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RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Oct. 20th, 1852.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood:

Without any vain boasting as to my powers to condense much in a small space, I think I may say with truth, that I can record all that has been done in the Legislature for the week just past, in one word, and the word which in my judgment will best express its labors will be the short meaning monosyllabic little. And any one who will take the trouble upon himself to canvass the proceedings of the Assembly carefully, for the time I have mentioned, will be compelled to admit at once, that I am not going too far when I assert, that the little that has been perfected is of very doubtful or slight importance to the public generally; and I here venture to predict that there will be little, if indeed there be anything of importance, designed, commenced or consummated, until after the result of the Presidential elections has been fully ascertained. This important fact was made clearly manifest to my mind, in a day or two after the Legislature had assembled, and I have no doubt that there were, at the time I speak of, an overwhelming majority of the members in favor of adjournment; yet after a little party manoeuvring, when the vote was called for, we find that the most of the Democracy of the State recorded their votes against the proposition that many of them had favored, and some of them actively electioneered for but a day or two previous. The cause of this sudden change on the part of the Locos, in part, explained in my last letter, and will not again repeat. Suffice it to say, they have, by their unscrupulous concert and action in the Shaw case, so fortified themselves in the Senate, that they now fancy that they possess power to effect all such reforms as they desire. Many of their leaders strut large and swagger boastfully, now that they themselves have, by an unprecedented act of Legislation, so augmented their own power as to give their party strength sufficient to do as they will or may think best. They make certain now of electing a paragon of their own school, to the Senate of the United States, to succeed Mangum; and the only thing, that can possibly prevent such a result, will be the great multitude of candidates in their ranks for this honorable post. You may, in connexion with many of your readers, have a desire to know who are candidates. I will not be so foolish as to undertake to enumerate. When this game is begun, almost every male democrat has an eye turned in that direction; Clingman not excepted. This fact causes no little excitement and scheming in the wigwag of modern Slavery Democracy, and may enable the poor defrauded Whigs to slip in one, who has committed himself to the support of some of their prominent measures, if they cannot secure a simon pure Whig. That there will be a strong effort made, to distract the State to suit the exalted views and honorable designs of their most honorable and virtuous party, I entertain not the shadow of doubt, at the present time. But, as to how they will succeed in carrying out their schemes, I am not, at the present, prepared to say; but incline to the opinion that they will have to do something like justice, or have rough sailing for the future. Since the Legislature refused to adjourn, the Locos seem to be enjoying themselves finely. The Senate is very happily organized to suit their purposes, it being both weak and strong. I mean individually weak on their side, and strong enough in numbers as partisans, when any party job is to be done, to do it with a relish of delight. Under this happy state of affairs, Sanders, Dobbin, Hoke and many others can go out as orators of the party to the adjoining counties to deliver addresses to stir up the untutored to prompt and vigorous action; though these same gentlemen went their full length against the Legislature's adjourning over to the 3d Monday in November, the regular time of its meeting. Comment upon such conduct is needless, as it would be unprofitable. When these worthies will leave their respective circuits, I cannot undertake to declare. They are here now, but this City may be considered as but a stopping place or station, until after the election. By these gentlemen thus sloping off, without leave or license from the House, and in direct violation of its rules, they hope to do great things in the east, while their expectant adjournment in the west are dependent on to revolutionize that section of the good old North State. You will see by these manoeuvres that the party have got their triggers all set; and are now hard at work, and that they are likely to continue too to the election, to work with all the zeal and pliancy that characterizes a fiend in despair. It matters not what may transpire between this and the day of election, it will all be turned so as to benefit the Democrats. For example, the late elections, though they lost thousands upon thousands on the popular vote of last year, many members of Congress and the State electors; nevertheless it was a great and signal triumph for them, and they are proud of it. The truth is, our modest enemies hereabouts came the Chapman over us completely, on hearing the first telegraphic despatch read from Pennsylvania and Ohio; yes indeed, they crowded loud and long over their 20 and 25 thousand of a majority. But fortunately for us, time rolled on and when other despatches came, the loud huzzas of our opponents gradually diminished, until they were no louder than a faint whisper of doubtful applause, and this to an ardent hope, which hope is destined to give way to despair, on the 2d of November next. Mark the prediction! Our gallant standard bearer will not be defeated! Old Chippewa is invincible! East of this place, I am informed that the Whigs are

fully aroused and making every exertion to achieve a glorious triumph over our opponents in the next great struggle of the parties for power. Every Whig every where should now be vigilant, active and persevering.

H. W. Miller, of this place, and the Hon. Edward Stanly addressed a Whig meeting in Goldsboro' the other day, when the Locos resorted to a very cunning expedient to prevent the partizans from going to hear what was said on the occasion. When speaking commenced they gathered their party men to take down and then put up the Pierce & King pole; thus preventing any one of them attending to hear what might be said. I have been told that there were but two of the party in the crowd that was addressed; though there were many engaged in taking down and rearing up their party pole; hooting and hating all the time, for the purpose of disturbing the speakers, if possible, by their noisy clamour. When the Locos hold their mass meetings the Whigs turn out in great numbers to hear what they had to say for themselves and party. This was alike honest, honorable and manly, and contrasts well with the niggardly conduct of the Locos in the same region. A day or two after the meeting at Goldsboro', Messrs. Stanly and Miller, in connection with Messrs. Satterthwaite and Bryant, addressed a Mass Meeting at Snow Hill, in Green county, at which time and place there were at least four thousand persons present. The greatest meeting of the kind that has ever taken place in the eastern portion of the State, by a long odds,—nothing, I am informed, came near it in 1840. The soup boils! Our colors are unfurled to the breeze! Our columns are daily augmented. Be assured we are now moving forward to conquest and victory. May old Guilford do her duty, and her sons be the foremost in the charge of the enemy!

The Delegates to the State Agricultural Convention convened in the Commons Hall, on Monday evening, Charles Hunter, of this county, in the chair. After a few preliminary remarks from several delegates the society was organized by electing W. L. Dancy, of Edgecombe, President; Wm. Paul, of Wake, Mr. McDaniel, of Cumberland, N. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe, and Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, Vice Presidents; James F. Fuller, of this city, Recording Sec.; Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Whitaker, of this county, Treasurer.

A committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the Society; and the meeting adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening at 3 o'clock. At which meeting the committee reported and recommended the "Farmer's Journal" to the patronage of the farmers of the State and the various counties of the commonwealth to form auxiliary societies, &c. &c.

I neglected to say, when speaking of the meeting at Snow Hill, that the Democrats and Whigs both had, as they have in this and many other towns of the State, their pole with a streamer flying from its top with the names of their candidates. Mr. Stanly soon discovered that the Democrats had not spelled the name of their candidate right, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to comment on the obscurity of their candidate, as he did the other night in this city, and then turning his eyes round to the pole and streamer of the party erected by 60 of the most knowing Locofocus of this county. Free puff. See, even they do not know how to spell his name; they have got as good a Whig there for their candidate as is in the world. Pearce, of Maryland, I suppose, it was intended for Pierce, of New Hampshire. The effect of this good joke upon the crowd I have been told was wonderful. The Whigs laughed, shouted and hurrahed for nearly an hour; while the Democrats bowed their heads in mortification, sorrow and shame, while one or two of the profane walked up to the pole, gazed awhile, then exclaimed—D—n Stanly and d—n the fools that put up that ar flag!

Miscellany.

Help Yourself.

This, says the Yankee Blade, is the true secret of success, the master-key that unlocks all difficulties, in the various paths of life. Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera, as the French have it—help yourself, and Heaven will help you. The greatest affliction that can befall a young man is, to be the recipient of charity—to lean, for any length of time, upon others for support. He who begins with crutches, will end with crutches. It is not in the sheltered garden, but on the rugged Alpine cliffs, where the storm beats most violently, that the hardest plants are reared. It is not by the use of crutches, bladders, and life-preservers, that you can best learn to swim, but by plunging courageously into the wave, and buffeting it, like Caesar and Cassius, "with lusty sinews." The moral charity of individuals to individuals is one of the greatest curses that afflict society. It is the Upas tree, that paralyzes and reduces to the last gasp the moral energy of every man who inhales its poisonous atmosphere. Under the appearance of aiding, it weakens its victims, and keeps them in perpetual slavery and degradation. Cold, consequential, and patronizing, it freezes the recipient into humiliation, and there leaves him, as firmly wedged as Sir John Franklin amid the thick-ribbed ice of the Arctic Ocean.

Money bestowed this way is nine times out of ten more truly wasted than if thrown into the sea. It is labor bestowed upon a worthless soil, incapable of yielding anything but a crop of weeds, or feeble plants which never reach maturity. God never intended that strong, independent human beings should be reared by clinging to others, like the ivy to the oak, for support.—The difficulties, hardships, and trials of life—the obstacles that one encounters in the road to fortune—are positive blessings. They knit his muscles more firmly, and teach him self-reliance; just as by wrestling with an athlete, who is superior to us, we increase our own strength, and learn the secret of his skill. Read the history of the rich and poor in all ages and countries, and if you do not find that the "lucky dogs," as they are called, began life at the foot of the ladder, without a finger's "lift" from anybody, while the "unfortunates," who flit along the paths of life more like scarecrows than human beings, attribute the first declension in their fortunes to having been bolstered and propped up by others

—we will resign all pretensions to philosophy. All experience shows that this boasted benevolence tends to extinguish the faint sparks of energy in those who partake of it, till, having fallen into the despair and indolence inseparable from a cultivated sense of inferiority, they look upon themselves as beyond the pale of hope, and at last lose even the wish for independence.

From the Home Journal. American Toadyism.

