



FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1850.

MAIL FAILURE.

The eastern mail due this place on Thursday evening failed. We hear of no cause for this failure, but attribute it to high water. The stage passed up as usual, but brought no mail bag. The stage must have failed beyond Fulton.

DEATH OF GEN. JACKSON.

Rumors of the death of Gen. Jackson reached this place on Tuesday, which have been confirmed. Whilst living, he enjoyed a large share of popular esteem, and his death will be lamented by many.

The Missouri Reporter of the 16th says: On Sunday morning Gen. Jackson fainted whilst being removed from his chair to the bed, and was for a time supposed to be dead; but he subsequently revived, and during the afternoon took leave of his family and friends. The Nashville Union of Tuesday morning announces the Old Hero's death in the following manner, giving a very meagre account of his last moments:

"Gen. Andrew Jackson died at the Hermitage at 6 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday the 8th instant. His funeral takes place to-day at 11 o'clock. He breathed his last quietly, calmly, and with entire resignation, amidst the beloved members of his family and a few intimate friends who were present. Death had no terrors for him—he met him with composure, and with a full confidence that he was prepared for a better world. Death could not have taken him by surprise at any moment for more than a year—he has been ready at all times to obey the dread summons. When the messenger finally came, the old soldier, patriot and Christian was looking out for his approach. He is gone, but his memory lives, and will continue to live."

STATE DEBT.

The Jefferson Inquirer, in reply to an article of the "New York Herald," on the subject of the "finances of Missouri," which we published in our last, contradicts the Herald at every turn, and corrects the matter, as follows:

"The interest on our State debt is about \$71,000. The loan recently made by the Palmyra and Jackson branches of the Bank of Missouri has been applied to paying off the spring interest, and in no case has either delay or denial of payment been made to the holders of interest coupons. The amount due in the next autumn will be about \$35,500, which will be paid from the collections of State revenue, made in St. Louis, and deposited monthly in the mother bank to the credit of the treasurer. It may be estimated that the collection from that city and county alone, between the present time and the autumn, will, together with that now on deposit, be sufficient to cover the interest then due and payable. Independent of these resources, the State revenue for the year 1851 will be payable into the treasury in the month of next December, and if there be any insufficiency of revenue to meet the liabilities of the State, it will not fall on the holders of the bonds of the State, but on our civil officers, who, at the utmost, may be compelled only to wait a month or two beyond quarter day for their salaries, and even this result is barely probable.

We apprehend there will be but little difficulty in meeting the full interest, as the source to which the Inquirer refers will most probably meet it. But previous to the meeting of the Legislature, another year's interest will fall due. The Governor has no further authority, we believe, to borrow money, and the current expenses of the government, including the Convention which is to assemble next winter, in all probability will absorb the State revenue. And if so, how is the interest for next year to be paid? A larger amount will be necessary for next year than was requisite for this, and there being no further power to borrow, and a fair presumption that the current expenses of the government will absorb the State revenue, we must confess there appears to be some plausibility in the statements of the Herald. We hope, however, the State may be able to maintain her credit.

The Inquirer seems to derive consolation from the fact, that although Missouri is in debt, and there is a bare probability that she may not be able to meet the interest and current expenses, promptly, yet her condition is good compared with some of her sister States! This is quite consoling, indeed! But even this consolation vanishes, when we inquire into the circumstances under which these debts were incurred.—Our sister State, Illinois, for instance, is almost hopelessly in debt, but that debt was incurred by efforts—badly planned, indeed—to ameliorate the condition of her citizens and advance her interests. Missouri has attempted nothing to advance the interests of her citizens, yet she has incurred a debt which takes annually from \$70,000 to \$75,000 to keep the interest down. And, what makes it worse, she has to borrow to pay the interest.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Wilmer & Smith's European Times.

