THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
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Thirty-First Congress—First Session.

TUESDAY, April 23.—SENATE.

Petitions were presented.

Mr. Webster submitted a resolution for an inquiry into the expediency of enlarging the facilities for coinage at the mint of the United States.

Mr. Webster gave notice that he would at an early day call up his resolution for making donations of public lands, in quarter sections, to any citizen of the United States, of 21 years and upwards, and every person intending to become a citizen.

The bill for the relief of Wm. Darby was taken up and passed, after discussion.

Mr. Bright submitted a resolution that the Senate proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms for the session.

Mr. Webster opposed it. The resolution lies over.

The Senate took up Mr. Bradbury's resolutions calling upon the President for copies of charges against persons removed from office.

Mr. Bradbury spoke at length in reply to the late speech of Mr. Smith, of Connecticut.

Mr. B. alleged that the present had been the most proscriptive administration that ever existed. He compared the number with the number removed by Gen. Jackson. Gen. Jackson's administration removed but forty Clerks.

Mr. Bell explained that when Gen. Jackson came in he found the old republican Clerks in office, who had been appointed by Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and not removed by Mr. Adams.

Mr. Borland said this administration was so proscriptive that, not content with removing democrats, it had gone to work and removed whigs also.

Mr. Bradbury said it was no doubt a decided improvement. He saw no objection to the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. Bell made some remarks. He thought Congress ought to regulate removals by law. If we did not, the present system would lead to great distractions. The absolutism of the government must be put under control, or it will lead to serious events. He took his due share of responsibility for bringing Gen. Taylor into power. No patriotic party could stand unless they would adopt the policy of turning out enemies and employing friends. If we did not regulate this matter, it would regulate us. The party that claims all the spoils for its followers, must prevail over a more moderate party.

After which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee, under the resolution of Mr. Richardson, to investigate the charges against Mr. Ewing, viz: Messrs. Richardson, Vinton, Brown of Mississippi, Hall, Rockwell, Evans of Maryland, Ross, Alston, and Dunham.

The morning hour was taken up principally in the discussion of a joint resolution from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, in relation to the mail matter intended for the two houses of Congress. The resolution contemplated the making up of separate pouches for the members of Congress. The resolution, after a few remarks by Messrs. Stanton, of Ky., in its favor, and Phelps and Brown, of Ia., in opposition, was laid on the table.

Mr. Evans, of Md., asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the resolution proposing an investigation of the defalcation under the late administration—the same as he offered yesterday. It was objected to by Mr. Toombs, of Ga.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House, in committee, then took up the California bill. Mr. Morehead and Mr. Peck successively addressed the committee, when it rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—SENATE.

The resolution offered by Mr. Webster for an inquiry, by the Committee on Finance, into the expediency of increasing the facilities for coinage at the United States Mint, was taken up.

Mr. Webster stated his views.

Mr. Houston said the Committee had the subject before them.

Mr. Cooper stated that the United States Mint at Philadelphia was adequate to the operations required, but some delay had occurred in consequence of the difficulty of assaying California gold.

The matter was further discussed by Messrs. Downs, Hunter, Mangum, and Dawson, after which the resolution passed.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Senate went into Executive session, and, after a short sitting, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Evans, of Md., was excused from service on the committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Secretary Ewing, and Mr. Outlaw was appointed in his place.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., reported from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution providing for the appointment of a clerk or translator of languages to the Supreme Court of the United States. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution providing that the acts of 1847 and 1848, granting bounty and extra pay to those who served in Mexico, be so construed as to allow those who were discharged on their own application the same bounty and pay as those who had received a surgeon's certificate of honorable discharge, provided that they had performed their duty faithfully, before such discharge. Referred to the committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Pa., the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill providing for taking the seventh census.

After considerable discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, April 25.—SENATE.

Mr. Clay laid before the Senate a presentment by the Grand Jury of Jones county, Ky., setting forth that sundry anti-slavery petitions sent from the county to Mr. Clay do not express the views of any considerable number of the people of the county.

Mr. Hunter called up the bill to establish a Board of Accounts, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Borland called up the resolution from the Committee on Printing, and the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments proposed, which abolishes the contract system, and provides that the printers be elected.