In a country village, near New York, last summer, we had occasion to visit one of the rival shoe-stores. On the counter we observed two newspapers, the Protestant Churchman and the Sunday Dispatch. We made some jocular remark to the shoemaker upon the catholicity of his taste in newspapers, and in the course of the conversation that followed, he acknowledged, rather boastfully than otherwise, that he kept the Churchman upon the counter as a lure to the Episcopalians of the village. It gave his shop a pious air, and got him a pious reputation, at an expenditure of two dollars a year. The Dispatch, on the contrary, he took for his own pleasure, and usually kept out of sight. This "smart business man" confessed, also, that he sent his children to Sunday school with an eye to its effect on trade. From appearances, we judged that these manoeuvres paid extremely well. Another fact: Two European exiles—one a man of learning, the other not—were applicants for a vacant professorship in a college, within five hundred miles of New York. The learned man was also an honest one, and frankly confessed that the doctrinal peculiarities of which the college is the bulwark, were to him matters of indifference. He read the failure of his application in the darkened countenance of the high official to whom he had so frankly addressed himself. The other applicant was a "smarter" man, and had, besides, a smart lady adviser. In accordance with her advice, he attended the high official's own church, planted himself directly in front of the pulpit, and—to use our informant's expressive language, "went through all the motions." He "examined" sectarian theology, also; and the result was that he obtained employment in the college. These are facts, and they suggest various inferences which we have not space to remark upon. Consider, also, that half the citizens of the United States are either holders or expectants of office; or are personally interested in the acquisition of office by another. "Rotation in office" has done much to toadyise this nation. Mark—neither the retention nor the acquisition of place depends upon fitness or faithful discharge of duty. Office is obtained and kept by nursing your reputation, by being of use to higher exponents, by concealing unpopular opinion, etc., all of which practices are demoralizing. It is astounding to observe the ramifications of this evil. Would any one believe that the applewom on yonder corner had a personal interest in the nomination of Mr. Cass for the Presidency? Thus it was—if Mr. Cass had been elected, then it was expected that a certain person would have been made collector of this port, and that certain persons were expected to appoint a certain other person to an inferior office; and so the scale of expectation descended till it embraced the applewom's "old man," who expected to be made porter in one of the warehouses. All our other political fallacies put together seem to us trivial compared with that accursed (and childish) doctrine of "rotation in office." We repeat, it has done a great deal towards toadyizing the nation! The only men in the service of our Government, who are exempt from the corrupting influence of a constant sense of insecurity, are the officers of the army and navy.

All these things, however, will have an end.—It is becoming very clear to the reflecting, that this cultivating reputation is a mere mistake.—Striking examples have recently shown it to be so, and there is a fact, familiar to all New Yorkers, full of instruction on this point, namely, that the two daily newspapers, which have of yonder people most deeply and frequently, are those two which are, at the present moment, most prosperous. They have gained in circulation by losing subscribers; they have pleased by offending; the tempests of popular indignation have assailed them only to send down their roots deeper, and to spread them wider. Yes, there is that in the American heart which cannot help despising a cringing, reputation-cultivating wretch. And while we agree with Admiral Wornly in the opinion, that we "shall never be the great people the Almighty intended us to be, until we stop asking, 'What will he say?' 'How will it do?'"—still we do not doubt that the time will come! The wasteful and corrupting system of so frequently and carelessly changing public officers must, in time, attract attention. It must, in time, be abolished. The ignorance which at present overspreads the country, and which pours into the country in a broad and continuous stream, will, one day, have disappeared. And when we learn to think for ourselves, we shall not value a shoemaker the more because he seems to agree with us in religion; or value less a professor, because he does not; or appoint a man postmaster, because he voted as we did; or turn out a good constable, because we have been guilty of the greater folly of turning out a good President. In a word, we shall cease to reward noisy hypocrisy, and to withhold our countenance from unpromising worth. By-and-bye we shall be, what we keep continually saying we are, a free people!

Tyranny of Opinion.

The tyranny of opinion, in this country, takes the place of physical despotism in Europe and Asia; showing human nature, in its love of domination, to be the same in both countries. It is remarkable, to what extent, in free America, the spirit of intolerance, and proscription for opinion's sake, exist. No matter how upright your intentions, nor how pure your life may be, you have only to hold an honest difference of sentiment from certain men, and certain cliques, to be denounced in terms of unmitigated opprobrium. Men who do this, no matter to what broad and liberal views they subscribe—no matter how fairly they talk of human progress and the enlargement of human liberty—would be, if the physical power were in their hands, the veriest of tyrants.—Arthur's Home Gazette.

The White Man a Curiosity.

Ludicrous Scene among the Native Africans. There are whole districts in many European countries where a black man has never been seen, and there are districts in Africa where the people have never seen a white man. The Rev. Mr. Seya, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Mission in Liberia, accompanied Gov. Russwurm and a party of colored friends, from Cape Palmas to the native tribes and towns in the interior, during the summer, taking along a native interpreter, who had acquired the name of Sunday, from his Christian character. Mounted on donkeys, they travelled some eleven miles through extensive rice fields, belonging to King Freeman's people, to Gillingbo, a large native town, the king of which a tall, fine-looking African, named Quib, received them cordially. Here a colored Methodist school had been recently established. The reception of the party, and the scenes which followed, form an amusing passage in Mr. Seya's journal. It will be seen that a white man was as great a curiosity as an orang-outang in this country.

Reader, they had rarely seen a member of the pale-faced race at Gillingbo, some doubtless never, until they set eyes on your humble servant. The consequence you may judge. I was regularly beset, and that too with a fearless degree of curiosity far ahead of the Queahs or Geulahs. Men, women, and children, crowded around me with suffocating officiousness and familiarity. They felt my skin, examined my hair, pulled up my sleeves, watched every movement, followed me from place to place, and indeed rendered their curiosity most oppressive. The boys of the school, ten in number, were perfectly delighted. Brother Lewis had told them who it was he expected. And now that this head man had come, every little fellow must get a chance to hold his hand, one on one side, another on the other, some behind, others before, walking sometimes backwards, the more readily to observe every gesture of the strange being as he moved about the premises. This coming so frequently in contact would be attended with serious consequences, where cutaneous diseases and filth are so common. But I was no new man for this country side, and so ever and anon, unperceived by them would resort to a thorough ablution of the hands and arms, face, neck, and head.

We had preaching in the evening, but the people behaved exceedingly disorderly. They were little accustomed to religious worship, and talked and laughed, and acted the uncouth savage to the life. As soon as I gave out the first hymn, after a remark or two explanatory of the character of the exercises we were commencing, and brother Herring had pitched a tune, and the few of us Christians began to sing, why, they thought they must sing too, and such another yelling I never heard. It required some time, much perseverance, and yet more patience, to make them understand that this was a part of the God palace which we did not expect them to join in.—Something like order and silence being restored, we continued the exercises, but with little faith, I must confess, as to much good being the result. What added to the disorder and interruption was a piece of stupidity on the part of one of our native boys. Not being able to find shelter for our jacks, the fellow had concluded there was no harm in tying one donkey in a corner of the chapel. The house was badly lighted, only one little palm oil lamp on the table at which the speaker stood. Of course, the other end of the room was all but enveloped in darkness, and as the benches did not reach the whole length of the house, the donkey's corner was altogether unnoticed. In the midst of the exercises, Jack concluded he would try the character of the bed he was to occupy, and laid himself down, commencing a series of gymnastics that made the dust fly in clouds around us. This was too much for the natives, and the scene was indescribable.

Instincts of the Tiger.

In a work entitled "Brown's Anecdotes," we see it stated that on a certain occasion, a party of gentlemen from Bombay, while visiting the stupendous cavern temple of Elephanta, discovered a tiger's whelp in one of the obscure recesses of the edifice. Desirous of kidnapping the cub, without encountering the fury of its dam, they took it up hastily and cautiously, and retreated. Being left entirely at liberty, and extremely well fed, the tiger grew rapidly, appeared tame and fondling as a dog, and in every respect entirely domesticated. At length, having attained a vast size, notwithstanding its apparent gentleness, it began to inspire terror by its tremendous powers of doing mischief to a piece of raw meat, dripping with blood, which fell in its way. It is to be observed that, up to that moment, it had been studiously kept from raw animal food. The instant, however, it dipped its tongue in blood, something like madness seemed to have seized the animal—a destructive principle, hitherto dormant, was awakened—it darted fiercely, and with glaring eyes upon its prey, tore it with fury to pieces, and growling and roaring in the most fearful manner, rushed off towards the jungles.

Nile Discovery.

We learn that though our friend Bayard Taylor was prevented from carrying out his original design, by ascending the Nile to its mysterious source, and though Dr. Knobloch, the German Missionary, had been detained at Khartoum for an entire season, instead of proceeding directly to the remotest interior, still other active laborers have been in the field, engaged in settling the most interesting geographical problem that remains unsolved. A Mr. Rollie, who early in last winter had gained a point on the White Nile within 41 degrees of the Equator, has sent back an account of the discoveries, with a map, which has reached the French Geographical Society. It appears from his account, that the upper part of the Nile channel is surrounded by great mountains, which extend eastwardly from the Southern Abyssinian range, far toward the centre of the Continent, in a line curving to the south. In these mountains are nourished the many streams whose reservoirs supply the foundations of the Nile, continuing as they do for months. Mr. Rollie finds in that country the tradition of a white people who formerly brought merchandise from the South; he supposes that these traders

were Portuguese, and that they crossed the mountains by some pass which is yet to be discovered.

At about the same date with this communication, a Missionary, named Don Angelo Vico, was at a place which he calls Bellenia, on an eastern branch of the White Nile, between 4° and 5° N. Latitude. What with these travellers, and with others who are scattered over that continent, it must soon be thoroughly explored. Mr. Rollie speaks of the practiced Egyptian Turks, who kidnap and enslave the natives of these remote regions, as hindering greatly the progress of both scientific investigation and of commerce.

N. Y. Tribune.

The Truant Law of Boston.