WAR WITH AMERICA.—The probability of a war with the United States occupies the public mind on this side of the Atlantic, to the exclusion of every other topic. The arrivals from the western world are looked to with absorbing interest, and the instant a packet arrives, the news is conveyed with all the potency and speed which steam can command to the metropolitan journals. In this way we are forwarded by special express, and at a great outlay, the news which came to hand on the night of Tuesday by the "Caledonia." The previous arrival, the "Great Western," caused some stir, as it was known that she would bring tidings of the effect which had been produced in America by the speeches of Sir Robert Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen, in Parliament, on the Oregon question. But, as only a day or two had intervened between the receipt of these speeches and the return of the steamer, which had not permitted the public opinion to develop itself, the succeeding arrival produced, if possible, still greater interest. The pros and cons of the question, it is needless to say, are daily discussed, and this is certainly not the first instance of late, that the spirit of American institutions has been analysed by British pens. The theory of the federal constitution has formed, of recent years, a standing dish with the politicians of England. The national character and its peculiarities—the public men and their waywardness—the democracy and its elements—are all weighed with critical skill, sometimes with a friendly, often with an adverse hand. But, whatever diversity of opinion may exist among Englishmen as to the abstract merits of Republicanism, a war with America—the bare contemplation of such a possibility—is abhorrent to the national mind. A war party, properly so called, as regards the United States, does not exist.

There is nothing to mark its influence. The mooted point—the Oregon—it is not generally believed to be worth fighting for. It is not a point which appeals to national pride, or prejudice, or power. Every one feels that this little island has territory enough, and colonies, and subjects, which own its sway in every part of the inhabited globe, that plume themselves on their identification with the British name, without measuring lances with a kindred people about a few thousand miles of a barren and profitless waste. No. The sentiment which has taken deep root in the public mind of this country—which pervades all classes, and sects, and shades of opinion, and unites them as one man, refers not to the value of the territory in question, but to what they conceive to be the arrogant, overbearing, bullying style with which the opposite people as with a spirited animal—if you drive, they resist, if you lead, they may concede. Mr. Polk must be a crude judge of human nature, or he would not have put forth, in his inaugural about the Oregon, sentiments which were not merely indiscreet—not merely uncalled for and out of place, but which sneered at, and may be said to have hurled defiance at the British claim. We say nothing now as to the justice of the claim; all that we aim at is, to account for the extraordinary unanimity which exists on this question—an unanimity so surprising, that if we do go to war about it, every hand will be held up, and every purse will be opened, every arm will be stretched, to sustain it, and bring it to a speedy and triumphant issue. There are men who would tamely submit to wrong that would instantly resent an insult.

The country feels itself insulted by the new President. Is he not a bungling tactician that thus gives his opponent such an advantage—that places himself in the wrong by his manner, while he is probably right in his theory? Human ingenuity could hardly have devised any means so effectual for amalgamating, as in a crucible, the discordant elements of which public opinion in every free country is composed. Like the wand of an enchanter, Mr. Polk has done this, and if there is any truth in the saying of Napoleon, that moral force, even war, far outstrips physical force, it will be found that his first will not be his last blander.

Hasty men are generally obstinate men. The President has committed himself—will the Republic sustain him? He has so precipitated matters that the question must now be settled. He has thrown the gauntlet, and it has been taken up; he has jeopardized the American claim, and flung to the winds the "wise and masterly inactivity," which Mr. Calhoun, with a far-seeing sagacity, recommended as the best policy for the United States to pursue. Back out he cannot, without personal compromise, for he has shown his cards to his opponent, who will work the game accordingly.

It is well understood on this side of the water—it is still better known at Washington, that the British Cabinet have come to the conclusion that the present is the time for bringing this matter to an issue. To let it slip would prove them as arrant bunglers as their antagonist. Diplomacy, like the chess board, consists in a series of successful moves and a skillful player can hardly be blamed for check-mating his rival. The affair might have remained in abeyance another quarter of a century, as it has done during the last half century; and every year would have increased the means, on the part of America, of a successful resistance—decreased in the same ratio, the power of Britain to sustain or take forcible possession of Oregon. The tide of emigration, which is daily flowing to the west, would have peopled it in a few years with the Anglo American race, who would have held their own against all intruders.

These advantages have been cast to the winds; and nothing appears to remain but mutual concession, or the settlement of the question by the strongest arm. Here, again, the evil genius of the President confronts him. The temple of Janus is closed—

we are at peace with the world. Our Indian empire is consolidated—our colonies in China are progressing. The British Exchequer is full to repletion—its navy is in admirable trim. Our steamers sweep every sea; our means of transporting troops, whether from Europe or from Asia, were never more complete—more perfect. There never was a period in the history of this country when it was better prepared for war—never did a question exist, not on its abstract merits; but, because of its concomitant swag, on which less diversity of opinion prevails, and with heart and soul would the *demier resort* be entered upon and pursued.