The subject was debated by Messrs. Borland, Walker, Foote, Underwood, Butler, and others; and, without coming to any conclusion, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Stanly asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a resolution to instruct the Select Committee, appointed on the motion of Mr. Richardson, of Ill., to inquire what person in office, by appointment of Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, are correspondents of newspapers, their salaries, and what papers they edit or write for," also to inquire into such appointments under Mr. Polk's administration; who in particular was the author of "Bundlecund," and what office he then held.

"And also whether, during the last canvass for the Presidency, any of the above named officers absented themselves from their offices and official duties to make speeches and public addresses against the election of Gen. Taylor; and, also, whether the above-named officers, or any of them, during said canvass, were called upon or required to subscribe or pay money for an electioneering fund against Gen. Taylor, and at whose instance this was done."

Mr. Johnson, of Ark. I object to that trash.

The resolution was not received.

Mr. Richardson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to provide for the payment of horses of the officers of the ten additional regiments who served in Mexico, that were lost or destroyed, &c. Committed.

Mr. Stanton, of Tenn., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution to authorize the President of the United States to accept and attach to the Navy, the two vessels offered by Henry Grinnell, of New York, to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Sir John Franklin and his companions, which was read.

A short debate ensued, in which Messrs. Stanton, Jones, Bayly, Stanly, Brooks, and others, participated.

The resolution was finally passed over, and the House, in committee, took up the census bill.

Messrs. Root, of Ohio, and Strong, of Pa., addressed the House, arguing in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of gathering the fullest statistical information; and

Mr. Howard maintained the want of constitutional power.

Mr. Moore, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Passports for the Isthmus.

There having been much inquiry among the travellers bound to California, as to the necessity of obtaining passports from the New Grenadian Consul at New York, application was made by Livingston, Wells & Co., to the Department of State for information on the subject. A letter has been received in reply, from Hon. John M. Clayton, April 13, which says:

"The treaty between the United States and New Grenada, of the 12th December, 1846, places our citizens resorting to and residing in that country upon a footing of equality with New Grenada citizens, but requires from them obedience to the laws of that republic. If, therefore, the laws of New Grenada make it imperative upon their citizens abroad, who may be about to return home, to obtain passports from the New Grenadian Counsul at the port where they embark, citizens of the United States cannot, according to the terms of the treaty, claim an exemption from this. The 35th article of the instrument, however, which gives us the privilege of passing across the Isthmus of Panama upon the same terms as the citizens of New Grenada, imposes upon us the obligation to guarantee to that republic the neutrality of the Isthmus. This obligation would seem to be a sufficient equivalent for perfect freedom of transit for our citizens across the route referred to; and as it is quite probable that it was the impression of those who had an agency in the treaty on behalf of this government, that it secured that privilege, this department will instruct the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Bogota, to remonstrate against the requisition of passports for such of our citizens as may embark for the Isthmus, and to endeavor to obtain the removal of any restriction upon the communication by that route between our ports on the Atlantic and those on the Pacific.

"P. S. It is to be observed, that the passports which this government recognises as the evidence of the citizenship of the bearer, is the passport issued by this Department."

A VOLUME IN A SENTENCE.—Hon. James K. Paulding, formerly Secretary of the Navy, has written a letter to a Democratic meeting in New York, in which, after expressing his belief of the danger with which the Union is threatened, he says:—"Ever since the fatal secret was discovered that a small faction of fanactics in Ohio, and another in New York, held the balance of power between the two great parties of the Union, and consequently controlled the election of President, each seems to have entered into a contest which shall pay the highest price for their support."

Again he says: "Fanaticism, may be spurred, but no human power could ever yet bridle that fiery dragon."

And again: "The Wilmot Proviso is a declaration of war against the South, and unless retracted both in form and substance, will most assuredly cause over half the stars of our bright constitution, to start madly from their sphere, far, far, beyond the circle of attraction."

Cotton Factories in Alabama.

In a brief notice of the progress of cotton factories in Alabama, the Tuscaloosa Observer remarks:

"We were shown last week some samples of cottonades, ginghams, checks, and osnaburgs, colored and plain, made at the factory of PATTON, DONEGAN & Co., Huntsville, which, for quality and durability, would compare with similar goods made in the manufacturing towns of the North. The colored goods were excellent, and were we not assured of the contrary, we should have pronounced them eastern goods.

