act of tresson. All who would do no, thereare, are traiton in abeyance. They only 'bide their time. This is preity well understood through out the Union. What, then, does the case present

Simply this ; South Carolina must either desitheir apparent design; or she must agitate and press it upon every occasion, until she has to roughly indoctrinated the South, and effected that quantuity of sentiment upon which to yeature her desperate records, or, what I-what is the other alternative T Can she not for It T. We are only disposed to may, that, failting in her purpose he uninterroyed prosperity of the Valou will ee Beet upon her name a penaner di ages, so severe, that the some of her soil one vet prefer another home to that which nature has alletted them.

Baltimore Sum.

If was a moment upon which his future, for good or for evil, hung, trembling in an even baiance that a hair might turn.

For as long a time as five minutes did Henry Green stand leaning over his work-beach, a putture of the neighboring har room distinctly before his mind, while he was conscious of an intense thirst-that it seemed as if nothing but a glass o mixed and iced liquor could possibly assuage. With a deeply drawn breath heat length mixed

imself, the struggle that was going on in his mind more than half decided in favor of self indulgence.

"Papa !" spoke a low, familiar voice by his nida

Green started and turned suddenly. A child, not over four years old, storal by him-a fair child, with a countenance full of innocence and affection. She held a tin cup in both her livle hands. Have a drink of cool water, papa !"

You, dear," replied the father, in a low voic that was unsteady from the rush of a sudden emotion, and he caught the cup from the child's hands, and, raising it to his lips, drank it eagerly.

Instantly the picture of the bar room, with all its allurements, faded from the mind of Green. lie was a man again, in the integrity of a firm purpose. His child, led to him by the hand of a good Providence, had eaved him. The cup of cold enter had fully assuaged the violence of his burnng thirst ; and he was no longer under tempta-

Thunk you, dear !" he mornined, as he lifted his child in his arms, and kissed her tenderly.

"Shall I bring you another cool drink after while?" asked the little one, as she pressed h.r father's cheeke with Loth her hands.

" Did any one tell you to bring me the cup of water ?" usked Mr. Green.

" No, sir. But I thought you would like a cool drink," innocently replied the child.

"Yes, dear, bring me another drink after a while." Then kissing the little angel who had seen the means of saving him when about to fall in temptation, he re-placed her upon the ground, and once more turned to his work ; and as he bent 

intense desire for a gluos of liquor-it did not seem to be what I wanted. But, the cooling draught sent me (by Heaven, I will say.) scopportunely, has quenched the morbid appetite, and I feel it no longer. Water, pure, health-giving water, you are all I need to give entire strength to my good resolutions! When the old desire comes again, I will drawn it in clear, cold water. I feed safer, There is a medicine for the insbriate's craying appetite, and it is-wATER. Freely will I ase THARE GOD FOR WATER!"

Yes, water is the medicine that ences the sickly raving for strong drink. Let the reformed man cepthis ever in his thoughts, and, the moment he feels the old desire, drown it, as thit Henry Green, in pure end water. Let bins dothis, and he is saf-He should watch the beginnings of thirst, and be quick to allay the uneasy sensation, lest he fall unawates into danger.

A landred guns wers fired at B.ton Rong-Louisiaga, in hosts of the designation

BROWNLOW.

### BETTER LAUGH THAN CRY.

So my we. There's no use in rubbing one's eyes and blubbering over all ills that firsh is heir to. The best way is to stand up to the rack, and take the good things and the evils as they come along, without replning, slways cheering yourself with that philosophic exclamation, "better luck next time

Is dame fortune as shy as a weas 1? 'Tell her to go to Jerico, and laugh in her face. The hap-plest fellow that ever we saw, worked hard, slept spon a plank, and had'nt a shilling in his pocket, nor even a coat upon his back.

Do you find disspointment lurking in many a prize? Then throw it away and laugh at your own fully for so kng pursning it. Does fame clude your grasp ? Then laugh at

the fools that are so often the favorites. She's of to consequence, and never buttered a piece of bread or furnished a man a suit of clothes.

Is your heart broken by some maiden fair ?---Then thank your stars that you escaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a heary laugh. It lessens the weight of one's heart amazingly.

Take our advice under all eircumstances, "laugh dull care away." Don't be in a horry to get out of the world-it's a very grow world cousids ering the creatures who inhabit it, and is about as full of fun as it can be You never a sy a monent isthroat vi a broad grin on his fare; it's a grand recentive of suicide. There is philomophy and good sense too, in lauphing—it stores a chear conscience and a sincere gratitude for the frings of life, and elevates us above the brute creation — Sohere goes for harmor, and we put in for durking re-sohere for the fitter. while the bull is rolling.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS -The meter of suc-THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. -- The secret of suc-cess is.-- What is it? It lies in the pursuit of in-telligence, temperance and fragmling. It is preat formes which daths the minjudging peor be as-alyzed they will be found, in ninery time out of a buildred cases, to have as enog and nature d from calm, patent and simple noil, which had an calibr-ance and faith behind, and an onject and hope be-fore it. So, the with success in whitever, much fore it. No, teo, with success, in whitever man. seeks in ne complete. A clower may annule up in a splendid discovery in art or science, but a fixed general law provides that high achieven at solution require profound and ce seleca labor. The place of success, isolated cases, is the depotion of one's life. We is a field who true is any dream for mersion or allyinciment, noless he connects with a the predent exercise of his own energy and mig. ms. The lift is spring in the unsatain mck ecomes a briok a torrest, a wide rothing riter and a port of the fullimities used in, sharply by rate ing deadily and bravely torward.