We do not write in a partisan spirit. Nothing, heaven knows, should we regard as a greater national calamity than a rupture with the United States; and we should be sorry to say or do anything which could in the remotest degree precipitate it. It is painful—harrowing—even to contemplate such a contingency. The elements of society would be convulsed, commerce would be swept from the ocean, and the ties of interest, and even of consanguinity, would be rudely snapp'd asunder. Upon England it would inflict all but irreparable injury, and America would hardly suffer less intensely. May so fearful a consummation be averted, in this crisis, it is not unnatural that public feeling in America should be watched with some anxiety. The commercial classes can have no desire to fight Britain about the navigation of the Columbia. The Northern States are identified with the continuance of peace and the progress of manufactures. The Southern States would not like to sacrifice their trade in cotton, tobacco and other produce, for so illusory an object. The brawlers in the west may desire a row, from an inherent love of sport and mischief, or a thirst for gain. But after all, the matter will probably resolve itself into a contest for political supremacy. If the President is obstinate, and will concede nothing, the party which elected him may feel bound in consistency to sustain him, and the voice of the more sober and discreet portion will probably be drowned in the avalanche. We sincerely hope that discreet counsels will prevail, and that both governments, conceding something for the sake of peace, may bring the matter to a timely and satisfactory adjustment. But it is folly to blink the fact, that the "black cloud in the west," to which Sir Robert Peel so portentously alluded, looks threatening, and may burst with devastating fury.

With any country but America, war, with all its newly acquired horrors and improved instruments of destruction, would be fearful, yet speedy. But with such a line of coast on the Atlantic and the barren waste in dispute on the Pacific side, it must, in the nature of things, be protracted. Possession of the Oregon by an armed force, would, of course, be the first, and the destruction of the Atlantic cities on the seaboard the second object of British annoyance. But we pause, and sicken at the bare idea of evils so appalling, and yet so apparently immediate, resulting from the language of a hasty and intemperate man, raised, unexpectedly, to a position in which his capacity for making mischief appears to be the only capacity of which he has yet, in the opinion of the Britishers, given any proof. Unfortunately for our sagacity, we foretold, in this journal, the very day, following the arrival of the President's inaugural address, the hubbub to which his indiscreet remark on the Oregon would give rise here, and our statement has been verified to the letter.

The probability of a war with the United States occupies the public mind on the other side of the Atlantic, to the exclusion of every other topic. The arrivals from the western world are looked to with absorbing interest.

Parliamentary.—The British Parliament meets on Monday after the Whitsun recess. This is the second division of the session. The first terminated at Easter, and, like a drama in three acts, the concluding one promises to be the most important. Our relations with America may probably be alluded to, but are hardly likely to be discussed. The wily Minister will keep his own councils, and allow members to flounder as long as they may like in the waters of conjecture. In this respect, American statesmen might, with advantage, take a useful hint from the cautious fact which characterizes ministerial announcements in the British Parliament. Upon Mr. Polk the lesson would probably be lost but even a statesman so eminent as Mr. Calhoun could study in the school of diplomatic secrecy without any damage to his well earned reputation. His speech on the Oregon bill, when it came before the Senate, is now going the "round" of the English press, and who knows but that the indiscreet disclosures which he therein made, as to the policy of leaving the Oregon question in abeyance for some twenty years, when Americans would be able to hold it themselves, may have furnished a hint upon which the government is now acting, in pressing for a speedy settlement of that vexed question.

LATER.

The steamship Cambria arrived at Boston on the 1st, bringing three days later than the above. We make such extracts as relate to the probability of war, &c.

England and America.—The proceedings which took place in the House of Commons, on Friday night, 16th of May, are important in the present position of matters between England and the United States. The debate referred more particularly to the state of the navy, which the professional members contended was in a most inefficient state, badly manned, and altogether disgraceful to the country and to the service. The admission of this inefficiency was made by Sir Geo. Cockburn, and the other representatives of the admiralty board, and the blame was thrown on the exchequer, the chancellor of which evinced no willingness to place the wooden walls of the nation in a better position. The same complaint has been made every year that we have been at peace.

but complaints on this score are fruitless, unless the Government of the day will consent to keep as many men in pay during peace as the exigencies of the country would require in war. The Government, however, will be probably, induced, in consequence of the strong representations which are made at a critical time, to provide a remedy for some of the evils dilated upon.