"The factory at Florence, owned by MARTIN, WEEKLY & Co., is doing a thrifty business. It works 46 looms—turning 1,600 spindles, and produces 80,000 yards of cloth per week. Besides this large amount of cloth, it manufactures also 6,000 dozen of thread per week. The weekly consumption of cotton is about 7,000 pounds, averaging 750 bales per year.

"As an instance of the prosperity of factories in this region, a new one is about being established on the same stream, on the opposite side, which it is calculated will consume forty bales of cotton per week.

"The factory in this city is about increasing its number of looms. At this time it works only forty, which are chiefly employed in manufacturing the finer qualities of goods. In a few weeks the present number of looms will be increased to 72. The cloths made at this factory are in high repute, and meet with ready sales."

A CAPITAL RAT STORY.—Rev. Walter Colton, in his agreeable and christian-like diary of a voyage to California in a man-of-war, entitled "Deck and Port," (in which, by the way, much is mildly and convincingly said against the spirit ration and flogging in the navy,) relates the following capital rat story:

"I have always felt some regard for a rat since my cruise in the Constellation. We were fitting for sea at Norfolk, and taking in water and provisions; a plank was resting on the sill of one of the ports which communicated with the wharf. On a bright moonlight evening, we discovered two rats on the plank coming into the ship. The foremost was leading the other by a straw, one end of which each held in his mouth. We managed to capture them both, and found to our surprise the one led by the other was stone blind. His faithful friend was trying to get him on board, where he would have comfortably quarters during a three years' cruise. We felt no disposition to kill either, and landed them on the wharf. How many there are in this world to whom the fidelity of that rat readeth a lesson!"

THE MOTHER.—A writer beautifully remarks that a man's mother is the representative of his Maker. Misfortune, and even crimes, set up no barriers between her and her son. While his mother lives he will have one friend on the earth who will not listen when he is slandered, who will not desert him when he suffers, who will soothe him in his sorrow, and speak to him of hope when he is ready to despair.—Her affection knows no ebbing tide. It flows on from a pure fountain, and speaks happiness through the vale of tears, and ceases only at the ocean of eternity.

The Man with a Big Foot.

We heard, a few days since, (says the Knickerbocker,) a laughable anecdote of a man with a big foot. He was a Buffalonian, who must be living now, for a man with so good a hold upon the ground is not likely to "drop off" in a hurry. He stepped one day into the small shop of a boot-maker, in the flourishing capital of old Erie, and asked Crispin if he could make him a pair of boots. Looking at his long splay pedal extremities, and then glancing at a huge uncut cow-hide that hung upon the wall, he said—

"Well, yes—I guess so."

"What time will you have them done? To-day is Monday."

"Well, it'll depend on circumstances; I guess I can have 'em done for you by Saturday."

On Saturday, therefore, the man called for his boots.

"Have you got 'em done?" said he, as he entered the little shop.

"No, I haven't—I couldn't; it has rained every day since I took your measure."

"Rained!" exclaimed the astonished patron—"well, what of that? What had *that* to do with it?"

"What had THAT to do with it?" echoed Crispin; "it had a *good deal* to do with it. When I make your boots *I've got to do it out doors*, for I haven't room in my shop, and I can't work out doors in rainy weather!"

IMPROVEMENT.—"Great age," this we live in.—People don't laugh now-a-days—they indulge in merriment. They don't walk—they promenade. They never eat their food—they masticate it. Nobody has a tooth pulled—it is extracted. No one has his feelings hurt—they are lacerated. Young men do not go courting the girls—they pay the *young ladies* attentions. It is vulgar to visit any one—you must only make a call. Of course, you would not think of going to bed—you would retire to rest. Nor would you build a house—you would erect it.

An exchange asks:—Which is the deepest, the longest, the broadest, and the smallest grave in Esther church-yard?

That in which Miles Button lies buried; for it contains Miles below the sod, Miles in length, and Miles in breadth—and yet it is only a Button-hole.

From the Washington Union.

Mr. Calhoun.

