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THE REGISTER. RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1840.

DOMESTIC SILK. The handsome specimen yet, of undyed Sewing Silk, which we have seen this season, has been shown by Mrs. LUCY FREEMAN, of this City. It was reeled on a common spinning wheel, but will vie in evenness and lustre, with the best Italian.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE. The Commencement of this Institution took place on Thursday last, and was numerously attended. We have not been favored with any account of the Exercises, but learn that they were of a highly interesting character. The Address of WILLIAM H. BATTLE, Esq. before the two Societies, is represented as worthy of his reputation as a scholar and a gentleman of refined taste.

COUNTY CANDIDATES. Pitt County.—Senate, Alfred Moyer; Commons, John L. Foreman and Isaac Joiner. Brunswick.—Commons, Dr. F. J. Hill, Whig, Armeline Bryan, V. B. Duplin.—Senate, James K. Hill, V. B.; Commons, James Rhodes, Whig, H. Sullivan, Dr. Dickson, Maxwell, V. B. Onslow.—Senate, D. B. Russell, Whig, Jno. B. Pollock, V. B.; Commons, Thos. Ennett, V. B.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN. We understand that, on Saturday last, Judge SAWYER and Mr. MAXLEY, Whig Elector, met at a Barbecue in the lower end of this County, and addressed the People at great length. Mr. Maxley took the stump first and made, we learn, one of his best Speeches—a Speech combining facts and arguments that told well for the cause of Whig principles, and one unimpairedly calculated to stir up the lukewarm and convince the wavering. He was replied to by the Judge, with his usual ability, and the whole discussion was marked by gentlemanly courtesy.

GEN. HARRISON'S SPEECH. We feel peculiar pleasure in presenting to our readers in today's REGISTER, the substance of a Speech just delivered by Gen. HARRISON at Columbus, Ohio—a Speech, glowing with sentiments, "warm from his heart and faithful to its facts." It is, indeed, a plain, unvarnished statement, but how effectually does it scatter to the winds, the thousand and one slanders against the Old Hero, which have their origin in the unexamined malignity of party prejudices. Who, after reading this Speech, will again dare to call him "timid" or "who will have the effrontery again to alude to his 'keepers'—who will have the hardihood to doubt his keeness and integrity under all circumstances? The whole Speech presents him in a most dignified and amiable light, and every sentiment uttered, is worthy the character of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Let this Speech be extensively circulated—let the papers which contain it, be carefully preserved—and when any rabid Loco Foco ventures to re-iterate these exploded calumnies, slanders him at once by Gen. HARRISON's own solemn declarations before an assembled multitude of thousands! Who does not feel proud, that he is rallying to the support of such a man?

Some brilliant Loco Foco genius has lately discovered, and published the fact, that the initials of "North Bend," N. B. are an invitation to take notice, so they are; that the General's farm in that section will be run for 4 years, from the 4th of March next; But could not this man of talent, at the same time, take notice that the initials of Martin Van Buren, Grand Cook, Kitchen Cabinet, M. V. B. G. C. K. C. are also an invitation for Martin Van Buren to go cultivate Kinderhook Cabbages.

Extract of a Letter, dated Davis County. "The Whig cause is going on rapidly. The Whigs of this place, have erected a Harrison Pole 90 feet high. Three of the most prominent Van Buren men have come over to the right side."

Extract of a Letter from Lincoln. Politics run higher in Lincoln, than was ever known before. SAWYER is a candidate for the Senate. Col. Reinhardt has withdrawn in favor of Mr. Thomas Ward—Loco, of course.

THE STANDING ARMY.