By this law, which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, needless absence from school is made a crime. A child who, either by its own or its parents' fault, is guilty of that crime, may be taken from its natural protectors, and placed in the House of Reformation. To carry this law into effect, the city has been divided into three districts, and each district placed under the superintendence of an officer, whose sole duty it is to look after the neglected and destitute children of his district, compelling the younger to attend school, and procuring regular employment for the elder. These officers have entered upon the discharge of their duty, and have already secured the attendance at school of a large number of children, hitherto accustomed to run the streets. They intend to keep a record of all the destitute children of the city, and to open an office at the City Hall, where persons in need of apprentices, may learn the character and history of each, and make their selection accordingly. This is certainly a bold step, and one that deserves the consideration of our own school authorities. We are not yet prepared to say, that it deserves more than their consideration; for interference by the State between a child and its "natural protectors" is rather too serious a matter to be decided upon hastily.—Home Journal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

Mr. Gilmer's resolution directing the Committee on Elections to enquire and report whether Henry M. Shaw had been duly elected, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Shaw addressed the Senate in a lengthy speech, animadverting upon a speech of Mr. Jones, the Senator from Pasquotank, delivered the early part of the session.

Mr. Jones replied at length, restating the facts of the case and arguing the propriety of the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, the resolution was laid upon the table, by a vote of 22 to 18.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Oct. 19, 1852.

A number of private bills passed their third reading, among them one to incorporate the Hillsboro' Coal Mining and Transportation Company, one to incorporate the North Carolina Mining Company, one to incorporate the Guilford County Mining Company.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1852.

After the transaction of some routine business, Mr. Gilmer rose to make an enquiry of the Chair. He desired to know whether upon a motion to take up a resolution from the table, the merits of the resolution would be open for debate.

The Speaker replied that upon a motion to take up a subject, it would not be in order to discuss its merits, but merely to assign reasons why it should be taken up and considered.

Mr. Gilmer. I will appeal then to my friend the Senator from Lincoln, upon whose motion the resolution which I offered in relation to the election for Camden and Currituck was laid upon the table, to allow it to be taken up. When the Senator rose yesterday, I supposed he rose to address the Senate and not to move that the resolution be laid upon the table. I do not impute to the Senator a desire to prevent other gentlemen from being heard, and should have appealed to him to withdraw his motion at the time, had I not been laboring under a hoarseness, arising from a cold, which would have prevented me from addressing the Senate.

Mr. Hoke assented and the resolution was taken up and.

Mr. Gilmer proceeded to address the Senate in reference to some of the statements made by the Senator from Currituck and Camden yesterday. The gentleman, he said, had contended, that the Senate had no power to institute an enquiry whether he had been duly elected, and yet in the course of his argument he had conceded that an enquiry as to the qualification of a member having a seat in that body would be proper and legitimate; but as the resolution proposed to enquire, not whether he was duly qualified, but whether he had been duly elected, why, according to the opinion of the gentleman, the enquiry could not properly be made. This he conceived was making a distinction which was not justified by the plain letter and meaning of the Constitution. Because in the very same section, and even in the same line which makes the Senate the judge of the qualification of its members, we find the authority for making it the judge also of the election of its members. The gentleman had then virtually conceded that this resolution was regular, for when the one was conceded the other necessarily followed. For the Constitution as expressly declared—and in as positive terms—that the Senate shall be the judge of the election, as that the Senate shall be the judge of the qualification of its members. Were the people, he would ask, to be deprived of the right to enquire into the election of a member, because a man who may have been a candidate did not care to take upon himself the trouble of contesting the seat? The act of Assembly had pointed out the mode to be pursued in a contest, but this was a different case altogether. It was a duty which the Senate owed to themselves, and to their constituents to make an investigation into the facts of this case. When this matter was under discussion upon the resolution of the Senator from Lincoln, which evaded the point as to whether the gentleman from Camden and Currituck had

been duly elected, and declared that from the certificate he was entitled to take his seat, what was the argument of Senators on the other side? It was that a prima facie case had been made out, and that the Senator must take his seat, leaving the enquiry to be afterwards made whether he had been duly elected. It was insisted that the Senator must first take his seat, and the enquiry as to whether he had been duly elected was to follow.

But, continued Mr. Gilmer, what is it that we hear now? The sitting member trusts that he is not to be annoyed by resolutions of this kind; he trusts that the Senate is to be troubled no more with this matter. As soon as the Senator has, by a vote of the Senate, taken his seat, we are told that the whole case is decided; and that he who moves for an investigation is trifling with the feelings and the time of the Senate, and that he is committing an impropriety in asking an investigation. Does this come with a good grace from the gentleman under the circumstances? Let it be shown to us, Sir, that he has been duly elected, and I will vouch for every man on this side of the house, that neither party considerations nor any other will deter us from declaring that he is entitled to his seat. He shall have my voice and my vote. If the gentleman from Currituck and Camden is as well convinced that he has been duly elected as he assumes to be, why does he dread an investigation? If the facts stated by him yesterday were in his possession when the discussion upon the resolution of the Senator from Lincoln was in progress, why were they not communicated to the Senate? Is the sworn testimony of respectable and responsible men that is before the Senate to be superseded by the mere statement of the sitting member upon mere hearsay? It certainly affords a fair and reasonable cause for investigation. Will the Senate be satisfied with hearsay testimony in preference to testimony under oath? The sitting member has alluded to some observations which have been made in the course of the discussion which he considers personal. So far as I have observed, Sir, the debate has been conducted with the utmost courtesy. He has assumed that an attempt was made to taunt and annoy him by the use of the word "glorious." He is entirely mistaken. I have no doubt the gentleman is confident that every statement he has made here is perfectly true; therefore I submit that it furnishes an additional reason for sending the matter to the committee, that they may hear, and report upon, the evidence. The gentleman will then stand before the Country in a better light. If Senators on the other side believe that they are in the right in regard to this matter, let the evidence go to the committee, and no consideration on earth will induce me to vote to vacate the seat, if they show that the sitting member is fairly and justly entitled to it.

After further remarks from Messrs. Clark, Jones, Thomas, Woodfin and Kelly, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1852.

Mr. Dobbin, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to pay Tales Jurors, reported the same back to the House with a substitute to provide for paying Tales Jurors under certain circumstances, and recommended that the substitute be passed.

Mr. Dobbin stated the reasons which influenced the committee in recommending the substitute in preference to the original bill. The original bill would tend to increase greatly the expense of our Courts. As an illustration, he mentioned that recently, in one of the eastern counties, the Judge directed the Sheriff on Monday to summon 150 freeholders on a special venire, and the jury was not made up until Friday. Under the original bill this would have cost the County \$600. The substitute only provides for paying the per diem when they serve one day out of ten; and if they are required to serve two days, it provides for paying a per diem and mileage. But none are to be paid unless they actually serve on the Jury.

After a few remarks from Messrs. R. M. Saunders, D. Reid, Fagg, and Spruill, the question was taken on adopting the substitute, which was carried.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Phillips suggested that a clause in the bill would admit of a construction different from that given by the gentleman from Cumberland.

Mr. Dobbin remarked that as the bill was an important one, and did not seem to be well understood by gentlemen, he would move that it be laid on the table and printed; which motion prevailed.

Mr. S. P. Hill, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill concerning the Superior Courts of Randolph, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Hill explained the object of the bill. The business on the docket of that Court had accumulated greatly; and owing to the fact that some of the Judges, when they get far on the circuit, are impatient to go home, sufficient time is not given for the business of the term. The bill will make it necessary for the Judge to remain there until 12 o'clock on Saturday, and this will remedy the evil complained of.

Mr. Spruill objected to the bill—said he thought it would be a reflection upon the Judiciary of the State. If some of the Judges had acted in the manner described, their names ought to be inserted in the bill.

Mr. R. M. Saunders replied to Mr. Spruill. He believed the gentleman, as a member from Northampton, had once introduced a similar bill. He admitted that it would be a censure upon the Judiciary, and regretted that any cause had ever been given for it. The only question was whether the censure was just. He would be willing to make it the duty of the grand Jury to present a Judge who would neglect his public duties to attend to his private business. He believed it might now be presented; and if serving on a grand jury, and a Judge were to leave his Court in the manner described, he would present him.

Mr. W. J. Long remarked that the bill was intended to remedy a grievance under which the people of his county were laboring, and with which they had borne for some time. He did not intend to mention any names, because he did not think it necessary. The bill as it stood, he thought would answer this purpose. They

wished to say, respectfully, to the Judge holding the Court, at 12 o'clock on Saturday you can get your certificate, but not before. He hoped the bill would be permitted to pass without further opposition.

The question was then taken, and the bill passed its second reading.

SENATE.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 1852.

Mr. Bynum commenced addressing the Senate on the resolution relating to the election case from Camden and Currituck, but feeling quite indisposed, he resumed his seat, and the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Oct. 21, 1852.

A bill for the central division of Iredell county was debated and laid upon the table.

Mr. Miller presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the public interests of the State require that the Governor proceed, without delay, to fill the vacancy on the commission to revise the public statutes, occasioned by the resignation of R. M. Saunders, Esq.

Mr. Avery moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, which was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 59, noes 48.

Mr. Dargan introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State; which passed its first reading, and was referred. [Proposes to amend the 13th section of the Constitution, so as to provide for electing Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, by the People, to hold their office for a term of ten years.]

SENATE.

Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

Among the bills acted upon was the first reading and reference to the committee on corporations of the engrossed bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The bill to alter the name of the county seat of Stokes passed its second reading.

Bills in relation to the pay of Talis jurors in several counties received consideration.

The question was taken on Mr. Gilmer's resolutions concerning the election case from Camden and Currituck, and they were indefinitely postponed—23 to 20—a party vote.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Oct. 22, 1852.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the Governor as relates to the commission to revise the statutes, made a report, accompanied by a resolution to postpone the subject until the report of the commission shall be received.

Mr. Spruill moved to recommit the report and resolution to the committee, with the instructions to report a bill, if in their opinion the commission has expired.

Mr. Albertson moved an amendment calling on the commissioners to report the extent and result of their labors as early as convenient.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table; which was negatived. The amendments were then rejected, and the original resolution was adopted.

SENATE.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

The Speaker announced the order of the day to wit: the bill to repeal the act establishing the county of Jackson; which, as the Senator from Haywood was not in his seat, was, on motion of Mr. Bower, laid upon the table, 23 to 14.

The Senator from Haywood having immediately after this decision of the Senate, appeared in his seat, the bill was again taken up.