We seize the opportunity of laying before our readers the following beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Calhoun.—A correspondent informs us that "its author is one of the most distinguished men in the republic—one who, though he differed, as I myself have, from Mr. Calhoun on some subjects, yet now shows how fully competent he was to the appreciation of his real merits. The production is indeed a generous offering from one noble spirit to the memory of another." But why should we shroud the name of the author in mystery? His composition does honor to the living and to the dead. We have no hesitation in saying that it emanates from the pen of Richard Rush, esq., of Philadelphia, our late Minister to Paris, whose name is identified both with the politics and the literature of his country.

A Short Notice of the Death and Character of Mr. Calhoun.

"If I could have but one hour more to speak in the Senate, I could do more good than on any previous occasion of my life."

These were among the last words of the lamented Calhoun. How appropriate to a patriot and statesman as the lamp of life was going out! "Save my country, Heaven!" were the dying words of Pitt.—We cannot know precisely what Mr. Calhoun would have said in the last hour he wished for; but we are sure he would have spoken with sincerity what he thought, and with the deepest love of country in his heart. This great "southerner," and great American, too, has passed away; and perhaps, since the death of Washington, no death in our country has awakened a sensation so nearly akin, in some of its striking characteristics, to that which was then produced. We have lost men whilst they were wielding, or who had in their day wielded, more political power; but not one to whose sheer intellectual and moral pre-eminence such general tributes seem to have been paid. Washington did not flatter the people; nor did Calhoun. Both loved republicanism; but both knew that men individually are prone to error, from ignorance, passion, and other causes: and that communities, speaking and acting thro' their majorities, must often be in error, too, and fall into delusions. Calhoun was never afraid to express this sentiment or act upon it. If Washington had not put himself against popular delusions on the subject of the militia and short enlistments, it may be doubted whether he could have carried us through the revolution, incomparable as were his qualities and powers of achievement otherwise. When the revolution was finished, his mighty fame overshadowed all competition; but he could hardly be prevailed upon to accept the chief magistracy. He yielded at last only to the unanimous, enthusiastic voice of an adoring, grateful country. As President, party was abashed in his presence. It stood off, and dared not approach him. Calhoun, though belonging to a party, rose above it. It was his opinion, in our age, that no man could be President unless he pandered to the public: as Bacon said, "Great heights were only to be reached by winding stairs." Calhoun's mind was prophetic, as well as fruitful and profound. He spoke not from passion but knowledge. "Her ample page, rich with the spoils of time," was before him, and he knew how to read it.

Of all Americans, he was almost the only one not overset by the great shock in Europe in 1848. That our citizens should have given the French republic a cordial first welcome, in order to a trial, if nothing more, and that both houses of Congress should have done the same, was natural, justifiable, and appeared to be of American obligation. But in the eye of the nation, in his place in the Senate, in the midst of enthusiasm for France, regenerated as was supposed, Calhoun paused. He invoked the resources of his own mind. He reasoned; he reflected. He did not believe that by suddenly "proclaiming" republics, they were to be made. He knew that all progress was not for the better, and when too rapid could not be good. The rights of man did not blind him to the nature of man. He knew all excellence to be of slow growth with nations as persons; that it comes of patience, education, long preparation and training, and more gradually to governments than men. His mind, full of light, inferred that such quick, convulsive movements in the other hemisphere must be the work, with exceptions the rarest, of a few selfish men in some places, and of what lord John Russell called "a society of circulating revolutionists" in others. The real masses, he believed, would be thrown into a worse condition than before. He saw, also, that these suddenly "proclaimed" republics were totally different from ours. His profound study and knowledge of the constitution of the United States, and of everything anterior that had led to the establishment of our own republic, taught him this. He believed that the inherent tendencies of these new republics were to disorder, even to communism; and he feared their deteriorating influences upon us. More especially did he fear it under our predispositions summarily to applaud all movements against existing authority in Europe, no matter what their nature, or who their instruments; and still the more especially, when numerous presses—those oligarchical engines in this country—not all of them the best fitted, it might be thought, to instruct and direct the public mind of a great nation, are yet so apt to decide in haste, and with a frightful certainty, "where angels fear to tread," upon all questions that come, foreign or domestic. He appreciated too much the immense value of the republic, to behold without grief the disparagement of even the name abroad, or without dread the recoil upon the very principle of equal rights, of which there was danger from the terrible abuses committed abroad under the cloak of democracy.

