

RALPH AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1839.

NO. 33.

JOSEPH GALES & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.
Subscriptions, three dollars per annum—none in advance.
Persons residing without the State will be required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
For every 16 lines (this size type) first insertion one dollar; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.
Court Orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent. higher and a deduction of 33 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.
LETTERS to the Editors must be post-paid.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, it has been duly certified to me, by a portion of the citizens of the ninth Congressional District, that they have associated themselves as a Joint Stock Company, under the Act of 1836-37, entitled "An act to encourage the culture and manufacture of Silk and Sugar in this State," and organized by appointing John Hank, Prest., D. L. McAlpin, Secretary, N. M. Roan, Treasurer, W. Walker, J. D. Wample, Geo. Williamson, L. Miner and Maj. P. A. Harralson, Directors.

Now, therefore, I, Edward B. Dudley, Governor, pursuant to said Act, do declare and make known, that the said Company is duly incorporated under the name and style of "The Yanceyville Silk growing and Manufacturing Company."

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my proper signature. Done, this 1st June, A. D. 1839, at our City of Raleigh, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-third. E. B. DUDLEY.

C. C. BATTLE,
Private Secretary.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE

IN RALEIGH.

I offer for sale on reasonable terms, either one of the following pieces of property, viz:

One Dwelling House 2 stories high, convenient and well built, having 4 rooms; other improvements are on the lot of one and a half acres, situated in the North Eastern corner of this City. This I think is one of the handsomest sites in Raleigh. It is now a comfortable residence and might be made a beautiful place.

Or if the purchaser prefers it, I will sell the Dwelling House and premises on Fayetteville Street, where I reside. The house is large and in complete repair. The out houses newly fitted up and extensive. For a family the situation is pleasant, and by some additions to the buildings it would make a capital HOTEL FOR FAMILIES, and no place in North Carolina would support such an establishment better than Raleigh. My Dwelling has already 8 Rooms and 3 Cellars, the Kitchen is finished in a complete manner. A servant house, separate from the Kitchen, 2 stories high, with 6 separate apartments, is on the premises, and also every other out dwelling for the comfort of a family.

I offer for sale on reasonable terms likewise, a Tract of Land about 2 miles from Raleigh, which is commonly called *Abbeville*, containing about 500 acres. The purchaser can have the land on long credit, if he secures the interest annually.

WILLIAM H. HAYWOOD,
Raleigh, June 5th, 1839. 32-41.
In my absence for the next 4 weeks, my Father will receive offers for the above mentioned property.

Encyclopedia of Geography,

COMPRISING a complete Description of the Earth, Physical, Statistical, Civil and Political, exhibiting the relation to the Heavenly Bodies, its Physical Structure, the Natural history of each country; and the industry, commerce, Political Institutions, and Civil and Social State of all Nations—illustrated by Eighty-two Maps and Eleven Hundred engravings on wood, representing the most remarkable objects of nature and art in every region of the Globe. Together with a New Map of the United States; in Three Volumes, well bound, at the low price of \$10 00.

Books can always be had for less money at the N. C. Bookstore for Cash, than by subscription. We invite all those who wish to purchase cheap books, to call or send their orders.

TURNER & HUGHES,
N. C. Book-Store,
June, 1839. 32

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

BY virtue of Deeds of Trust executed to me by Peter Le Mesurier, for the purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on 27th day of June, 1839, in the town of Pittsboro', offer for sale, that well improved two story House and Lot, lately occupied by him. The lot contains one acre, and has upon it all the necessary out houses, and is a most desirable place of residence for a gentleman and his family, on account of the healthy section of country in which it is located, and the good society in and near the said town. Also, at the same time, thirty five acres of Land, adjoining the lands of Thos. J. Davis, and Thos. Ward—house hold and kitchen furniture, and a likely negro woman and her child. The sale will be made at said dwelling House. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale. The above mentioned House and lot may be purchased at private sale, on application to Jno. G. Marshall.

THOS. G. SCOTT, Trustee.
Raleigh June 4. 32-2w

W. & A. SPITH

Have just received a very large and handsome assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
HATS, GROCERIES, &c.
Which they will sell at their usually low prices.

Raleigh, May 4. 27.

WHEATON AND THE PANTHER.