The Senate was then addressed at considerable length, by Messrs. Cunningham and Thompson, for, and Messrs. Gilmer, Woodfin and Thomas against the passage of the bill. It was contended by the two first named gentlemen that the effect of creating this new county would be to disturb the compromise of the constitution and give increased political power to the West, to which it was not entitled, but which it was striving to gain by a multiplication of counties, that the East had already magnanimously given the West a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature; that the taking of the county of Jackson from Macon and Haywood, would leave those two counties with a less population than the ratio required for their two representatives, and Jackson not having the 120th part of the population of the State, the established ratio of representation in the Commons, would be also deficient; and could not, therefore, be constitutionally nor justly entitled to a representative; that this course would lead to the restoration of representation by counties instead of population; Moreover, the people in Jackson did not labor under any great inconvenience for the want of a new county; that the burdens of supporting county organization would be oppressive to them; that it would increase the State burdens, while some of the counties in that section did not now even pay taxes enough into the public treasury to pay their members in the General Assembly; and that when the act was passed establishing this county, which is not yet organized, it was done under a misunderstanding of the facts, the Legislature being deceived with regard to the population. Messrs. Woodfin and Thomas answered these objections—the west had gained no increase of political power by the erection of new counties; that this was not their object; the ratio contended for by Mr. Thompson was not a provision of the Constitution; that the new county of Jackson, in consequence of the rail and turnpike roads about to pass through it, &c. was rapidly improving, and in less than five years would have the population insisted upon; that the convenience of the people did require a new county; that the burdens which they chose to take upon themselves for that purpose concerned no portion of the State but themselves, and could form no argument here against the measure; that taxes formed no part of the basis of representation in the Commons; that men were wanted—able bodied white men—were called upon at times for other public duties than paying taxes; that it was a dangerous precedent to repeal counties; that the annihilation of this new county of Jackson would be an act of tyranny that would arouse the indignation and resentment of the hardy mountaineers, and said Mr. Thomas, if you in the East pursue this illiberal and unjust policy, it will produce great dissatisfaction. I have stood by the compromise of the Constitution, and have resisted any change in the basis. If this repeal is passed, I will be the last of the Mohegans—the last to support the basis; and if the white basis is established, there will not be left to the East a corporal's guard in the Senate. Stand by me I will stand by you. If you repeal this county, there are twenty more, on the same principle, that will have to be exterminated—if you insist upon this policy, it will raise a storm among the mountaineers that will sweep away your right in your slave property. [We have not had time to

write out a regular sketch of this interesting debate from our notes for this issue of our paper, and have given the above simply to furnish our readers with some idea of the drift of the arguments on both sides.]

After Mr. Thomas concluded his remarks, Mr. Hoke moved that the bill be laid upon the table; which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Oct. 23, 1852.

A number of unimportant bills were introduced, and a number of "the same sort" passed their second reading.

SENATE.

Monday, Oct. 25, 1852.

Mr. Boyd moved to take up the report of the committee on Tabular Statements, which was agreed to; when Mr. Boyd made a report as a substitute therefor, and said it was founded upon a statement published in the National Intelligencer in July, which was the best information they could obtain; in which statement 710 Indians are included in the population of Haywood county.

Mr. Thompson moved to lay the report on the table, to allow gentlemen an opportunity to examine the reports in the Marshal's office, also of enquiring into the case with regard to the Indians; but he withdrew the motion, and proceeded to remark that it appeared that the estimate upon which the school fund was distributed included the Indians, and they were also included in the estimate presented by the committee. This he argued was not right. It was contrary to the Constitution and laws of the country. The Indians were not recognized as a part of the body politic by the State nor General Government, but were treated as pupils or wards; and it was by some act of legerdemain that they were now brought in and counted as citizens. They are not included, but only noted with an asterisk in the census report.

Mr. Thomas said the Constitution of the United States was paramount, and that made the Indians citizens of the United States. By the treaty they were permitted to remain and enrol their names as citizens; the Supreme Court of this State had decided that they were citizens; and, he asked, if they do not belong to the population of North Carolina, to what country do they belong? The object of the gentleman over the way was, in excluding the Indians, to strike at the little county of Jackson. Mr. Thomas also complained that proper courtesy had been withheld from him.

Mr. Thompson said the laws were not extended over the Indians as over other citizens; and the decision of the Supreme Court was no evidence that they were citizens in the ordinary sense of the word. What the Senator from Haywood had said about the county of Jackson, was founded in error. He did not intend to do injustice to that county, but to do justice to the other counties—to the whole State. As to the complaint of want of courtesy he said, he was not aware of ever having treated the Senator from Haywood with discourtesy—he certainly never intended such a thing.

[Here a very sharp colloquy took place between the two Senators, into which the Speaker was occasionally drawn, in regard to the complaint of the Senator from Haywood, that he had not been treated with due courtesy, which ended, however, we trust, without producing any rupture between the parties.]

Mr. Thomson referred to the remarks of Mr. Thomas on Saturday, which he regarded in the light of an overture and a threat. Those remarks, he said, struck every member with astonishment, and were such as to excite indignation in every Southern mind. The Senator from Haywood had said he was the last of the Mohegans, and if the East would go with him, he would still contend for their rights, but if they did not, he threatened that their slave property would be swept away. This was a highly censurable remark. No Southern man would countenance such a sentiment. The Whigs were sound to a man on this subject, and he believed the Democrats were united with them on this ground, and all had heard, with sorrow, such a sentiment uttered on that floor.

Mr. Thomas explained. He meant to offer no overture—he meant no threat. He simply stated what was a fact, and what he thought would take place, if the wants and rights of the West were not regarded—if the policy indicated of repealing counties was carried out. This would lead to the establishment of the white basis, and other results would follow.

Mr. Boyd moved that the reports be laid on the table and be printed; which was carried.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Oct. 25, 1852.

The bill to incorporate Burnsville Division Sons of Temperance; the bill to amend the charter of Washington Mining Company; the bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company; and the bill concerning records of marriages, were each read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Eure introduced a bill to establish a homestead freehold, by exempting from execution a certain portion of the land of any citizen of the State of North Carolina. [Provides that any citizen may apply to the Superior or County Court, which court shall order a homestead of not exceeding fifty acres, nor of more than 500 dollars value including dwelling, to be laid off by a jury. If in town, the dwelling house and lot.] The bill passed its first reading, was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, which passed its first reading and was referred to committee on that subject. [Provides for carrying out the free suffrage amendment by the Legislature.]

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a bill abolishing trial by Jury in the County Courts, and for the more speedy and certain administration of justice, which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. [The bill is the same as that introduced in the Senate by Mr. Kelly, to lay off the state into nine judicial circuits and three districts, the provisions of which have heretofore been given.]

A message was received from the Governor, in answer to a call, stating that the money due the State for funds advanced by her to defray expenses of volunteers in the late war, had not been paid. That "an act of Congress was passed on the subject on the 31st August last, and the 20th of September the Treasurer of this State addressed a letter to the Treasurer of the United States in relation to the claim;" to which an answer was received from J. S. Gallaher, Auditor, who says, "the appropriation by Congress at the last session, mentioned in your letter, is applicable to that portion of the State's claim now in the office of the Second Auditor, and your letter has accordingly been referred to that officer. The part of the claim retained in this office will soon be attended to, as the main obstacles in the way of

settlement under the act of the 2nd of June, 1848, have been removed by an act of Congress, approved 31st August, 1852."

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Election on Tuesday, November 2nd.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.
1st District, GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d do. NATHANIEL ROYDEN,
3d do. JOHN W. CAMERON,
4th do. RALPH GORRELL,
5th do. HENRY K. NASH,
6th do. M. W. RANSOM,
7th do. JOHN WINSLOW,
8th do. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
9th do. DAVID A. BARNES.

Death of Daniel Webster.

The announcement comes with startling suddenness upon the public ear, that the great Statesman, DANIEL WEBSTER, is no more. He died at his residence, Marshfield, Massachusetts, at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 24th inst.

It is fit that we pay the usual tribute of respect to the departed, whose life was devoted to his country, whose genius is impressed upon every page of that country's history for the last thirty years, and whose memory will be cherished among the greatest of the great American statesmen of his age. In intellectual power he probably had not his equal in the world.

He had his personal failings, in the strong appetites and passions of our common nature. And the political party with whom he acted believed him culpably silent in regard to their recent nomination to the Presidency, because his own aspirations were not gratified by their choice. They forgot that Mr. Webster himself did not probably feel—that all others were conscious of—that the highest office in the American Union could add nothing to his fame. But whatever his failings and whatever our fault-finding may have been—all will be passed over now, and the fame of Daniel Webster will tower up perpetually before the gaze of his countrymen and of the world, vast, grand, imposing, enduring, as the granite column upon Bunker hill above the edifices of the neighboring city;—to use one of his own beautiful illustrations on a different occasion, it will for ages catch the first rays of the morning, and the last beams of closing day will linger and play upon its summit.

The inexorable Leveller has been among the giants of our land. One after another, in swift succession, the mighty trio of Statesmen who, more than any others, made the American name illustrious before the present and past generations of the world, have gone down before his scythe. After Calhoun of the South, Clay of the West lingered but a little while in the council halls which he had so long adorned, and he has been followed by Webster of the North with startling haste. The intelligence of Mr. Webster's death sounds like the falling of a sturdy pillar from under our constitutional fabric. Manfully on his Atlantic shoulders did he bear that fabric up—the burden of his life. Well had he earned for himself the title of Defender of the Constitution; and as an advocate of the Union, he was without a peer (except one,) for the devotion, the power, the success of his efforts. The chief wish of his public life, as expressed in the matchless peroration of his reply to Hayne on Nullification, in the Senate, in 1832, was almost literally granted to him in the hour of dissolution.

"When my eyes shall be turned for the last time," he exclaimed, "to behold the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; or States dissevered, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds and drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted nor a single star obscured—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as *What is this world?* nor those other words of delusion and folly, *Liberty first and Union afterwards*,—but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea and over the land and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every true American heart—*LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!*"

Daniel Webster is dead. His closing eyes saw the gorgeous ensign of the Republic floating in the breeze, honored and glorious, as he described it. When shall a stouter heart or stronger hand appear to guard it and bear it onward in the eventful future?