Mr. Calhoun's ambition was of the noblest, most inspiring kind. It always sought great public ends through noble means. Beautifully, most beautifully, did his colleague say, in announcing his death to the Senate, "We saw him a few days ago in the seat near me, he had so long occupied; we saw the struggle of a great mind to overcome the infirmities of a sinking body; IT WAS THE EXHIBITION OF A WOUNDED EAGLE, WITH HIS EYES TURNED TO THE HEAVENS IN WHICH HE HAD SOARED, BUT INTO WHICH HIS WINGS COULD NEVER CARRY HIM AGAIN."

The figure was as happy as touching. No man was more pure; rarely a public man as pure. He had the self-reliance of genius fertilizing in its own thoughts, and conscious of its own powers, but without a particle of arrogance or presumption. When, as a democrat of the Jefferson school, he entered Congress before the war of 1812, he soon opposed himself to embargoes and non-intercourse, as weapons unsuited to a brave people in avenging wrongs and insults. Yet they had been the policy of his party. To arraign it was dangerous at first to popularity. But he did: he, a young man, bold when boldness was wisdom; he, a young man, but then, as always, frank in all that was high-minded, and chivalrous under all circumstances. He was for drawing the sword against the gigantic mistress of the sea. He was for throwing ourselves at once upon our courage and exertions. The step was perilous, although one which his broad, sagacious mind told was as due to an enlightened estimate of national interests, as it was imperiously demanded by outrages upon our national honor—the persevering, shocking outrage of imprisonment.

He would have no more embargoes, no more non-trading, to stop *that*, to react upon *that* enormity.—His speeches in support of the war lifted up the feelings and judgment of the nation by their combination of fervor and originality, with the impressive eloquence of logic and discipline.

His mind was formed to lead in great affairs—to go to the top. It was at the top always that he found his natural element. His erect form at that day, his fine eye, his constant energy, and buoyant spirit, blended with a personal courtesy intrinsically and delightfully attractive—who that witnessed all this in him (and there are those of us who did) can ever forget it, or fail, now that his spirit is fled, to exalt to the proper height his manly bearing, devoted patriotism, and whole bright galaxy of his merits? He did honor to Carolina. He was one of the props of the Union. The times were dark. Britain was our foe; her formidable armies upon our shores, just fresh from victory over Napoleon's troops in Spain. Some among our friends quailed, and there were hosts of our own people against us. The vindication of the national rights fell upon the southern and middle States—the new-born West co-operating.—The North, as States with splendid exceptions, individually, protested against firing a gun. This is history. The gallant South stood up for the whole Union, on an indiscriminating estimate of duty to the whole, under the unparalleled aggressions of that day. Comparatively, she had scarcely a ship to be plundered, or a seaman to be impressed. Calhoun never faltered. His fidelity to his country's honor, his exertions in her cause, were intense and unremitting. The elder Dallas called him a young Hercules. He never pandered to the public; he largely helped to teach the public how to think; he never disguised his conduct or thoughts. His great competitor of Massachusetts, Mr. Webster, eagerly, magnanimously made this declaration in the Senate last month. The war fully and gloriously terminated, he afterwards assumed, at the call of Mr. Monroe, the direction of the war Department. In that sphere his administrative abilities were consummate. His brilliant course in the Senate since has been so eloquently protrayed by his great associates in that chamber, and by speakers in the other House of Congress, that inferior hands are warned not to touch upon it any more than upon his administration of the Department of State, or his career as Vice President.

Calhoun's whole public life was in harmony with his noble nature. A paramount principle of duty was forever present to him. It was ever the pillar of light. He sought public ends by means varying as facts varied and time interposed. In forty years, indeed; in an age of ceaseless activity and change; in the complications of policy and legislation incident to the shifting wants of a young and growing country teeming with production, and still new to many of the operations and schemes of national industry, he may be found the advocate of opinions which he afterwards saw cause to modify, alter, or abandon. So, among his illustrious compeers in the Senate—that band of statesmen really great, and, because they are so, now by universal acclaim looked to as pilots in the national storm that is raging—you might have beheld, all around, those who had been tariff and anti-tariff in opinion and conduct; bank and anti-bank; strict constructionists and latitudinarians. There is a difference, however—it points to the compass and foresight of Calhoun's mind.—Death has canonized him, and it may be spoken. He ended for free-trade—the principle to which the most enlightened and prosperous nations of the earth seem at length to be assenting. And he ended a strict constructionist of the enactments and guaranties—we say *guaranties* (no less than compromises)—of the constitution; the doctrine which time and experience seem more and more to have consecrated, as the best if not the only one for giving perpetuity to the Union of these States.