Ben Wheaton was one of the first settlers on the waters of the Susquehanna, immediately after the war, a rough, uncultivated, and primitive man. Like others of the same stamp and character, he subsisted chiefly by hunting, cultivating the land but sparingly, and in this way raised a numerous family amidst the woods, in a half starved condition, and comparative nakedness. But as the Susquehanna country rapidly increased in population, the hunting grounds of Wheaton were encroached upon, so that the chance with the smooth bore among the deer and bears was greatly lessened. On this account Wheaton removed from the Susquehanna county, to Onsego county, to the more unsettled country of the Delaware, near a place yet known by the name of Wait's settlement, where game was more plenty. The distance from where he made his home in the woods, through to the Susquehanna, was about fifty miles, and a continued wilderness at that time. Through these woods the almost aboriginal hunter was often compelled to pass to the Susquehanna, for various necessities, and among the rest no small quantity of whiskey, as he was of very intemperate habits. On one of these visits, in the midst of summer, with his smooth bore on his shoulder, knife, hatchet, &c., in their proper places, he had nearly penetrated the distance, when he became weary, and having come to the summit of a ridge—sometime in the afternoon—which overlooks the vale of the Susquehanna, he selected a convenient place in the shade, as it was hot, for the rays of the sun from the West poured his sultry influence through all the forest, where he lay down to rest awhile among the leaves, after taking a drink from his pint bottle of green glass, and a mouthful of cold Johnny cake from his pocket.

In this situation he was soothed to drowsiness by the hum of insects, and the monotony of the passing winds among the foliage around him, when he soon unwarily fell asleep, with his gun folded in his arms. But after awhile he awoke from his sleep, and for a moment or two still lay in the same position, as it happened, without stirring, when he found that something had taken place while he slept, which had situated him somewhat differently from the manner in which he first went to sleep. On reflecting a moment he found he was entirely covered over, head and ears, with leaves and light stuff, occasioned, as he now supposed, either by the sudden blowing of the wind, or some wild animal. On which account he became a little disturbed in his mind, as he well knew the manner of the panther when it hunts for the support of its young, will often cover its prey with leaves and bring its whelps to the banquet. He therefore continued to be perfectly still, as when he first awoke, when he heard the step of some kind of heavy animal near him—and knowing if it were a panther the distance between himself and death could not be far, if he should attempt to rise up. Accordingly, as he suspected, after waiting a full minute, he now distinctly heard the retreating tread of a stealthy panther, of which he had no doubt, from his knowledge of the creature's ways. It had taken but a few steps, however, when it again stopped a longer time; still Wheaton continued his silent position, knowing his safety depended much on this. Soon the tread was again heard, farther and farther off until it died away in the distance—but he still lay motionless, a few moments longer, then he ventured gently and cautiously to raise his head, and cast an eye in the direction of the creature. Whatever it was it had gone, and he said nothing. He now rose up with a spring, for his blood had been running from his heart to the extremities and back again with uncommon velocity, all the while his ears had listened to the steps of the animal on the leaves and brush. He now saw plainly the marks of design among the leaves, and that he had been covered over, and that the paws of some creature had done it. And if, as he suspected, a panther was the animal, he knew it would return to kill him, on which account he made haste to deceive it, and to put himself in a situation to give it a taste of the contents of old smooth bore. He now seized upon some pieces of old wood which lay about, and placed as much as was equal to his own bulk, exactly where he slept, and covered it all over with leaves in the same manner the panther had done, and then sprang to a tree near by, into which he ascended, from whence he had a view a good distance about him, and especially in the direction the creature had gone. Here in the crotch of the tree he stood, with his gun resting across a limb, in the direction of the place where he had been left by the panther, looking sharply as far among the woods as possible, in the direction he expected the creature's return. But he had remained in this position but a short time, and had barely thrust the ramrod down the barrel of his piece, to be sure the charge was in, and to examine his priming, and shut down the pan slowly, so that it should not snap, and thus make a noise, when his keen Indian eye, for such he had, caught a glimpse of a monstrous panther, leading warily, two panther kittens towards her intended supper.