Mr. Webster was born on the 18th of January, 1782, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, in the 71st year of his age. He first entered the Halls of our National Legislature in the autumn of 1822, when he was sent as a member of the lower House from the City of Boston. In 1827, he was elected to the United States Senate. Since then he has been almost constantly in the Senate or Cabinet, exhibiting unequalled ability in both the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government.

Next Tuesday the Presidential election will take place. The time for argument has passed, and the season for action has arrived. Let that action be prompt, energetic, effectual. Let every citizen who values the blessings of peace abroad and social order at home, be up and doing for the veteran Scott and our own Graham,—respectfully but earnestly putting in a word to his neighbors urging them out to the election. For our part, we have done all that we can through our paper; our skirts are clear; we leave the event in the hands of the people with whom we have a common lot.

Superior Court for Guilford county is in session this week—Judge Dick presiding. At the time our paper goes to press (Friday) a jury is being made up to try James Crutchfield charged with the murder of Patrick Satterfield of this county, in July last.

Since last paper was printed we have received a communication purporting to be the proceedings of a "Free Soil Convention," held at New Salem, in Randolph county, which we do not recognize the obligation to insert. The number and names of delegates are not intimated, which, in connexion with the fact that the "Convention" was preceded; by no public stir, leaves the conclusion that no great things are to be anticipated from this movement.

The tendency and purpose of mixing up the nigger question with federal politics, as manifested by leading spirits engaged in the business North and South, is to disavow our Union. It is to be regretted that any in our State, however few, should be willing to lend themselves to such crusade.

By a notice in the Wilmington papers some week or ten days since we were informed that a meeting of the Webster organization was held, attended by only *five* members, who formally disorganized, leaving each one to go where it best suited him as to other organizations. The Commercial had previously inserted the name of Charles J. Jenkins, of Georgia, in place of that of Mr. Graham.

The Guilford Scott and Graham Club had a very animated meeting last Tuesday night.—William R. Walker delivered one of the best speeches of the campaign—brief, eloquent, to the point, and to the hearts of his hearers. John Kerr made one of his peculiarly stirring exhortations.

We see it stated that Mr. Webster's family, soon after his decease, requested his Boston friends to discontinue the connection of his name with Presidential movements, and that the executive committee accordingly issued an address withdrawing his name.

A column of Whig Electoral Tickets are inserted in this paper, which may be cut out and voted, in case a plenty more of the same sort are not found at the election grounds on the 2d.

Elihu Coffin presented us, the other day, a sweet potato (yam) which weighed, when taken from the ground, seven pounds.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The 23d a glorious day for Forsyth.
5,000 People in Council.

SALM, Oct. 25, 1852.

Messrs. Editors:—It may be of interest to you and your readers to learn the result of the great Scott & Graham Mass Meeting at Winston on the 23d inst. But at the beginning I must inform you that no powers of the pen are adequate to give a description of the high wrought enthusiasm that prevailed. It could be appreciated only by those present.

On the evening of the day previous, numbers of the citizens of the adjoining counties arrived at the Winston and Salem Hotels, giving us a token of the crowd we might expect on the appointed day. At sunset the roar of the cannon opened and gave thirty-one salutes, in honor of the number of States of this Union.

At 8 o'clock at night a large assemblage of people with the Salem Brass Band collected in front of the Salem Hotel. After loud and repeated calls for a speech from Henry W. Miller, he made his appearance on the piazza and delivered an eloquent and soul-stirring address which enchaind the attention of the audience. At the conclusion of his speech three deafening cheers were given for Scott & Graham.

Messrs. Gorrell and Thomas were then successively called for, and in turn entertained the assemblage for upwards of an hour in speeches which were loudly applauded during their delivery.

The assemblage then marched to Winston, and after repeated calls for Morehead, he appeared and entertained the company for an hour in an animated speech, which was hailed with loud cheering. The assemblage then dispersed for the night.

Next morning the sun arose with more than its usual brilliancy that dispelled the fears entertained the evening previous of a rainy day, and gave a presage of the splendor and magnificence of the proceedings of the day. And with the rise of the sun came the people from every section of the country. Forsyth poured into town her population from every part of the country. Stokes was largely represented from the valleys of Town Fork and the Dan and by her mountain boys. The valley of the Yadkin poured out her masses. Surry, Davidson, Davie, Guilford, Randolph and even Rockingham were numerously represented in the vast assemblage.

By 10 o'clock the streets were filled with a dense mass of human beings. Not less than *five thousand* people had assembled, one thousand at least of whom were ladies, bespeaking that their hearts were enlisted in the glorious cause of Scott and Graham.

At this hour the firing of two cannons began, and the procession formed in front of the Salem Hotel, reaching more than half a mile, headed with the Brass Band in their beautiful carriage drawn by four richly caparisoned horses. And as the procession moved in solid columns along main street towards

Winston, with banners and flags waving in the sunlight, the ladies from the windows and balconies waved their handkerchiefs, betokening that their cheers and smiles were for the brave old hero of Lundy's Lane and not for the fainting candidate. In response, shout after shout, long and loud, for the old hero arose from the enthusiastic multitude.

At 11 o'clock the procession arrived at the stand and the vast multitude was called to order by Hon. A. H. Sheppard, President of the day. He explained the object of the great meeting in an eloquent and impressive speech, in which he paid a handsome compliment to the young ladies of Salem for their patriotism in presenting to the Forsyth Chippewa Club a beautiful banner, the work of their own fair hands, with this inscription in letters of gold, "Scott, the hero of many battles, and Graham, North Carolina's favorite son." In conclusion Mr. Sheppard was most enthusiastically cheered.

Ralph Gorrell, the Elector for this District, was then introduced, and enchaind the attention of the meeting, in an able and argumentative speech for two hours, which elicited warm applause. At the conclusion of his speech, three loud and deafening cheers, that made the welkin ring, went up for Scott, and the same number repeated for Graham.

A full Barbecue well served up had been prepared near by and spread upon several long tables, around which the vast crowd assembled, and pretty well consumed all the refreshments, although upwards of *three thousand* pounds of meals had been prepared, with bread, soup and other things in proportion.

About 2 o'clock, the vast assemblage returned to the stand, and were entertained for two hours by the Hon. Henry W. Miller, Elector for the State at large, in one of the ablest and most masterly addresses that it has ever been my fortune to listen to. His powerful speech seemed to drive conviction to the hearts of the audience, from which repeated applause arose for Scott & Graham. The masses were so enraptured with his brilliant and masterly oratory, that they gave, at the conclusion of his speech, three cheers long and loud for Miller.

Hon. James T. Morehead was next introduced, and after addressing the assembly for half an hour, (the sun being near setting,) he gave notice that he would conclude his speech that night, at the Court House. About 8 o'clock he appeared and addressed an attentive audience for two hours, in a speech replete with a vast fund of information. His speech was loudly applauded during its delivery. The meeting, after giving three loud and deafening cheers for Scott & Graham, adjourned sine die, greatly delighted with the proceedings of the day.

This was a glorious day for Forsyth. This was the largest Mass Meeting ever held in this region of country, and in fervor and enthusiasm equalled any of the great Harrison meetings of 1840. And rest assured that as certain as the 2nd day of November arrives, this county and Stokes will overcome Gov. Reid's majority of 343, and give a majority for Scott & Graham. And should other counties do as well, we shall carry the State for Scott & Graham, by 8,000 majority. Mark it! CHIPPEWA.

P. S. Old Guilford,—what are you doing for the cause that you would once have died upon the altar of patriotism for? Have you admitted new and strange gods in your household, at whose nod you more, and whose motto is divide and conquer, and whose sole object is to break down and ruin the great whig party of your county. Once more awake and unite, before you are bound hand and foot by the enemy, and roll out one of your old fashioned 1800 majorities for the old hero, who has served you and your country for 45 years, and our own beloved Graham. This will dismay the enemy and redeem the State from locofocoism, against which you, in days gone by, would have sworn eternal enmity to the death.

Prof. Emmons in Germanton.

GERMANTON, N. C., Oct. 25, '52.

Messrs. Editors: It is a source of no little pleasure for me to inform you that Professor Emmons, the State Geologist, is delivering a series of lectures before the students and our citizens. To-morrow morning, he will deliver his fourth. We are all highly delighted. He lectures in a conversational manner, and possesses that peculiar power of awakening an interest in the minds of his hearers, never felt before. The Professor and his assistant, Dr. McElanahan, have been busily engaged for nearly a week examining the different localities of geological interest in our vicinity—which by the way is unsurpassed by any other in the State in mineral productions.

The Masonic Institute is flourishing finely. Sixty-six pupils have been entered this session, and others are still coming. In a few days, a splendid Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, costing about \$700, will be received. Next session, there will be a Professorship of the Natural Sciences, as a separate department. While speaking of the Institute, I would also remark that the Library numbers nearly 700 volumes of standard works, and the Cabinet is increasing the number of specimens upon its shelves every week. It is not my object to boast; but we, Masons, are resolved to make our Institution of real character, imparting a thorough and an accomplished education, and none other. A. MASON.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1852.

Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood: Whether to write or not to write is now the question that perplexes me the most. You seem to intimate in your last, if I cannot furnish you with something new you care not to be troubled with my letters. Under such circumstances I feel some hesitation. I assure you, in again putting my pen to paper for your columns, as I think it exceedingly doubtful whether I shall be able to furnish you with items fresh enough to entitle my letter to a place in your crowded columns. I know your great anxiety each week to serve up a political dish that will be acceptable to your readers, and their eagerness to get the latest news; and I regret that it is not within my power to accommodate you and gratify them with something that is both new and interesting. But inasmuch as I have not been endowed with power to create, I hope you will not complain if I fail to supply you with interesting news. The truth is, every thing flows so smoothly on and all are behaving themselves so well here, with one or two exceptions, that the most fertile imagination cannot manufacture any thing like news out of anything that is said or done by them; consequently, there is but little if any stir in this latitude, and once more we have "eternal sunshine in the storm of life." True it is, if I were to follow the example set me by the

Locofocos generally at this time, I would seize upon every such opportunity as this to manufacture a Münchhausen story against Pierce and King, as the E. itors of the Union have done recently against General Scott, for the benefit of party. But it is no part of my purpose to excite the public or to give new interest to the chatting circles of society, by first manufacturing and then giving currency to a falsehood of any character, much less one of a political character. So, if by confining my remarks to facts, my letters should at any time become tedious and prosy, be pleased to cast them aside without comment, and I assure you that I shall neither murmur nor complain at the course you have pursued.