We do not design in this imperfect tribute to decide upon all the opinions of this remarkable man and great statesman, though we might be slow to condemn some that others may have condemned; but we consider the removal of such a public man from among us as a public calamity. Jefferson loved him; Madison loved him; Monroe loved him. The two latter confided in his counsels. All three honored him. Nor is it that we have been deprived of great talents that his loss is chiefly to be deplored, his memory to be ever revered. Talents, and great talents, are never wanting in the world. We have them here. In France you cannot count them up; their name is legion—thrice and again. In Germany, in England, in all great countries, they are exuberant. It is like the fame of heroes, which led an able writer to remark fifty years ago that it was "growing vulgar: heroes multiplied in every war, and stood so thick in their ranks in history as to be nearly undistinguishable from their soldiers." But high, resolute, uncompromising virtue, is another thing. It is of the gods. Mortals look up to it and do it homage, though it is so seldom that they can reach it. It was the virtue of Washington—his immaculate integrity, honor, and truth in all things, the extraordinary moral grandeur, almost more than human, centering in him and crowning all his actions—which induced an eloquent commentator, in summing up the complicated excellence of his character, side by side with great names of antiquity, and among the moderns, to exclaim, that in weighing *his* merits, no future Plutarch must attempt the iniquity of parallel."†

How durable, how expansive, how godlike, the homage rendered to virtue! It was Washington's towering supremacy in this that has placed him at the head of mankind. Without it, all his other transcendant deeds for us might have left his reputation in an orb no better than Cæsar's, Cromwell's or Napoleon's. This it was which prompted the most gifted genius perhaps in France—the nation in whose streets and highways you may daily meet generals famous in battle on a hundred fields, and statesmen of ability as numerous—to ejaculate, in despair perhaps of seeing his country regenerated in '48, "THAT THE WANT OF THE AGE WAS A EUROPEAN WASHINGTON."‡ The talents of Calhoun, commanding as they were, it might be thought could be matched.—But not easily can the strength and steadiness of his virtue be matched. Not easily his exemption from all that was underhand. Not so easily his scorn of all pandering to the public, as the price of his own exaltation. In all this the highest earthly praise can be justly bestowed by saying, THE SOUL OF WASHINGTON WAS IN HIM.

A few concluding words. Our material prosperity has been amazing, and the increase of our power. It is as certain that political morals increase in our land? There are minds that might be slow in coming to an affirmative answer. There are anxious minds that "dote yet doubt," fearing that our tendency will be downward. The widening arena of the contests for the presidency, and augmenting train of passion, intrigues, disappointments, exasperations, bitter exasperations, which they foment, seem enough, without other foreshadowings of ill flung across our path, to generate anxiety in the bosoms of the reflecting. If in all or any of these there be danger, let every occasion be seized of averting it.—Let the death of Calhoun be improved as one of them. Let our young men imitate him in the loftiness of his moral course, as the best public safeguard. That principle is one of the grand inculcations embalmed in Washington's immortal Farewell Address, as interwoven with national perpetuity.

Calhoun's example will be a high one to our young men. Let it be their ambition to imitate it—their vow. To such, determined to be great, and high in their present aspirations, as he was when young, and devoting themselves to severe study and self-discipline, as he did when young, it may, it will, make a call for inward conflicts to adhere to such an example. But let the motive be of strength sufficient to secure to them a victory so precious. A great country is to be in their hands. Its institutions, its freedom, its resources, its past and prospective renown, open to it a magnificent future. But not if subordinate men, with cunning minds, bear sway. This would lower our destiny. This would, must, in the sequel, undermine it, blast it, for all that is truly great and glorious in nations; all that is highest, purest, brightest, most lasting. And this withering of our high hopes would come to pass, though our fields might continue to produce their crops, our workshops their fabrics, our seaports, ships and steamers, our mines gold, and our population run on until we equal the Chinese.