Now matters were hastening to a climax rapidly, when Wheaton or the panther should finish their hunting on the moun-

tains of the Susquehanna—for if old smooth bore should flash in the pan, or miss her aim, the die would be cast, as a second load would be impossible ere her claws would have sundered his heart strings in the tree where he was; or if he should but partially wound her, the same must have been his fate. During these thoughts the panther had hid her young under some brush, and had come within some thirty feet of the spot, and seeing all as she left it, dropped down to a crouching position, precisely as a cat when about to spring on its prey.—Now the horrid rustling of her hinder claws drawn under its belly was heard, and the bent ham strings were seen but half an instant by Wheaton from where he sat in the tree, when the tremendous leap was made. It rose on a long curve into the air of about ten feet in the highest place, and from thence descending, it struck exactly where the breast and bowels of its prey had lain, with a scream too horrible for description, when it tore to atoms the rotten wood, filling the air for several feet above it with leaves and light brush, the covering of their deception. But instantly the panther found herself cheated, and seemed to droop a little with disappointment; when however, it resumed its erect posture, and surveyed quite around on every side on a horizontal line, in search of its prey, but not discovering it, she cast a furious look aloft among the tops of the trees, when in a moment or two the eyes of Wheaton and the panther had met. Now for another leap, when she dropped for the purpose, but the bullet was off, and two buck shot of old smooth bore were too quick, as he lodged them exactly in the brain of the savage monster, and dropped her dead on the spot where the hunter had slept but a short time before, in the soundness of a mountain dream.

PURSUNG A WHALE.

[From the London Quarterly.]
"The pilot of some night-founded skiff Moors by his side under his lee, while night Invests the sea, and wished for morn delays."

In the afternoon of a day which had been rather stormy, while we were fishing in the North Pacific a "school" of young bull whales made their appearance close to the ship, and the weather having cleared up a little, the captain immediately ordered the mate to lower his boat, while he did the same with his own, in order to go in pursuit of them.

The two boats were instantly lowered, for we were unable to send more, having had two others "stove" the day before; they soon got near the whales, but were unfortunately seen by them before they could dart the harpoon with any chance of success, and the consequence was that the "school" of whales separated and went off with great swiftness in different directions. One, however, after making several turns, came at length right towards the captain's boat, which he observing, waited in silence for his approach without moving an oar, so that the "young bull" came close by his boat, and received the blow of the harpoon some distance behind his "hamp," which I saw enter his flesh myself, as it occurred close to the ship. The whale appeared quite terror struck for a few seconds; and then suddenly recovering itself, darted off like the wind, and spun the boat so quickly round, when the tug came upon the line, that she was within a miracle of being upset. But away they went, "dead to windward," at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, right against a "head sea," which flew against and over the bows of the boat with uncommon force, so that she at times appeared to be ploughing through it, making a high bank of surf on each side.

The second mate having observed the course of the whale and boat, managed to outlay them, and when they came near to him, which they speedily did, "a short warp" was then thrown, and both boats were soon towed at nearly the same rate as the captain's boat had been before.

I now saw the captain darting the lance at the whale as it almost flew along, but he did not seem to do so with any kind of effect, as the speed of the whale did not appear in the least diminished, and in a very short time they all disappeared together, being at too great a distance to be seen with the naked eye from the deck. I now ran aloft, and with the aid of a telescope, could just discern from the mast head, the three objects, like specks upon the surface of the ocean. At an alarming distance, I could just observe the two boats, with the whale's head occasionally darting out before them, with a good deal of "white water" or foam among them, which convinced me that the whale was still running. I watched them with the glass until I could no longer trace them, even in the most indistinct manner. I then called to those on deck, that they might take the bearing by compass of the direction in which I had lost sight of them, so that we might continue to "beat" the ship up to that quarter.

It was now within an half an hour of sunset, and there was every appearance of the coming on of an "ugly night," as a seaman would say; indeed the wind began to freshen every moment, and an "awkward bubble" of a sea soon began to make. I remained aloft until I saw the sun dip, angry and red, below the troubled horizon, and

was just about to descend when I was dreadfully shocked at hearing the loud cry of "a man overboard" from all upon deck. I looked astern and saw one of our men by the name of Berry, grappling with the waves and calling loudly for help.—The ship was soon brought round, but in doing so she unavoidably passed a long way from the poor fellow, who still supported himself by beating the water with his hands, although he was quite unacquainted with the proper art of swimming. Several oars were thrown overboard the moment after he fell, but he could not reach them, though they were near to him; and directly the ship was brought up, a Sandwich islander, who formed one of the crew, leaped overboard and swam towards him, while at the same time the people on deck were lowering a spare boat, which is always kept for such emergencies. I could be of no service except to urge their expedition by my calls, for it was only the work of a few minutes.