The attempts now making, by the leaders and organs of the Van Buren party, to shift the responsibility of this odious measure from the shoulders of the President to those of an irresponsible Secretary, are an insult to the intelligence of the People, and should be so treated by every man, who has one drop of American blood in his veins. In the days of ANDREW JACKSON, the President was responsible for every thing—for the acts of each and every member of the Cabinet. Now, VAN BUREN is responsible for nothing. He is only permitted to sculk from all responsibility. None of his Officers pilfers the Public Treasury, and is permitted to retain his situation in the face of his faults, the party, one and all, cry out—"Better let it be—Van Buren is not responsible—it is the work of the Secretary!" If the Secretary of War calls upon Congress to adopt an unconstitutional and dangerous measure—a measure, which would have hurled from his throne the greatest despot that ever reigned in Europe—a measure which grinds to the dust the poor men of the country, to furnish the President a splendid pageant—"Pshaw!" exclaim the party, "it is all a hoax—the foolish plan of a foolish Secretary—Mr. Van Buren never recommended it, &c." Are the American People to be duped in this way? Read, ye plain, honest men of the country, the following extract from Mr. Van Buren's last Message, and decide for yourselves, whether, or not, he recommended this monstrous project for a Standing Army. The extract may be found on the 6th page of the Message, as published at the "Globe Office."

"I CANNOT TOO STRONGLY RECOMMEND TO YOUR CONSIDERATION, THE PLAN SUBMITTED BY THAT OFFICER FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES."

What plan? The Secretary has submitted but one; and this one, he says in his report, he had already "prepared in detail," at the very time Mr. Van Buren sent in his Message. We again ask then, to what other plan could the President have had reference? None other, than this very identical, self-same PLAN, which places \$200,000 of the Militia of the United States under the control of the President—to be marched hundreds of miles at his will—separated twice a year from their families—fined for neglect of duty, and if unable to pay, IMPRISONED—which requires, also, each man in the United States, (except Officers) between 20 and 45 years of age, to buy, out of his own pocket, \$12½ worth of Military equipments! "But oh!" say these quibblers, "Mr. Van Buren only recommended it to the consideration of Congress." Well, suppose for argument's sake, he only did this—has he done no wrong? Is he, who recommends to the "consideration" of Congress a matter which is unconstitutional—which Congress cannot legislate on—is he guilty of no design to have the Constitution violated? Now, we appeal to honest men of all parties, suppose Mr. Van Buren were to say in a Message to Congress—"I cannot too strongly recommend to your consideration, the accompanying Plan of a United States Bank"—would not every man conclude, at once, that he was in favour not only of a Bank, but that very Bank contained in the Plan? Could they come to any other conclusion? Surely not.

But again: This has been the language of the Presidents, from the foundation of the Government, in urging upon Congress the adoption of measures. Mr. ADAMS, in his Message of 1828, page 11, referring to the policy concerning the Indians, said—"The views of the Secretary of War are recommended to the consideration of Congress!" Who doubted that Mr. Adams favored the views of his Secretary, on that question? Certainly, not Jackson men.

Gen. JACKSON, in his Message of 1834, speaking of some amendment to the laws regulating the franking privilege, uses this language—"I earnestly recommend it to the serious attention of Congress." Would any one have said, that he did not favour this measure? No, it is too well known, his friends made it a hobby.

No Jackson man will disown the Old Hero's favorite policy for limiting the sales of the Public Lands to actual settlers. How did he make known his views? Why, in his Message of 1837, page 10, he says—"It cannot fail to receive the most profound consideration of Congress." Can this mean he was opposed to the policy? So the Van Buren leaders would have us believe.

It is, however, useless to multiply instances. This has been the phraseology uniformly used by our Presidents, to express their "approbation" of a measure, ever since the foundation of our Government. Take a few instances from Mr. Van Buren's last Message, already referred to. Speaking of the Treaties with the Kings of Sardinia and the Netherlands, he says—"The liberal spirit of these Treaties will recommend them to your approbation. Was not Mr. Van Buren in favor of them? Again—referring to the Graduation Bill, (a pet measure of the party,) he says—"Your early consideration is, once more, earnestly requested." But still, according to the logic of the leaders, this endorsement shows he was opposed to it! Again—speaking of the Sub Treasury, he says—"This recommendation has been submitted." &c. Is he opposed to the Sub Treasury too? But what does the Constitution say, in pointing out the duties of the President? "He shall, from time to time, give information, &c. and recommend to their consideration such measures, as he may judge necessary and expedient." [See 3d Sec. 2d Art. Const. U. S.] Where then, does Mr. Van Buren get the power to recommend for consideration measures inexpedient and unnecessary? Does not this prove that he thought Secretary's Poinsett's PLAN expedient? Certainly! as they may, the People will hold him to his proper responsibility, for this first attempt to raise up a Standing Army in time of Peace, the better to enable him to batter down the liberties of the People! If this be not his object, why does he wish it? Why place such a heavy tax on the People? WHY VIOLATE THE CONSTITUTION? We pause for an answer!