From Wilmer and Smith's Times, May 20.

Hopes are entertained that the intimation conveyed in one of the New York papers, that a special minister—probably Mr. Van Buren—had been selected to proceed to the Court of St. James, for the purpose, if possible, of satisfactorily arranging the point in dispute, is correct. We can only repeat what we have previously stated, that on the part of the British nation no desire exists to measure lances with the United States about the Oregon territory; the umbrage is to be found in the language of Mr. Polk; but all politicians appear to be agreed that the present is the time—now or never—for bringing the affair to a conclusion.

The Funds.—As if by common consent, the apprehensions of a collision between Great Britain and the United States respecting the Oregon question, have all but died away, and the natural effect upon the public securities has been to enhance prices. As yet, however, the advance is comparatively limited—say from 3-8 to 1-2 per cent.

It will be seen by the American provision market, that that description of produce holds an encouraging position except in the article of butter. With the exception of the great American staple, cotton, all other articles of commerce, speaking generally, are going off favorably at remunerating prices.

Opinions of the French Press.—The questions relative to Oregon and Texas have naturally excited much attention of the press and the public of Paris. On the first, the feeling is, upon the whole, against America; that is, against the pretensions put forth in the President's harangue, which excited such a striking demonstration in the British Parliament.

Ireland.—At the usual weekly meeting of the repeal association, on the 12th inst., the rent amounted to £326 13s 1d. O'Connell is going to put Peel's temper to a severe test, by holding another series of "monster meetings." "Tara of the Kings," a spot sacred to Irish patriotism, will shortly be the scene of a gathering nowise inferior in numbers and pomp to that which revived its ancient glories two years back, when upwards of a million of people assembled to hear the magic of O'Connell's voice; and to give due solemnity to the occasion, now, as then, mass is to be said in the open air, previous to the political business of the day.

Alderman Keshan, a repealer, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing civic year.

A great "repeal demonstration" took place at Dundalk, on Thursday, much like a monster meeting; there was an outdoor meeting, at which Mr. O'Connell spoke; and then a "banquet," at about which 600 gentlemen sat down to table, including some forty members of the '82 club in their uniform. The speaking both out of doors and in was in the usual strain.

SUICIDE.—Col. J. M. WOODSON, of this county, committed suicide by hanging himself on the evening of the 12th instant.—He had at times evinced such a depression of spirits as to occasion some anxiety and watchfulness on the part of his friends.—On Thursday evening he left home, stating that he was going to the residence of his son to get some tobacco plants; not returning, search was made, and he was found next morning suspended by the neck. He had resided in this county some eight or ten years, and was a good citizen and kind neighbor, and leaves a large family and circle of friends to deplore his untimely end. He was some fifty years of age, and was from Prince Edward county, Virginia. Richmond Whig please notice.

DR. LARDNER'S LECTURES.—We are indebted to the publishers for No. 111. This number embraces the Tides, Light, the Major Planets, Reflection of Light, and the Atlantic Steam Question. We would again call the attention of the public to these lectures. They contain a vast amount of interesting and useful information, which it would be difficult to obtain through any other source, and certainly could no where be procured so cheap. The fourth number will contain lectures on the Barometer, the Moon, Heat, and the Atlantic Steam Question. Price—25 cents per number. Address Greeley & McElrath, Tribune Buildings, New York City.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in the City of New York on the 31st ult., which destroyed one hundred buildings, and twenty-five horses. The buildings destroyed were not of much value. Some four hundred families, of the poorer class, were left destitute of homes, and in many instances of furniture and clothing.

SLAVERY AND THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Commercial states that the Presbyterian Convention now in session in Philadelphia has adopted the following propositions relating to the subject of slavery:

- 1. That the institution of slavery, existing in these United States, is not sinful on the part of civil society.
2. That slavery, as it exists in these United States, is not a sinful offence.
3. That civil government is not bound to abolish slavery in these United States.
4. That it is not agreeable to the word of God for any person intentionally to induce those held in slavery to rebel against their masters.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE.—Mr. Wethered, who has been engaged in the trade to New Mexico for several years past, arrived in this city yesterday. In company with Gen. S. C. Owens, he reached Independence on the 10th inst., in advance of the wagons and men, who were left at the little Arkansas. They left Chihuahua on the 7th of April, and Santa Fe on the 5th May, and had a remarkably pleasant and quick trip. The proceeds of the year's adventure consist of specie and gold dust—of which, we learn from another quarter, Gen. Owens brought in about \$80,000. He also has with him samples of wool, obtained at Chihuahua, with the view of determining whether this species of trade can be made profitable. The company comprised thirty-six men and six wagons. Several Mexicans are in company.