The good Sandwich islander struck out most bravely at first, finding that he was some distance from the ship, and being unable to see Berry, on account of the agitated surface of the sea, actually turned back through fear—finding, as he said, that the "sea caps" went over his head. The men in the boat now plied their oars with all their strength, and were making rapidly towards the drowning young man, who now and then disappeared entirely from view under the heavy seas which were beginning to roll; a sickening anxiety pervaded me, as my thoughts appeared to press the boat onward to the spot where the poor fellow still grappled, but convulsively, with the yielding waters. The boat, urged by man's utmost strength, sprang over the boisterous waves with considerable speed; but they arrived half a minute too late to save one poor shipmate from his watery grave. I saw him struggle with the waves until the last, when the foam of a broken sea roared over him, and caused him to disappear for ever! The boat was rowed round and round the fatal spot, again and again, until night fell, and then she was slowly and reluctantly pulled to the ship by her melancholy crew. As they returned, the turbulent waves tossed them about, as if in sport, making the boat resound from the beating and dashing waters which flew against her bow.

The moment the unfortunate seaman disappeared a large bird of the albatross kind came careering along and alighted on the water at the very spot in which the poor fellow was last seen. It was a curious circumstance, and only served to lighten our horror, when we saw this carnivorous bird set itself proudly over the head of our companion; and which also served to remind us of the number of sharks that we had so frequently seen of late, and of the horrible propensities of which we could not dare to think.

By the time we had hoisted in the boat it was quite dark; the winds too had increased to a huff a gale, with heavy squalls at times, so that we were obliged to double reef our top-sails. Our painful situation bore heavily upon us. We had lost one of our men who had sailed with us from England—the bare thought of which in our circumstances aroused a crowd of heart rending ideas. Our captain and second mate, with ten of the crew had disappeared, and were by that time all lost, or were likely to be so in the stormy night which had now set in; being, too, several hundred miles away from any land. We, however, kept beating the ship to windward constantly, carrying all the sail she could bear, making "short boards," or putting about every twenty minutes. We had also since night fall, continued to burn lights, and we had likewise a large vessel containing oil and untravelled rope, burning over the stern-rail of the ship as a beacon for them, which threw out a great light. But although all eyes were employed in every direction searching for the boats, no vestige of them could be seen; and therefore when half past nine p. m. came, we made up our minds that they were all lost; and as the wind howled hoarsely through the rigging, and the waves beat savagely against our ship, some of us thought we could hear the shrieks of poor Berry above the roaring storm; others imagined, in their melancholy, that they could occasionally hear the captain's voice ordering the ship to "bear up," while the boats had been seen more than fifty times by anxious spirits, who had strained their eyes through the gloom until fancy robbed them of their true speculation and left her phantasmagoria in exchange. There were not many on board who did not think of home on that dreadful night; there were not many among us who did not curse the sea, and all sea-going vocations; while, with the same breath, they blessed the safe and cheerful fireside of their parents, which at that moment they would have given all they possessed but to see. But at the moment despair was firmly setting upon us, a man from aloft cried out that he could see a light right ahead of the ship, just as we were "going about," by which we should have gone from it. We all looked in that direction, and in a few minutes we could plainly perceive it; in a short time we were close up with it, when, to our great joy, we found the captain and all the men in the boats, lying to the leeward of the

dead whale, which had in some measure saved them from the violence of the sea.—They had only just been able to procure a light, having unfortunately upset all their tinder, through the violent motion of the boats by which it became wet; but which they succeeded in igniting after immense application of the flint and steel; or their lantern would have been suspended from an oar directly after sunset, which is the usual practice when boats are placed under such circumstances.

After having secured the whale alongside (which we expected to lose during the night from the roughness of the weather,) they all came on board, when the misfortune of poor Berry was spoken of with sorrow from all hands, while their own deliverance served to throw a ray of light amidst the gloom.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

ASHEBORO', JUNE 1, 1839.