The Senate has resolved that, at the call of his afflicted family, the remains of Mr. Calhoun are to be removed for interment in the bosom of his native State. They will be in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A deputation of senators is to form the solemn escort. In that State repose the ashes of the Marions, the Sumpters, the Laurenses, the Gadsdens, the Pinckneys, the Lowndeses, the Rutledges. These are among her illustrious dead.

"By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirge is sung."

The ashes of Calhoun will confirm, to late ages, the immortality of the sacred heap. Like Germanicus, he departed in life to return in death; and as the ashes of the great Roman were borne back to Italy, so will be those of Calhoun to his beloved Carolina. Mourning crowds will await their approach. Melancholy will be upon every countenance. All classes will assemble. The State will weep. The widowed partner of his heart will be in the thoughts of all, deepening the general gloom—as when Agrippina was seen bearing the urn of Germanicus. But let her, let all, take consolation in the certainty that his tomb will be as a place of pilgrimage, from which the youth of Carolina and of the nation may catch the inspirations of genius, of patriotism, and of virtue.

TEMPLE.

Philadelphia county, April 10, 1850.

* Funeral discourse on Washington, delivered in New York, 22d February, 1800, by the Rev. John M. Mason.
† Lamartine.

DR. CHRISTIE'S
GALVANIC BELT, BRACELETS, NECKLACE,
AND
MAGNETIC FLUID,
For the removal and permanent cure of all Nervous Diseases,

And of those complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the Age.*

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Belt and Magnetic Fluid,

Is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in Fits, Cramp, Paralysis and Palsy, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic, Gout, Epilepsy, Lumbago, Deafness, Nervous Tremors, Palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, Neuralgia, Pains in the Side and Chest, Liver Complaint, Spinal Complaint, and Curvature of the Spine, Hip Complaint, Diseases of the Kidneys, Deficiency of Nervous and Physical Energy, and all Nervous Diseases, which complaints arise from one simple cause—namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity, and vigor.

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction.

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons,

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous complaints, have been

Entirely and Permanently Cured,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and everything else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the **Galvanic Belt,** suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties, after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A few days is often amply sufficient to eradicate the disease of years.

Certificates and Testimonials,

Of the most undoubted character, from all parts of the country, could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper!

An Extraordinary Case,

which conclusively proves that "Truth is stranger than Fiction." The following letter, narrating one of the most remarkable events in the annals of medical science, is from the

Rev. Dr. Landis, a Clergyman

of New Jersey, of distinguished attainments and exalted reputation:—

SIDNEY, New Jersey, July 12, 1848.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE—Dear Sir: You wish to know of me what has been the result in my own case, of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE. My reply is as follows:

For about *twenty years* I had been suffering from Dyspepsia. Every year the symptoms became worse, nor could I obtain permanent relief from any course of medical treatment whatever. My physicians were skilful and excellent men; but here their prescriptions failed. About *fourteen* years since, in consequence of frequent exposure to the weather, in the discharge of my pastoral duties, I became subject to a severe Chronic Rheumatism, which for year after year, caused me indescribable anguish. In the severer paroxysms, the skill of my physicians sometimes afforded me great relief; but this relief was only temporary. Farther: in the winter of '45 and '46, in consequence of preaching a great deal in my own and various other churches in this region, I was attacked by the Bronchitis, which soon became so severe as to require an immediate suspension of my pastoral labors. *My nervous system was now thoroughly prostrated*, and as my Bronchitis became worse, so also did my Dyspepsia and Rheumatic affection—thus evincing that these disorders were connected with each other through the medium of the Nervous system. My sufferings were indeed severe, and I had no prospect other than being entirely laid aside from the discharge of those duties, and the performance of those labors in which my soul has ever found the highest of her joys.