THE TRUE VAN BUREN SPIRIT.

The majority of Van Buren Justices, in New Hanover County, in humble imitation of the precept and example of their illustrious exemplar at Washington, recently proscribed the Whig Inspectors of Naval Stores, Rice and Lumber in Wilmington, having previously held a Caucus to settle the matter! As a matter of course, several of the Inspectors turned out were competent Officers, and those appointed entirely ignorant. The "Wilmington Chronicle" is justly indignant at this gross outrage upon the rights of the community, and states with great pleasure, that the Van Buren Magistrates for the town refused to have any part or lot in the matter.

YET ANOTHER.

W. W. Childress, Esq. a Van Buren Elector in the State of Tennessee, has backed out from the duty which was assigned to him in that State. He is the fourth Candidate who has retreated before the indignation of the people, since the nomination of the Electoral Ticket, a few months since.

ALARMING FACTS.

Out of 192 Fires in the City of New York, reported by the Fire Commissioners, between May 23d 1839, and the same period 1840, no less than ninety-six were in their opinion imputable to incendiaries! Of the total loss \$3,225,409—half occurred in the stores, &c destroyed by incendiaries.

THE DIFFERENCE.

"Alas! that such a name with baseness should be wedded." MONTGOMERY was once a name of chivalry and pride. 'Tis now become a thing—to point at, and deride; When RAYNER rained his blows upon the recreant's head. Where was his Courage? Like his last Speech, dead!

NEGRO WITNESS—THE "NORTHERN MAN, WITH SOUTHERN FEELINGS."

What will the people of the whole South—what will the citizens of North-Carolina say, when they learn, that Mr. VAN BUREN, who is claimed by his friends as the special guardian of the South, as President of the United States, has countenanced and sanctioned a Proceeding, by which a gallant Navy Officer has been convicted and dismissed from service, on the testimony of

TWO NEGRO MEN.

We have not room to-day, for particulars, but will hereafter give them. It seems that in the trial of Lieut. HOOD, of Virginia, before a Naval Court Martial, two negroes were introduced as witnesses against him. As a Virginian and a gentleman, he objected to the introduction of such testimony; his objections were overruled, and he was sentenced to removal and reprimand. The Hon. Secretary of the Navy, James K. Paulding, "approved" the sentence. Lieut. HOOD then appealed to the President; but he, "the Northern man with Southern feelings," could see nothing in the case to justify his interference!

This is not the first evidence Mr. Van Buren has given, that he considers a negro as good as a white man. His vote in the New York Convention, to invest negroes with the right of suffrage, is another illustration of the principle which he has now practically established. His early predilections will leak out and betray him, notwithstanding his "pledges," on which his Southern supporters rely, whilst his Northern advocates depend on his "acts" to justify their adhesion.

A Mr. BARN, a Blacksmith, from Ohio, is creating quite a sensation at the North, by his political harangues. He resides at Circleville, Ohio, and is a native of Maryland. He is a Whig, and his Speeches have been made to large political meetings in the Northern cities. He is without education, and has toiled at the anvil all his life; but says the National Gazette, speaking of his Philadelphia harangue, "with a full flow of thoughts and words, both fresh, varied, and earnest, he commanded the attention of the multitude for more than an hour, interrupted only by general and ardent plaudits." He has caused great enthusiasm where he has been.

GREAT GATHERING IN TENNESSEE.

The Whig Convention at Clarksville, Tenn., on the 25th ult., numbered no less than 8000. A hundred banners gleamed in the sun. One bore, suspended from the peak of an Eagle, these words: "In war, Harrison defended the log cabins; in peace, the log cabins will defend Harrison." Prominent among the flags was one trimmed with black crape; dark back ground, with a monument surmounted by an urn; inscription—"In memory of Hugh L. White."