In pursuance of a proposition made by a public meeting of the citizens of Randolph County, at May Court last, inviting the citizens of the several Counties composing the 10th Congressional District, to send Delegates to this place on this day to fix on and nominate a candidate who will be acceptable to the Whigs of this District, the following Delegates appeared, to wit:

FROM CHATHAM.—M. Q. Waddell, J. T. Brooks, Jno. S. Guthrie, W. H. Hardin, John H. Haughton, John Hill, John Dowd, Luther Clegg and Wm. Albright.

FROM RANDOLPH.—Wm. B. Lane, Jonathan Redding, Benjamin Swain, S. B. Glenn, Hugh McCain and J. Worth.

FROM DAVIS.—James F. Martin, G. W. Pearson, Ephraim Gaither, Joseph Houser, Thomas Smoot, Richard T. Dismukes and P. H. Cain.

FROM ROWAN.—Isaac Burns and Samuel Silliman.

On motion of B. Swain, W. H. Hardin was called to the Chair, and on motion of John H. Haughton, J. Worth was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie,
Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one Delegate from each County represented in this Convention, be appointed to report Resolutions for the adoption of the Convention, and that said Committee be appointed by the Delegation of each County.

Whereupon, the several delegations appointed the following Committee, to wit: Mr. Albright, Mr. Swain, Mr. Silliman and Dr. Martin.

On motion of Dr. Martin,
Resolved, *unanimously*, That such citizens of the District as are present, be invited to take seats in the Convention and participate in its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Haughton,
Resolved, That the several Delegates shall vote according to the representation of their respective Counties in the House of Commons.

Mr. Silliman, from the Committee appointed to report Resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention, made the following report, to wit:

WHEREAS, the people of the Tenth Congressional District of North Carolina, having heretofore been represented by a Whig member of Congress, and the time having arrived at which another candidate should be brought out, who would fully represent the sentiments and wishes of the District, and there being a candidate already whose political character is doubtful and suspicious, and being fully aware that mediocrity and the several Counties in the District the 1st day of June, 1839, declare that it is their decided opinion that the policy and proceedings of the present Administration of the Federal Government are corrupt and ruinous to the best interests of the country; that the promises of Economy and reform by the party now in power are deceptive and fraudulent, because neither the one nor the other has been practiced or performed, for that instead of economy we have the most wasteful extravagance, and instead of reform we have the grossest frauds and the worst partisans promoted to offices of trust and profit by the most corrupt means, in derogation of the rightful course of appointment, and the continuation in office of corrupt and inefficient incumbents who collect and have collected public funds and applied the same to their own use, and the Executive conniving at and apparently approving the frauds and speculations until the incumbents in numerous instances absconded with their plunder and leave the country. Therefore,

Resolved, That reform is necessary, both in Congress and in the Executive Departments, and that as the Executive, by means of fraudulent usurpation, has grown too strong for the Legislative Department, that reform should first begin there.

2. Resolved, That as a measure of reform, the present Executive incumbent should be superseded so soon as the forms of the Constitution will admit, and that a man be put in his place whose honesty, ability and integrity render him worthy of that highly important and dignified station.

3. Resolved, That we fully concur in opinion and sentiment, with the political party called the Whig party who are decidedly opposed to the ruinous, corrupt and corrupting policy and measures of the present Administration; and that we will support no candidate for Congress who is not decidedly a Whig in principle, sentiment and practice.

4. Resolved, That it is the duty of every candidate for Congress to express his views and opinions fully and clearly and candidly on all subjects of public policy, and that any concealment or omission on such occasions, is a dereliction of duty and an infraction of the rights of the citizen.

5. Resolved, That we recommend — as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

6. Resolved, That a Committee of Twelve be appointed by the Chair to prepare an address to the citizens of this District, and that 1,000 copies be stricken off at such Printing Office as in the discretion of the Committee shall be deemed proper.