There has been little of importance done in the Legislature since it commenced, nor will there be until after the Presidential election is over and the result has been fully ascertained.

There is an effort being made by the Locofocos here to convert the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad into a partisan affair. The charter reviving the Road, you will recollect, allowed the individual stockholders in the Road, who owned one-half of the stock, four directors, and the State, that owns the other half of the stock, also four. Under these provisions the stock was taken and the Road is since being built. But now, in order that Gov. Reid may have the exclusive control of the Road and power to reward a few of his partisans with good fat offices, Gen. Saunders has introduced a bill amending the charter so as to give the State five directors and the stockholders but four. This is violating in spirit and in fact the charter that was given to the stockholders who have by dint of hard labor secured the aforesaid charter and will soon have completed the entire Road.

There was very little done by the Legislature today. The House, after the journals were read, adjourned out of respect to the memory of the greatest of modern statesmen, Daniel Webster. Messrs. Cherry and Dobbin both delivered highly appropriate and eloquent addresses on the occasion—addresses that were every way worthy of the men and the occasion that produced them.

The cloven foot of Democracy is showing itself more and more every day—"drunk with the burning scent of place and power." They are fast growing bold enough to dare and do any thing that promises to give one of them office or perpetuate their party in power even for a day. Most of their leaders are sprightly young men who, judging from their peculiar temperaments, are destined to "leap at stars and fall in the mud"—at glory grasp and sink in misery. Though I sincerely hope better things of some of them, for they are open hearted, honest, free and candid in all they have to say and do as political friends as well as opponents. All such persons deserve success, even should they fail to command it. Yours in haste,

CANDOR.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 26, '52.
Messrs. Editors: Since closing my letter to you, of the above date, the following article has appeared in the N. C. Standard as an editorial:

A LIE BRANDED.

"A correspondent of the Greensborough Patriot writing from this place, says: 'The vote of the locos in the Senate, confirming Dr. Shaw in his seat over John Barnard, upon the evidence they had, is without a parallel in the annals of legislation. And so sensible were they of their guilty conduct in this matter, and the great wrong that they were doing to Mr. Barnard and the people of his district, that all of them, except George Bower of Ashe, could not but show it in their actions, and more particularly in their faces. Some screwed and twisted in their seats; others turned red as scarlet and threw up their heads in stubborn defiance; while the more conscientious and honest of the clan turned pale, hung their heads in confusion and shame, and their eyes went it blind against right and justice, for the party.'"

"The Raleigh Register makes extracts from this letter, and calls them 'pungent truths.' We pronounce the above a lie, deliberately penned for the Greensborough Patriot. There is no truth in it, and the correspondent knew it when he wrote it. This is strong language, but it is necessary under the circumstances. It is a peculiar feature in Scott-Seward tactics to abuse and defame leading Democrats for a faithful performance of duty; and we are determined, so far as we are concerned, that these malignant defamers shall be branded as they deserve."

When I finished perusing this gem of polite literature, I determined to make the thick headed puppy who got it up feel, if I could, that what he had branded in his infamous paper as a lie was substantially the truth, and that his conduct in this affair had made such an impression upon my mind that it would justify me in making an honest effort to make an impression on a particular part of his polluted carcass. But upon consultation with a number of gentlemen in this city, they were unanimously of the opinion that I should not descend to notice any thing that the miserable renegade had said. I had spoken of nothing but one fact and the impressions made upon my mind from what I had seen and heard. The Editor of the Standard had branded this as a lie. It was but a point of veracity between us as to the fact. The public would at once see this and know how to decide between myself and the unprincipled hack who has long been earning his daily bread by calumniating the purest and best men of the country who are his political opponents. Besides, the cringing scoundrel, for the purpose of saving his money and trying to restore the dirty remnant of a miserably ragged and despicable character, has once with a cringing servility that at once characterizes him as a man, stood up in open court and with his own leering tongue acknowledged that he was guilty of libelling gentlemen by publishing libels for those who paid him for it. Please insert this and oblige yours,

CANDOR.

A Significant Fact.

We learn from the "Milton Chronicle," that the Hon. Bedford Brown—for a number of years United States Senator from this State—ten or eleven days before the meeting of the Locofoco Convention in Baltimore, wrote from Washington City to a personal and political friend in that neighborhood, that Franklin Pierce would be the nominee of the Convention.

"Because," said he, "Gen. Pierce is the only man upon whom the friends of Martin Van Buren will unite."

The Hon. Senator is the warm personal and political friend of Martin Van Buren, and was ostracized upon the downfall of Van's dynasty. Henry K. Nash, elector for the district, alluded to the above fact in the late discussion at Yanceyville, between himself and Mr. Venable. Franklin Pierce is Martin Van Buren's nominee. REMEMBER THAT.

Sale of Stocks.—Fayetteville Bank Stock sold at auction on Saturday last at \$62, and F. & W. Plank Road Stock at \$49 75, six months' credit.

TO THE FREEMEN OF THE 4TH ELECTORAL DISTRICT.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The urgency of the occasion and the importance of the crisis must be my apology for these few lines. The day is rapidly approaching and is now even at the door, when you will be called upon to discharge one of the most important political trusts ever committed to the hands of the citizen—the selection of a Chief Magistrate for this great, growing and glorious Republic. The stability of the Government, the happiness of the people, the perpetuity of the Union may depend upon the choice you shall make. If you vote the Whig ticket, you will strengthen and sustain that party which is the conservative party of the nation—that party which has always rallied around the Constitution and the Union, and which has been the fastest friend of both in the darkest hour. If the Whig ticket succeeds, “the State Governments will be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the Union will be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.”

2. “The doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address,—of keeping ourselves from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand on foreign ground,—will be faithfully maintained and carried out; and the new-fangled doctrine of some modern Democrats, that we must intervene in the affairs of other nations—send our fleets and armies to fight the battles of the world, and crush ourselves down with an enormous national debt, will be scouted from the land, and the nations of the earth will be taught that our is a mission of peace,” showing by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government and the advantages of free institutions.

3. “The Government will be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue barely sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace will be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; but at the same time by discriminations and countervailing duties in such a way as to afford a just protection and suitable encouragement to American industry;” and thereby putting a final end to that Democratic policy which brings the labor of free American citizens on a footing with the pauper labor of Europe, and makes these independent States provinces of Great Britain and dependencies of the British Crown.

4. “Such measures will be recommended and adopted in relation to the Public Domain as to secure an early settlement of the same favorable to the actual settlers, but consistent, nevertheless, with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people.” North Carolina’s share in this vast national inheritance is sufficient, amply sufficient, to construct all her works of internal improvement, and create a fund sufficient for the education of all her children. The Whig policy in relation to this public domain is to give it to the States, its rightful owners;—the Democratic policy, to reserve it as a “corruption fund” wherewith to bribe new States and buy up the votes of foreigners.

And who are the men selected by the Whig party to work out its great salutary and conservative principles? The tried and accomplished Soldier, Statesman and Patriot, WINFIELD SCOTT, who has held office, civil and military, under Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, and who has discharged every duty which these several appointments have devolved upon him to the entire satisfaction of those by whom he has been appointed, to the interest of his country, and to his own imperishable honor. He has carried the arms of his country triumphant over every battlefield, and has given to the nation a military fame which can never perish nor fade away. Yet he has never been charged with cruelty or unnecessary severity either to his own troops or to the conquered enemy. Although he has been in the Army over forty-four years and passed through four wars in that time, yet he never has been charged, even by his enemies, with shedding one drop of blood unnecessarily, whilst at the same time he has never spared his own. Who, although a soldier, “abhors war, except when prosecuted in defence of our country, or for the preservation of its honor, or of some great, important and cardinal interest.” Elect him, and “every act will be avoided that might involve our country in an unjust and unnecessary war or impair the faith of treaties.”—Elect him—he “will neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land.” “All political agitations injurious to the interests of society and dangerous to the Union will be discountenanced.” Finally, a man who never retreated, never surrendered, never fainted in the service of his country; but who has always been signally successful in all his great offices.

Our own fellow citizen, WILLIAM A. GRA-

HAM, the son of a Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot, for years a member of your State Legislature—four years Governor of your State—a Senator in Congress—Secretary of the Navy under our beloved Fillmore, and who was tendered a foreign mission under General Taylor;—in all these high and distinguished positions he has proved himself a Statesman without reproach, and whilst he has won bright honors for himself, he has elevated the standing of his native State. This is the first time since the formation of the Government that we have had the opportunity of raising one of our citizens to the Vice Presidency of these United States and may be the last. Can you as Whigs be satisfied if Wm. A. Graham is beaten? Could you forgive yourselves if he is beaten for want of your votes? Have you no State pride to be gratified by the elevation of a native son of the Old North State to the second office in a great nation? Then let us arouse ourselves for the Whig ticket. Let the watchword of every Whig be, “To the polls, to the polls, on Tuesday, 2d day of November next! Let us manifest our gratitude for eminent services past, and our devotion to free and well-ordered government by putting tried Patriots and Statesmen at the head of our national affairs.

And finally, let Guilford be true to her ancient renown as the *Old Whig Guard* of the State. North Carolina looks anxiously to her, and the nation at large, appreciating her high conservative character, expects her to do her duty on this as she has hitherto done on all alike great occasions.

Very respectfully, your fellow citizen
RALPH GORRELL.

Locofoco Forgery.

The following exposure of an infamous trick of Locofocoism, we are afraid comes too late to counteract fully the objects intended by the base fabricators. The forgery was well calculated as to time—intended to run its course just before the election, and before the contradiction would have time to overtake it. But thanks to the industry of Mr. Campbell, the antidote is in most parts of the country presented almost as soon as the locofoco poison.