But reasoning from effect to cause, I concluded that the *Nervous System* must be reached before any hope could be indulged of my obtaining relief from these most distressing maladies. In the whole pharmacopœia there seemed to be no remedial agent which could reach and recuperate my Nervous system; everything that I had tried for this purpose had completely failed. At last I was led by my friends to examine your inventions, and (though with no very sanguine hopes of their efficiency,) I determined to try the effect of the application of the GALVANIC BELT AND NECKLACE, with the MAGNETIC FLUID. This was in June, 1846. To my great astonishment, in two days my Dyspepsia had gone; in eight days I was enabled to resume my pastoral duties; nor have I since omitted a single service on account of the Bronchitis; and my Rheumatic affection also ceased to trouble me. If time permitted, I could fill a sheet of paper with the details of particulars, but I can now only furnish this brief abstract. My Dyspepsia has *never returned;* the Rheumatism once in a while visits me, but not severely, and is easily arrested, and is manifestedly being driven from its hold upon my system, and my Bronchial affection is *entirely cured.* Such is the wonderful and happy results of the experiment.

I have recommended the BELT and FLUID to many who have been likewise suffering from Neuralgic affections. They have tried them, with happy results, I believe in every case.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. LANDIS.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Necklace

Is used for all complaints affecting the Throat or Head, such as Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Throat, Nervous and sick Headache, Dizziness of the Head, Neuralgia in the Face, Buzzing or Roaring in the Ears, Deafness, which is generally Nervous, and that distressing complaint, called Tic Doloreux.

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Bracelets

Are found of vast service in cases of Convulsions or Fits, Spasmodic Complaints, and general Nervous Affections of the Head and upper extremities. Also in Palsy and Paralysis, and all diseases caused by a deficiency of power or Nervous Energy in the limbs or other organs of the body.

☞ Many hundred Certificates, from all parts of the country, of the most extraordinary character, can be given, if required.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

PRICES:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars,
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars,
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets, with full particulars, may be had of the authorized Agent.

☞ PARTICULAR CAUTION.—Beware of counterfeits and worthless imitations. D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
General Agent for the United States, 132 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Agents.
September 14, 1849. 1-cow12m

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION

This truly valuable Remedy for all diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has become the chief reliance of the afflicted, as it is the most certain cure known for the above complaints. While it is a powerful remedial agent in the most desperate and almost hopeless cases of **Consumption,** it is also, in diminished doses, one of the mildest and most agreeable family medicines for common coughs and colds. Read below the opinion of men who are known to the world, and the world respect their opinions.

From Professor Hitchcock.

James C. Ayer—Sir: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngial and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, LL. D.,
President of Amherst College.

From the "London Lancet."

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is one of the most valuable preparations that has fallen under our notice. After a careful examination, we do not hesitate to say we have a large appreciation of its merits and the fullest confidence in its usefulness for coughs and lung complaints.

Dr. Brewster, of Windham co., Conn., sends us the following testimony:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: I enclose you a certificate from Mrs. Catherine K. Cady, a highly respectable lady of this village, wife of Mr. Seth Cady, Deputy Sheriff of Windham county, Conn. The cure in her case was very prompt, and has attracted general attention.

W. A. BREWSTER, M. D.
WEST KILLINGLY, Ct., Sept. 28, 1848.

This may certify that I was afflicted with a very severe cough in the winter of '47-'8, which threatened to terminate in Consumption. I had tried many medicines in vain, and was cured by the use of "Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

CATHERINE K. CADY.

Direct Evidence.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Dear Sir: Feeling under obligations to you for the restoration of my health, I send you a report of my case, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of others. Last autumn I took a bad cold, accompanied by a severe cough, and made use of many medicines without obtaining relief. I was obliged to give up business, frequently raised blood, and could get no sleep at night. A friend gave me a bottle of your CHERRY PECTORAL, the use of which I immediately commenced, according to directions. I have just purchased the fifth bottle, and am nearly recovered. I now sleep well, my cough has ceased, and all by the use of your valuable medicine. E. A. STONE, A. M.,
Principal Mt. Hope Seminary.

From Dr. Bryant, Druggist and Postmaster, Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts:

Dr. J. C. Ayer—Dear Sir: Enclosed please find remittance for all the CHERRY PECTORAL last sent me. I can unhesitingly say that no medicine we sell gives such satisfaction as your's does; nor have I ever seen a medicine which cured so many cases of Cough and Lung Complaints. Our Physicians are using it extensively in their practice, and with the happi