On motion of Mr. Guthrie, the Chair ap-

pointed the following Delegates to fill the blank in the 5th Resolution, to wit:

Mr. Haughton, Mr. Brooks, and Mr. Dowd, from Chatham; Mr. Glenn and Dr. Lane, from Randolph; Mr. Pearson, from Davis; Dr. Burns and Mr. Silliman, from Rowan; who, after retiring for a short time reported that said blank should be filled with the name of Dr. PLEASANT HENDERSON, of Rowan. Whereupon the Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair to apprise Doctor Henderson of his nomination and request his acceptance, viz: Dr. Burns, Mr. Pearson and Mr. Swaim.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen to draft the address to the people of the District, viz: Dr. Burns, Mr. Pearson, Dr. Martin, Dr. Beall, Mr. Brummell, Dr. Lane, Mr. Swain, Mr. Worth, Mr. Haughton, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Waddell and Mr. Houser.

Resolved, That the Whig papers of this District be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.
W. H. HARDIN, Chm'n.
J. WORTH, Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Salisbury, June 3, 1839.

Dr. P. HENDERSON:
SIR—The delegates from the 10th Congressional District, lately assembled at Asheboro', having the fullest confidence in your patriotism, intelligence, and political integrity—believing especially, that on the question of the Sub-Treasury—the Public Lands—the election of the next President, and all the Cardinal points of political faith, you are with the Whig party, UNANIMOUSLY, resolved to recommend you as the Whig candidate for that office, and appointed us a Committee to inform you of the nomination. An early signification of your course upon this subject is desirable.

Permit us to add our cordial good wishes to the above honorable testimony.
With great respect,
Your obt. serv'ts,
ISAAC BURNS,
S. SILLIMAN.

Salisbury, June 6, 1839.
GENTLEMEN—I have just received your note, announcing the intelligence, that the Convention lately assembled at Asheboro', had recommended me as a suitable "Whig Candidate" for Congress in the 10th District of North Carolina, and requesting an early reply. However much I may regret that the choice had not fallen upon one more competent to sustain the great principles now in contest, yet a sense of duty will not permit me to decline a nomination so respectable. My name is, therefore, at your service, and may God speed the good cause.

It can hardly be expected of me, on an occasion like this, to go into an exposition of my political sentiments—but I will take the time to remark that your body seem very correctly to have understood my views of men and measures. I am now, and ever have been, against Martin Van Buren, and the cringing self-like manner in which he got into office. I am against his leading political measure, the Sub-Treasury. I am in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands upon principles of equity. In short, I am with the Whig Party—in all the Cardinal points of their political faith, and shall take every opportunity of making known clearly and explicitly these and other opinions to my fellow-citizens of the District.

For the very flattering terms in which you have expressed the wishes of the Convention, be pleased to receive my warmest thanks, and believe me gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
PLEASANT HENDERSON.

Isaac Burns, and Samuel Silliman, Esqrs. Committee, &c.

Whig District Convention.

Pursuant to notice heretofore given, a Convention of Delegates from the Counties of Wake, Person and Orange, met on Friday the 31st May, at the Masonic Hall in Hillsboro'.

On motion of Michael Holt, Esq. Weston R. Gales, Esq. one of the Delegates from the county of Wake, was called to the Chair; and on motion of Giles Mebane, Esq. Dr. Michael W. Holt and Mr. Peyton P. Moore, were appointed Secretaries to the Convention. When conducted to the Chair, Mr. Gales returned his thanks, and explained the purposes of the meeting in an appropriate address. After sketching the present crisis in our political affairs, and pointing to the causes which produced it, he appealed to the Convention, whether as patriots, they could remain passive in this struggle between liberty and power. He urged the members to zeal and unanimity in the ensuing contest; and assured them that, with such a cause, nothing was required for success but energy and perseverance. These he could never believe would be wanting with freemen when their most valued rights were involved in the contest.

Hugh Waddell, Esq. by request, then rose and addressed the Convention. He sketched in a rapid manner some of the evils which were undermining the purity of our institutions; adverted to the corruptions, and extravagant expenditures, and assumptions of power, which of late years have made such alarming progress in the administration of the Federal Government, and urged the necessity of keeping a watchful and jealous eye over all their movements. The speech throughout was animated and eloquent, and appropriate to the occasion. Mr. Waddell then offered the following Preamble and Resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas the Constitution declares that the people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, and it is believed there is now

Resolved, That the Whig papers of this District be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.