AN INFAMOUS FORGERY NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

To the Editors of the *National Intelligencer*: A friend of mine has just sent me the Washington Union of the 12th inst., containing a most infamous editorial headed “General Scott and the Abolitionists—The Whig candidate for the Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.” This article attempts to prove that General Scott is an abolitionist. The Editor says:

“By the position and unequivocal declaration of a Whig member of Congress who stands high in the confidence of his party and gives the Whig candidate a cordial support, we will show that General Scott is in favor of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave bill, and that he would if elected President, sign a law for its repeal.”

To prove this assertion the Union adds:

“On the 20th of July, 1852, the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell addressed from Washington City a circular to his constituents which was published in the *Lebanon Star*, an abolition Scott paper. From this circular we take an extract which we submit to the country without comment.”

“I have been elected twice by Free-Soil votes; I am the Representative of Free-Soil principles. I know General Scott to be with us on the subject of Slavery. He is a friend of Liberty, platform or no platform; and if we can muster votes enough in Congress to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, as I believe we can, it is within my knowledge that Gen. Scott will sign the law. Not so with Gen. Pierce; he is as completely sold to the South, and to the dealers in human flesh and blood as even Fillmore and Webster were.”—LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

I pronounce the foregoing a base forgery! I never wrote any such circular and none such was ever published in the *Lebanon Star*.

The entire article in the Union is a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentations supported only by a most villainous forgery! General Scott never expressed to me any opinion as to the Fugitive Slave Law, nor have I ever so represented. My support of that distinguished man is not and has not been founded upon his opinions upon that question. Until the Editors of the Union produce the *Lebanon Star* containing such a publication over my name they must stand before the world branded as LIARS and FORGERS.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Hamilton, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1852.

Private Correspondence.

Mr. Robert G. Scott, the Elector for the Richmond district, recently made a speech at Chesterfield courthouse, in the course of which some one asked him why he had not made public General Pierce’s letter in reply to his own asking questions in regard to the Compromise, &c? To this question Mr. Scott answered that Gen. Pierce’s letter was a private one. Now, we should be glad to know, if this letter from Gen. Pierce was a “private letter,” why were not the letters of Cass, Buchanan and Douglas, in reply to similar questions addressed to them by Mr. Scott, regarded as “private” and withheld from publication instead of being published to the world? And further, we should be glad to know if the letter of Mr. Pierce, the nominee of the Democratic party for the Presidency, is not now of infinitely more importance to the country than the letters of Cass and others? The Democracy are making a great noise over a private letter addressed by Gen. Scott to a gentleman in Dimwidge, and yet justify Mr. Scott in withholding from publication a letter from Gen. Pierce which was in answer to questions which Mr. Scott had propounded to him, and Mr. S. designed to use for the guidance of himself and party. If General Pierce’s answer to these questions before his nomination was important to the public, is it not infinitely more so now? Produce the letter, Mr. Scott. You had no scruples about publishing other letters addressed to you on a similar subject, and can have none in giving Pierce’s letter to the world.—*Pet. Int.*

Mr. Hunter’s Speech—A Manly Tribute.

The *Esquire* of Tuesday publishes the speech lately delivered by Senator Hunter before the Democratic Association of this city. It occupies five of the closely printed columns of that paper. While Mr. Hunter holds political opinions with which no Whig can agree, we take pleasure—great pleasure in bearing emphatic testimony to the eminent dignity and courtesy by which his whole address is characterized, and to the masterly ability of the great intellect from which it emanated. We regard Mr. Hunter as one of the very first statesmen of the Democratic party of the United States. His speech at the African Church, however men may differ about its positions, presented a noble contrast to the scurrilous slang-whanging of the demagogues who never disdained principles, and are only capable of hurling ribald jokes and foul calumnies at their political opponents. What a rebuke is the following tribute to Gen. Scott,—what a lofty and scathing rebuke to the Douglasses, Houstons, and all that kindred tribe on the rostrum and in the press, who vie with each other in attacking the good name of an aged patriot, and defiling the bright chaplet of their country’s glory! How calm, how sublime in its elevation, above the fierce, besotted and degraded passions of political bigots, is this voice of true greatness:

“With these views, sir, I cannot sustain Gen. Scott’s pretensions to the Presidency. But it is in that capacity only I oppose him. As a man of honor and probity, he has my entire respect; as a military man, my high admiration. I have no purpose to be served by a warfare upon the just reputation of any man, nor shall I ever engage in it.

“Of all human possessions, the most sacred in my eyes, is a man’s title to a good name when it is fairly won. It would often be better to kill him than to sully the name upon whose spotless purity depend in his character the charm and the grace of life itself. What days of toil and sleepless nights may it not have cost him, what sacrifices and difficulties may he not have encountered, how much of pain that wrings the brow, and of care that aches the heart, may he not have endured to earn that reputation? It sometimes costs a human life to pluck the immortal flower that springs from out the monumental stem. Reckless indeed must be the hand which would deflower that stem, and cast its leaves away upon the winds of heaven. My hand at least shall never be raised for such a purpose. My object, sir, is truth.”

Noble sentiments! They ought to be inscribed in letters of gold upon tablets of ivory, and each of these tablets should be hung up in those printing offices, and upon those rostrums, where malignant hands are daily raised to cast the leaves of a great soldier’s fame to the winds of heaven. *Richmond Republican.*

More Plank Roads.—The success of our Plank Roads has aroused a spirit of enterprise in this section, which will not rest till Fayetteville shall have been connected with every neighboring county.

The F. & Center P. R. Co. have completed a very advantageous contract with Messrs. Jones and Barbee, to build 104 miles of their road from Puppy Creek, (to which point it is nearly finished from this town,) to Blue’s Bridge, the line between this county and Richmond, 35 miles from Fayetteville. This is regarded as ensuring the extension of the road to Concord.

The F. & W. Company have contracted with Peter G. Evans, Esq., and others, to build a road from a point on their road 33 miles from town to Evans’ Mills on Deep River, 12 miles. Arrangements have been made for the extension of this Branch to Haughton’s Bridge, and thence to Dixon’s Foundry, 13 miles from Graham, Alamance county. Of course it will be carried to Graham.

The road beyond Haughton’s Bridge will be constructed by a new company, a charter for which will be before the Legislature this week. The receipts of the F. & W. Road for September were \$1763, instead of \$1663 as stated in our last.

We learn that it is in contemplation soon to make an experiment of a steam carriage on this road.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

Affairs at Havana.—The Steamer *Crescent City*, Capt. Porter, arrived at New York on the 19th inst., from Havana and New Orleans. She arrived at Havana on the 14th, from New Orleans, but was denied the privilege of communicating with the shore, even of holding intercourse with the American Consul, the authorities of Havana alleging, as an excuse for the prohibition, that she had on board Mr. Smith. Acting Purser, who, as is charged against him, has been an agent or abettor of the revolutionist of Cuba, promoting their ends in this country, &c. A guard was set around the steamer to enforce the prohibition, but all on board were treated civilly. Capt. Porter prepared a strong protest against the proceedings of the Spanish officials, which he was, after awhile, permitted to place in the hands of the deputy Consul, who came on board to receive it. Capt. P. then left the harbor.—On the previous visit of the *Crescent City* to Havana she was not allowed to land passengers, on account of having on board the same Mr. Smith.

Marriage Portion Fund.—The *British Friend*, the organ of the Society of Friends, gives a notice of a somewhat singular fund—a “fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class” of Friends. A sum of \$9000 has been raised, the interest of which is to be disposed of according to the original purpose,—by a deed poll entered into by the subscribers. Fifty dollars are paid to every woman and man, two years members of certain meetings, provided they are not otherwise worth \$150. The stock of this Marriage Company is lent on mortgage.

MARRIED.—In Davidson county, the 12th inst., by Jacob Bernier, Esq., Mr. W. M. WILSON to Miss LOUISA A. WATSON.

DIED.—In this county, the 15th inst., ASENATH FORBIS, wife of John Forbis. In Randolph county, the morning of the 11th inst., DAVID BALLENTINE, of bilious colic, aged about 43, leaving a widow and six children.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are warned against trading for a note given by the subscriber to Edward Ross, about the 28th of June last, for twenty dollars, as said note was fraudulently obtained and I do not intend to pay it. L. SWAIM. Oct. 25, 1852. 702-3w.

MACARONI.—A fresh Box of the above just received, and for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. August 3, 1852.

PUBLIC BARBECUE, In Greensboro’, on Tuesday Nov. 2d.

Gentlemen of all parties are all invited: ALL WILL BE WELCOME.

The Barbecue is given in honor of GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT & WM. A. GRAHAM.

Gen. Scott for more than 40 years has served his country in the field, and as a Peace maker and civilian in the most trying occasions. Year after year, day after day, and night after night, he has spent in the tented field for our rights, our honor, our firesides, our fathers, mothers, sisters, wives and children. For our cause he has stood often before the mouth of the enemy’s cannon. For us he has often perilled his life, been shot in the bloodiest fields of battle, and now carries in his body British lead.—On all occasions and in every emergency he has been faithful and true. We owe him a debt of gratitude. Let us pay it. Now’s the time. Let us, one and all, be at the polls on Tuesday next, and vote for Scott and Graham. Let us show that we remember in kindness, one who has done more for his country than any other living man, great in peace as well as in war.

Let us remember that William A. Graham, an honored, able, faithful, and honorable son of North Carolina, is on the same ticket with the veteran hero Scott. Never before has such distinction or honor been offered to any of North Carolina’s sons.

Speeches from able orators will be made. Once more to the breach. Let none, who love a free country, stay from the polls on Tuesday next.

October 27, 1852. [The names of 115 citizens of the county appended to this call.]

ARRIVALS AT THE BLIND HOUSE,

From Friday Oct. 22, to Friday Oct. 29, 1852.

22. R. Z. Fewel; Cadwallader Jones, Hillsboro’; W C Freeman, Columbia, S. C.; Kewton Harper, Va.; Miss Clark; Dr J J Sumnerell and two ladies; B A Findley; T Glenn; Mr Zevely; Mrs Mabern and two children.