Of political news, we have been able to gather only a few items. Gov. Armijo, who had made himself obnoxious to the people, by forced and exorbitant loans of money, and the imprisonment of the principal merchants of Santa Fe, was superseded a day or two before the company left, by the appointment of Chaves in his stead.

The new Governor is a young man, a brother of the trader murdered by McDaniel and his confederates, two years ago, on the route from New Mexico to the United States. There was some excitement consequent on this change, and because of apprehended difficulties between the Government of Mexico and the United States, and the suspension of trade from this quarter. But their advices from the city of Mexico were, of course, not so recent as those which have reached us by the way of New Orleans.—Republican.

Interesting Legal Decision.—An interesting and important case was argued before Hon. Judge Scott, of the Supreme Court, on Tuesday last. A difference of opinion has existed between the new Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary, and the lessees, as to the meaning of the law concerning the imprisonment of convicts. The former contending that where a convict escapes from the prison and is afterwards retaken, the time during which he was at large is part of his term of imprisonment, and, consequently, that the convict cannot be detained beyond such term, although he may have actually been confined within the prison during a short part of such term only, unless he is detained to be tried for such escape.

The Lessees, on the other hand, contending that the convict must actually serve out within the prison, the time for which he was sentenced; and that, consequently, if a convict makes his escape, and is afterwards re-taken, the time during which he was at large is not to be computed or considered as part of his term of imprisonment. In order to test the question, a convict by the name of Baker, who had escaped, and afterwards had been re-taken, was brought before Judge Scott on a writ of habeas corpus. The case was argued by B. F. Stringfellow, Esq., on part of the prisoner, and S. M. Bay, Esq., on part of the Lessees. We understand that the opinion of Judge Scott coincided with that of the Lessees, and that the prisoner was remanded.—Jefferson Enquirer.

REMARKABLE.

The Bowling Green Journal says: Major David Curry, who resides in the neighborhood of this place, a few days since whilst on a hunting excursion killed a doe, and having performed the cesarian operation, extracted four fawns all of them alive. Two of them survived the death of their mother for several days. This is truly a phenomenon in natural history.

NEW YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.—The publishers of the New York Tribune have issued a semi-weekly paper, the first number of which has been received. It is a large sheet, filled almost exclusively with reading matter, printed on good paper, with new type, at Three Dollars a year.—Address Greeley and McElrath, Tribune Buildings, New York City.

The Great Fire at Quebec.—The total loss by the late conflagration at Quebec is variously estimated at from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000. One account says that between 1500 and 2000 houses were consumed, and about 12,000 persons—one third of the population of the city—rendered homeless and in want of the common necessities of life. The hospital, to which a number of sick persons were carried, caught fire from the flakes of fire wafted from the burning district, and was entirely consumed, with some of its inmates. Twelve bodies had been recovered, and it was feared that many more were buried beneath the ruins—perhaps sixty or eighty. Every exertion was making in Montreal to alleviate the distress of the unfortunate sufferers. The Provincial Government sent down £2000 for their immediate necessities; the Catholic Bishop Seminary and Hotel Dieu each forwarded £500, and Lord Metcalfe also sent a donation of \$500.

THE WEATHER.—It has been raining almost constantly the past week, and from present appearances will continue for some time. The river is rising and fears are entertained by many of another overflow. The weather at present is similar to that of last June.

The rains have been favorable to the tobacco crop, and notwithstanding the fears which have prevailed to the contrary, there is yet a prospect of an average crop.

Arrangements have been made for the completion of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and the work is to be begun forthwith.