A CHALLENGE.

The friends of GANO have published a Card, challenging any Horse, Mare or Gelding in the Union, to run for \$10,000 aside, half forfeit, four mile heats, over the Lafayette Course. There is no doubt, that the Napoleon of the Turf, Col. Wm. R. Johnson, will accept the banter.

A PROPER REBUKE.

The following article is from the Philadelphia Sentinel, a prominent advocate of the Administration. It is a source of gratification to find among any portion of the Van Buren Press, sentiments at once so patriotic and so independent.

"Crito" cannot be admitted into the Sentinel.—Gen. Harrison is not our choice for the Presidency, but that is no reason why we should give our columns to the propagation of slanders against him, which have been a hundred times refuted. We may add that he who could write or endorse the assertion "that Gen. Harrison was always a coward, always a foe to the people, always a Verres, and as infamous as Arnold," deserves the scorn and reprobation of every community in which the grateful remembrance of generous deeds is not a damning crime."

THE LAST YANKEEISM.

A Yankee, some two or three years ago, contrived a way of making covered buttons, by just compressing an edge of metal, and so in one moment threw a thousand women out of employment. Another Yankee, by a different application of the same idea, has contrived to put on buttons without sewing, and that too, so that they never come off. The invention is only applicable to metal buttons, and chiefly to those for suspenders and straps under boots. The button is made in two parts, the eye being a bolt with a large head. It is put through the cloth and a hole in the button, when a single blow rivets the two parts together, never to be separated.

TWENTY DAYS LATER.

By the arrival of the Great Western, from Bristol, which place she left on the 4th of June, we have dates up to the day of her departure.

The Great Western brings a large number of Passengers, among whom are several Americans, with their families. The English news, so far as we have glanced at our files, is not very important.

Parliament had been doing nothing of great interest for several days.

The Money Market continued easy and improving. The Bank of England had made its quarterly returns, which show a steady increase of specie in her vaults. The Cotton Market does not improve, but has met with a further slight decline.

The Queen's birth day was celebrated on the 25th ult. with great splendor. The public buildings in London were illuminated with gas in the evening, and the effect is represented as being magnificent beyond description. The Queen is now in her 21st year.

The Crops appear to be doing remarkably well throughout England, but Trade is generally as bad as it can be.

York Minster, a venerable and magnificent building at York, was destroyed by fire on the 21st. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss, it is supposed, cannot be repaired for less than £100,000.

CONGRESS. EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Congress goes ahead finely on the Sub Treasury.—Two speeches a day, on an average, with a quorum present not more than half an hour in each day. What a martyr, the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole is! To-day, Mr. Pope, of Ky. spoke at length in opposition to the bill. His Speech was not only very able, but highly amusing, and contained a full review of this Administration.

The Senate was engaged the whole sitting on the bill to extend the charters of the Banks of the District of Columbia. Mr. Benton and Mr. Allen were, as usual, violent against all Banks, the latter characterizing the bill as a measure for "legalizing carcasses, which had rotted down in the District of Columbia." At a late hour, however, the bill was ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 26 to 15, and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 16.

In the House, the Sub Treasury bill was again taken up. Mr. Black, of Geo. addressed the Committee in favor of the Bill, and was followed by Mr. Crockett, of Tenn. on the opposite side. The commencement of his Speech was very able and eloquent, containing among other matters some beautiful allusions to the late venerable Judge White, who, he believes, died through the political persecutions of his opponents.

In the Senate, Mr. Preston submitted a motion that ten thousand extra copies of Mr. Poinsett's project for a Standing Army be printed as a counter to the Report of the Militia Committee, 20,000 of which had been circulated.

Mr. Clay, of Ala. would not consent to the printing of extra numbers of Mr. Poinsett's Report, unless there were printed with it the Reports of Gen. Harrison made in 1817, 1818, and 1819.

Old and foreign as these reports were to a report submitted by an acting Secretary of War, and approved by the President, the minority consented to the amendment of the Senator from Alabama.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. made some remarks upon the motion submitted. He said he should vote for the amendment which had been offered, but he should have thought it more proper if the Senators upon the other side had consented the other day to allow the Report of the Secretary of War to have gone forth with the Report of the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Clay, of Ky. said that these Reports had been drawn forth—the latest of them after a quiet slumber of twenty years and more. He would not say what the motives of the Senator were in making his motion, but the effect of it was obvious and would be fully appreciated by the public.

In regard to the Reports of Gen. Harrison, he knew the people would appreciate them for the intellect they display—for the beautifully apposite illustrations drawn from Ancient History—for the information they contain—and especially from the fact that no unconstitutional scheme was proposed by him. He hoped they would be thoroughly read.

The motion finally prevailed, as amended by Mr. Clay, of Ala.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

In the House, after an unsuccessful effort to suspend the rules to admit a Resolution proposing an adjournment on the 9th of July next, the Sub-Treasury bill was again taken up, and Mr. Bell of Tenn. occupied the floor, the whole day, in opposition to the scheme.

In the Senate, the whole day was consumed on the consideration of a bill making further provision to prevent the abuse of the flag of the United States, and the use of unauthorized papers, in the foreign Slave trade, and for other purposes. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Davis, Calhoun, Grundy, King, Merrick, and Webster. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed.

Information has just reached here of the death of the Hon. Anson Brown, a Member of Congress from the Saratoga District, New York.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Nothing was done in either branch to-day, but to announce the death of Mr. Brown, of N. Y. This duty was performed in the House by Mr. Curtis, and in the Senate, by Mr. Talmadge. The announcement was a plain, simple and eloquent record of the talents and virtues of a truly amiable man in all the walks of life.

The Guilford Tippecanoe Club held a meeting on the 9th. We make the following extract from the proceedings:

"Resolved, That we will leave Greensborough for Salisbury on Thursday the 2d of July, at 7 o'clock in the morning, dine at Jamestown same day; and dine at Lexington on the day following."

"The President announced that he had received a present for the Tippecanoe Club—a door latch, and fixtures for the door of the contemplated "Log Cabin," made and presented by John Mucilli, sen., a worthy old citizen of the county, who has for many years been afflicted with blindness. The present was accepted, and the obligation of the Club expressed, with a round of heartfelt applause."

[A pair of door hinges has since been made to present to the Club by William Cumming, a soldier of the Revolution, 84 years of age. He is a good Whig, and says he never voted for a "federalist" in his life.]

We had thought to expose some of Mr. Haywood's sophisms, in his Speech delivered at Raleigh last November, and published in the Standard only a week or two ago; but we see that a writer in the Raleigh Register has taken up the cudgels, and he will perform the operation much better than we could. We hope to copy his letters.—Fayetteville Observer.

STOP THE RASCALS.

Two young men passed through this place on Monday morning, who are supposed, whilst here, to have stolen some articles of value from the Hotels. An officer followed them, but they presented arms, and drove him off; and though he collected a posse and pursued, they finally escaped, by taking refuge in a swamp. They took a course towards Raleigh. They are believed to be the persons who are advertised in the Charleston papers as horse thieves. Fayetteville Observer.

From the Richmond Compiler. A SKETCH OF THE CELEBRATION AT RALEIGH.

BY ONE OF THE RICHMOND GUESTS.

On the 10th and 11th of this month, the Capitol of the Old North State was the scene of an interesting and brilliant fete, designed to celebrate the completion of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and the new State House. The invitations were not confined to Carolina, but went into the neighboring States and the Metropolis of the Old Dominion furnished its quota of both sexes. Unfortunately we did not reach Raleigh in time for the great dinner festival on the 10th. From all accounts, however, it passed off admirably. It was the mingling of congenial hearts at the festive board to rejoice in the consummation of two great works alike creditable to the enterprise and liberality of the State. Nothing occurred to disturb the harmony which prevailed. Even the spirit of party politics, which there as well as here is rife through the land, was hushed into repose, or was merged in the loftier feelings of patriotism and honorable State pride. It was literally "the feast of reason and flow of soul."—for the eloquence of a Gaston, the pride and boast of Carolinians, gave additional zest to the banquet. One fact deserves particular notice, and furnishes an example worthy of imitation. The company dispersed in reasonable time, and without the occurrence of a solitary case of intemperance.