DANGER APPREHENDED.—The Charleston, (Kanawha, Va.) Republican of last week has the following article in regard to a most furious phenomenon of the salt wells there:

It has been known to the public, for some two years, that several extensive salt furnaces in the Kanawha salt region have been operated exclusively by gas forcing up the water from a thousand or fifteen hundred feet, and then being collected in a barrel, and serves as a gasometer, it is conveyed by a pipe to the furnace—furnishing all the heat necessary for carrying out at the same time, all the processes of the manufacture of salt to its completion, in an establishment capable of making a hundred barrels a day, and at night brilliantly lighting up the whole works; thus saving the expense of a steam engine to pump up the water, all the fuel and light. Last week, in deepening one of the wells of Messrs. Dickinson and Shreveport, the augur struck a stream of gas, at the depth of one thousand feet, that, in quantity and force, far surpasses anything of the kind heretofore discovered here or perhaps in the world. The auger was pressed up with such force as almost to overcome the exertion of the workmen to hold it down while they could unscrew the gas detachments. The way being cleared, the gas, having full play, sent a column of water one hundred feet, (and if tubed, would no doubt raise it to double that distance), occasionally discharging stones about the size of a musquet ball to that of a hen's egg, almost with the force of a grape shot from a piece of ordnance.

When we went there on Tuesday last, all hands were engaged in active efforts to get down a plug to check the force of the gas, so as to enable them to insert the tube. They have, we learn, partially succeeded, and in a few days both the gas and water will be turned to good account. Serious apprehensions were very justly entertained of the destruction of the furnaces in the immediate neighborhood, as well as of the residence of Mr. William Tompkins, should this immense body of gas take fire, which it is thought might occur from a steamboat passing up the river, so extensively was it diffused in the atmosphere. A strong guard is kept up day and night to prevent such a catastrophe. On Saturday night the third well from the one we are speaking of took fire, and with the most active exertions, was not extinguished till considerable damage was done to the work.

That our readers have some idea of the extent of nature's laboratory or gas manufactory on the Kanawha, we will say that gas enough issues from this single well to light all the cities in the United States, and think we might safely throw in London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and half a dozen other big cities in Europe.

Some enterlain fears that both the gas and the salt water will shortly fail; but we are inclined to the opinion that the upper stratum, the outskirts, the suburbs only of the treasures of salt and gas as well as many a subterranean wonder, are just now being leached. No matter whose dominions down there may be encroached upon, whether those of Pluto or Eolus, our enterprising salt manufacturers are as determined to explore them, to annex them, revel in their palaces, as the whigs say the annexationists are, by and bye, to revel in the halls of Montezuma.

THE DEATH PUNISHMENT.

The New-York Morning News of the 19th inst., contains a report of the proceedings of the Society for the Abolition of the death punishment. We have read these proceedings with the deepest interest. The object which this society has in view is every way worthy of the philanthropist and Christian. The bad policy of capital punishment—its demoralizing tendencies—its utter uselessness in preventing crime, have so long been admitted, by all reflecting and candid men, that we cannot but wonder why it still continues a sanguinary and revolting feature in our criminal code. The low but resistless force of public opinion has nearly banished from the codes of the States that odious relic of a barbarous age, imprisonment for debt. And the moral sentiment of the age requires that we should go one step further, and obliterate from the statute book the still more revolting and odious penalty of punishment by death. We are well persuaded, that could the naked question be submitted to the people of the United States, an overwhelming majority—perhaps not less than eight-tenths—would be found in favor of this humane reform. The experience of thousands of years proves that it never has, and never can deter from the commission of crime. The effect of death punishment upon the youthful mind is invariably to excite its sympathy for the criminal and detestation of the law which dooms him. The child abhors the crime for which the criminal suffers, but his unbiased and humane instincts and feelings revolt at this system of legalized murder. What other punishment shall be substituted then, it is asked? Shall the murderer go unpunished? By no means. We would inflict upon him a punishment perhaps more terrible than death, but without its useless inhumanity. We would banish him from the society of his fellow-man—but shut him out from all the sympathies and associations of the world—imprison him for life. And at the same time, we would abolish or place in other hands than the State Executive, the power of pardoning for the crime of murder.

We repeat that we do most heartily and cordially agree in the sentiments of the resolutions offered by the editor of the Morning News, as well as in the speeches and other proceedings of that convention, and we assure those friends of rational and Christian humanity, that our humble efforts and the influence of the press, are pledged to assist in accomplishing this great reformation. It is an object every way worthy the distinguished names already enlisted in its favor; and we trust that the great mass of the people will soon so express their opinions, as to give them effect through their Legislative agents in the form of law.—Constitution.

The democrats of Cooper held a convention at Pisgah last Saturday to nominate a candidate for the Convention.—F. W. G. Thomas was the nominee. David Jones, John Miller and Mark A. Chilton were also candidates for the nomination.