It is somewhat extraordinary, that we of the Old Dominion, and especially of the Metropolis, should know so little of our sister Carolina. We are far better acquainted with our countrymen who live five hundred miles North and East, and who are separated from us not only by distance, but diversity of feeling and character, than with a people who are almost in every respect like ourselves, and who are only divided from us by an invisible line. If any two States in the Union deserve to be distinguished as the "Siamese Twins" of the Confederacy, they are North Carolina and Virginia. We sprung originally from the same stock and about the same time. We were cradled together in colonial infancy, and helplessness. Side by side we grew up to manhood, and arm in arm we resisted the British Lion, both by the firm resolve in Council, and the fierce encounter in the field. Our Militia fought together in the Revolutionary Battles of the South, and occasionally retreated together when discretion, the better part of valor, required it. We are in fact united by the imperishable bonds of interest and congenial sentiment, and let us hope that the Union will be still more closely cemented by the facilities which are now afforded for social and commercial intercourse.

N. Carolina has been taunted as the Rip Van Winkle of the South. If the sneer was ever deserved, it is so no longer. She has waked like a Giantess from her slumbers, and threatens to leave some of her more boasted sisters far behind in the race of improvement. She is, in truth, one of the wealthiest States in the Union,—if wealth consists in being free, happy and independent, and in being out of debt.

But I am wandering from my purpose.—Although the magnificent procession of the day was over, and the banquet hall had been deserted, when our party arrived, the Committee of Reception were in waiting, and promptly executed their arrangements. The ladies were immediately provided with comfortable and delightful quarters, and the gentlemen were paired off into private houses, which had been hospitably thrown open for the occasion. Much was yet to be seen and enjoyed; the weather was balmy and beautiful, and the Empress of Night looked down upon earth with one of her sweetest smiles. An illumination at the Capitol and Governor's House, attracted throngs of delighted spectators. Festoons of variegated lamps were suspended from tree to tree, and brilliant transparencies illustrating the objects of the celebration adorned the front of the State House. A fine band of music enlivened the merry groups who wandered through the moonlit groves, or along the principal avenues, and it was not until midnight that the company dispersed to their respective places of repose.

The next day was spent in various kinds of amusement according to the tastes and inclinations of the hundreds who thronged the metropolis. Gentlemen and ladies formed parties of excursion on the Rail-Road; some rode through the City and visited the immense quarries of granite, which supplied the material of the STATE HOUSE; and others whiled away an hour in the North Carolina Book-Store, which certainly deserves the name, for there are few more extensive establishments in the Union. Most of the strangers, of course, visited the Capitol and ascended to its lofty parapets. It is indeed a magnificent building, constructed of solid granite, and adorned with porticos of mixed orders of Architecture. The steps and window frames are of the same enduring materials, and the interior arrangement could not be surpassed for convenience and utility. The basement story which contains the offices of the State, is lighted from the splendid dome, and the Halls of the Senate and House of Commons are spacious and magnificent rooms. This noble structure is in shape an oblong square, and in size is larger than our own Capitol. The Carolinians have evinced their judgment in constructing it of such permanent materials that it may probably endure as long as the Athenian Parthenon itself. Let it, like the far famed Grecian Temple, be dedicated to the Goddess of Wisdom, and let Liberty and Patriotism minister at its altars and the North State

will bequeath to future generations a glorious memorial of the present age.

The City of Raleigh is in some respects unique. The original settlers planted themselves in a dense forest, which they gradually thinned as necessity required,—and as the private dwellings are generally detached from each other, they are all embosomed in groves of primitive oak, or some other to wering growth. This mass of shade in contrast with the neat white-painted houses produces a pleasing and picturesque effect, and imparts to the whole City even at a time of bustle and excitement, an air of solitude and repose. Seen from the top of the Capitol the landscape presents an unvarying aspect of foliage—"Thick as the autumnal leaves that strew the brooks in Vallombrosa, where the Etrurian shades—O'er arching hills, embower."

But the spectacle of Thursday night was perhaps the most brilliant and imposing to strangers and visitors. A grand entertainment was given at the Capitol, attended by nearly a thousand persons of both sexes. In the Hall of the House of Commons two distinguished musicians were engaged to perform on the Harp and Violin for the gratification of such as were not inclined to join in the sprightlier pleasures of the dance. The hall was held in the Senate Chamber, which is separated from the other by a fine circular gallery. Both rooms were splendidly illuminated with costly chandeliers and other lights. The Senate Chamber was of course the scene of the greatest attraction. Here the fair daughters of Carolina mingled in the mazy dance with their no less lovely rivals from the Old Dominion. The empire of beauty was well represented at this charming convention. Brilliant eyes and blooming cheeks and sylph-like forms at once enchanted and bewildered the spectator's gaze. A more dazzling assemblage of Southern beauty has perhaps rarely occurred—and unless the writer is greatly mistaken, the sly little archer, who takes captive the youthful heart, was busily engaged that night in scattering his darts.—Nor were the young and lovely the sole participants of the joyous scene. The grave dignitaries of State mingled with the less distinguished of their countrymen, and all seemed to catch as well as to enjoy the fleeting inspiration of the moment.

But we must not forget the supper, which was admirably arranged and conducted.—That, as well as the dinner on the day preceding, was provided by a lady, and, from all accounts, a very exemplar of female heroism. She occupied a wooden house on the principal street of the town, which had been twice threatened with destruction by fire, and on the last occasion in order to stop the progress of the flames, it was gravely proposed, by the proper authorities, to blow up her dwelling. Nothing daunted by the arts and contrivances of men, this modern Joan La Pucelle mounted the roof of her domicile, and bade defiance to her enemies. She boldly proclaimed from the house top her firm resolve to suffer martyrdom in defence of her rights, and the consequence was the firemen desisted from their purpose.

The table of the supper occupied the aisles of the basement story, having its centre immediately under the Capitol dome. Much of it was therefore visible from the circular gallery above. It was spread with a great variety of fruits and confectionary and the cake in the centre was curiously wrought with emblematic devices and adorned with miniature flags. The general effect was very imposing, and especially when the multitude were summoned from the Halls above, and rushing down the aisles, took their stations at the feast. But it would be tedious to dwell upon minute details. Suffice it to say, the whole entertainment was conducted with perfect order and decorum, and the company dispersed at a seasonable hour. Although the festivities were expected to continue the ensuing day, our party resolved to return to Richmond. It was no easy matter either, to resist the pressing hospitalities of the city.—Long will the guests from our metropolis remember the courtesy and kindness they experienced during their fleeting visit—and if it be allowable to distinguish a few where all were kind—we render our special acknowledgements to the accomplished B——, no less the delight of the domestic circle than the boast and ornament of the Carolina bar,—to the social, agreeable, and intelligent G——, and to the venerable Judge C——, a gentleman of the olden time,—and a model of patriarchal wisdom, benevolence and piety.

Nothing illustrates more forcibly the progress of internal improvement in our country than the fact that the two capitals of Raleigh and Richmond, are brought within a days' travel of each other by a continuous Rail Road. As we reached Petersburg before night-fall, our party determined to sleep at their homes, and a wise determination it was, for the night was extremely beautiful, the air refreshing, and balmy, and a splendid moon lighted up our journey. Our fair companions were exhilarated by the recollections of the past, which seemed more like a romantic dream than a sober reality, and when we reached the noble bridge which spans our river of islands and cataraacts—the glories of our own metropolis burst suddenly on the view, and made us even forget for awhile, the hospitality, intelligence, refinement and beauty of the Woodland City of the North State.

More Skins on Log Cabins.—The Haverhill (New Hampshire) Republican, Locofoco, says of General HARRISON:

"Mark it—the hard celled candidate, whose principles if he have any are wrapped up in a con skin and hid in the centre of a 'log cabin,' cannot get a solitary electoral vote south of the Potomac."