23. H Reynolds, Statesville, N. C.; Mr Martin; Mr Rosenthal, Maryland; Mr Rowlett; Miss Sterling; Mr Scott; Dr J F Foulkes, Guilford; Andrew Pilkinton, Elmore; Thomas W Clinch; W F Henry, Baltimore.

24. J H Webb, Miss Webb, Alamance; Jack Rainey, Yanceyville; George Nichols, Pilot Mountain; B W Justice, Forestville; J J Williams, Wake Forest College.

25. Jesse Shelly, Jamestown; J A Foulkes, J F Foulkes, J T Dodson, Guilford; Hugh Waddell, Hillsboro’; John Kerr, Jack Rainey, Yanceyville; J P Brandon, Ga.; R W Wharton, D H Starbuck, Ch’s E Shober, Salem; Cadwallader Jones, Hillsboro’; L M Williams, Salisbury; Col S M Keys, Raleigh; George McNeill, Asheboro’; J H McNeill, Pittsboro’; J C Leuter.

26. W R Knight, Raleigh; Thomas Bobbitt, Granville; N G Blackwood, Charleston; T Louthery, Wilmington; M Garnett, Mr Jones, Hillsboro’; Prof. Morgan, Salisbury; H J Short, Leaksville; Isaac Thacker, Dr J A Foulkes and son, Eli Smith, Wm R Smith, John Peters, W H Brittain, John Winslow, Guilford; J W Field, Jesse Shelly, Jamestown; D Brown, Randolph; J Z Jenkins and servant, Abingdon, Va.; W S Bryan, Washington Co, Va.

27. Jason Hunt, J A Foulkes, J F Foulkes, S V Young, Guilford; A Martin, Friendship; M Holt, Graham.

28. S C W Tate, Miss Julia Tate, Morganton; W S Wallace, Va.; T Goodman, J W Clark, New York; R Springs, Charleston; F Fries, Salem; Jason Hunt, S V Young, Isaac Thacker, Mr. Coffin, Guilford; J M A Drake, Asheboro’; M R Banner, Winston; R Jones, Oak Grove; W W Stedman, I S Gibson, G M Everhart, Lee R Gibson, J W Gibson, J B Kingsberry, Germantown; J H Davis, Mississippi; T I Sandridge, Guilford.

Magnificent Work of History.

A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF.

Cost \$11.00—1207 p’s—70 Maps—700 Eng’s.

Now ready, and for sale by subscriptions A History of all Nations from the earliest period to the present time, or

UNIVERSAL HISTORY: in which the history of every nation, ancient and modern, is separately given.

BY S. G. GOODRICH, Consul to Paris, and author of several works of History, “Peter Parley’s Tales,” &c. Price only Six Dollars.

IT is believed that the above work will be very acceptable to the American public. No pains have been spared in the execution of the illustrations and Maps, which are entirely new and prepared expressly for this work. Indeed, all other historical writings of Mr. Goodrich sink into insignificance when compared with this, the result of his riper and maturer years. One hundred dollars could not purchase the same matter in any other shape.

The work will not be offered for sale in book-stores, but will be sold by canvassing agents, to whom the exclusive right is given by the publisher. Persons desiring the work, can be supplied by addressing the subscriber, Oak Ridge, Guilford county, N. C., who is the Agent for Rockingham, Forsyth and Guilford counties.

702-2 B. F. BELL.

\$10 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from my service, in February, 1851, a colored man named *Edward Winslow*, low, thick-set, part Indian, and a first rate fiddler. Said Winslow was sold out of Guilford jail, at February court, 1851, for his prison charges, for the term of five years. It is supposed that he is at work on the Railroad, somewhere in Davidson county. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in the jail of Guilford or any of the adjoining counties, so that I get him, or for his delivery to me in the southeast corner of Guilford. My post office is Long’s Mills, Randolph, N. C. P. C. SMITH. October 27, 1852. 702-3w*

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS of Common Schools of Guilford county are notified to meet in Greensboro’, on Tuesday of November Court, ensuing, at 11 o’clock, A. M., at which time any and all persons, in the several Districts, having any matters for the consideration of the Board, will have an opportunity to present the same, by petition or memorial. It is further notified that it is hoped that they may be brought up for adjustment at that time, in order that the winter schools may all have a fair start. L. SWAIM, Chairman. Oct. 25, 1852. 702-3w.

MASONIC.

A regular meeting of Greensborough Lodge, No. 76, held in their Hall on the 20 October, 1852; it was resolved, in conformity to a recommendation of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, that the 4th November be celebrated by this Lodge in commemoration of the initiation of GEORGE WASHINGTON, the Father of his Country, into our venerable Order; it being the centenary anniversary of that occasion.

Further resolved, that all Free Masons, in good standing, be cordially invited to attend and participate. By order of the Lodge, B. F. ARMFIELD, Sec’y.

Ladies’ Dress Goods.—Lace Mantillas Shawls, Laces, Bonnets, &c. Call and look for yourself. B. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

The Brothers’ Steamboat Company, OR HANKS’ LINE.

Is prepared with Steamers “*Brothers*,” and “*Douglas*,” and a complement of Tow Boats to carry with dispatch, all Freights shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington or to any intermediate landings on the River.

JOHN BANKS, Ag’t. Wilmington. D. & W. M’LAUREN, Ag’ts. Fayetteville. (697-6m) Sept. 18, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, executor of James Dossy, dec’d, will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on Monday, the 15th November next, at the court house in Greensboro’, two valuable *Negro Men and one Woman*. The men may be relied upon as being good Painters and Chair-Makers; the woman a first rate Cook. Also, on Saturday the 20th, will be sold, on a credit of six months, the residue of the property of James and Mary Dossy, dec’d, consisting of Chairs, finished and unfinished; Chair-maker’s Materials and Tools; Ladders; Benches; Paints; and Painter’s Materials, &c. JAMES SLOAN, Ex’r. Greensboro’, Oct. 18, 1852. 701-4w.

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving a general assortment of GOODS usually kept in this market; consisting of Ladies Dress Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

Also, A good stock of Gentlemen’s Clothing, made expressly to order. My stock is almost entirely new, please call and examine it. Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods. A. WEATHERLY. Oct. 15, 1852. 700-1f.

BIBLES.—At the Guilford County Bible Society’s Repository will be found the largest and best assortment of Bibles ever found at one time in Greensboro’. Apply at the Store of J. R. & J. SLOAN. April, 1852.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

100 lbs. Blue Vitriol at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK. Oct. 9, 1852.

JOHN BANKS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will attend to the sale or purchase of PRODUCE, and will ship with dispatch all consignments made to him. (697-6m) Sept. 18, 1852.

Fall Stock, 1852. DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HATS, CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES. We are now receiving our Fall Stock, to which we invite the attention of buyers. HALL & SACKETT. Fayetteville, Aug. 20, 1852.

Fruit Trees, Roses, Green-House Plants

Of the Choicest Kinds.

FOR SALE at my Nursery and Garden, one mile southwest of Greensboro’, N. C. Orders may be left with W. J. McConnel, or Rankin & McLean, or directed, post paid, to the proprietor, Greensboro’. For prices, see Catalogue. Oct. 1852. (701-1f.) THOS. H. FENTRESS.

T. C. WORTH, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Ready Made Gearing and Harness, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Hides taken in payment for Leather. Also, hides tanned on shares at the customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell’s old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro’. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1852. 671f

Thrashing Machine.—One of Emery & Co.’s celebrated overshot Thrashers, manufactured in Albany, N. Y. for sale by J R & J SLOAN. June 2, 1852. 700-3

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature to amend the Charter of Normal College. September 15, 1852. 700-3

45,000 LBS. BACON—their own curing—for sale, wholesale or retail, by RANKIN & MCLEAN.

Ropes, Ropes.—Just received and for sale, wholesale and retail, a large quantity of ropes, of all sizes and kinds, of southern manufacture. Aug. 26th, 1852. RANKIN & MCLEAN.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.
1st District, George W. Baxter;
2d do. Nathaniel Boyden;
3d do. John W. Cameron;
4th do. Ralph Gorrell;
5th do. Henry K. Nash;
6th do. M. W. Ransom;
7th do. John Winslow;
8th do. F. B. Satterthwaite;
9th do. David A. Barnes.

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FOR VICE PRESIDENT, William A. Graham, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

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3d do. John W. Cameron;
4th do. Ralph Gorrell;
5th do. Henry K. Nash;
6th do. M. W. Ransom;
7th do. John Winslow;
8th do. F. B. Satterthwaite;
9th do. David A. Barnes.

FOR PRESIDENT, General Winfield Scott, OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, William A. Graham, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.
1st District, George W. Baxter;
2d do. Nathaniel Boyden;
3d do. John W. Cameron;
4th do. Ralph Gorrell;
5th do. Henry K. Nash;
6th do. M. W. Ransom;
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FOR PRESIDENT, General Winfield Scott, OF NEW JERSEY.

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Republican Whig Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.
1st District, George W. Baxter;
2d do.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAIL ROAD.
OPEN TO MOORE'S ORDINARY, SIXTY-FIVE MILES.

ON and after Monday, August 16th, 1852, a regular passenger train will run between Richmond and Moore's Ordinary, connecting at that point with Flagg & Co's line of Stages for Burkeville, Farmville, Lynchburg, Halifax Court House, Charlotte Court House, Danville, Milton and Greensborough.

Passengers for Lynchburg will stop at the Junction, and connect with Flagg & Co's line of Stages. The train will stop for passengers only at the following points: Manchester, Powhatan, Petersburg, Coal Fields, Tomahawk, Powhatan, Petersburg, Road, Mattos, Scott's Shop, Amelia Court House, Wyanoke, Jennings's Ordinary, Haystack and Liberty Church.

Leave Richmond every day (except Sunday), at 7 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Moore's Ordinary at 1:50 P. M.

Children over 3, and not over 12 years of age, half price to any point except the two first named. Servants traveling by themselves must be furnished with two passes, so that one can be retained in the office; and it must be expressly stated on the pass that they are permitted to go on the cars.

A Freight train will leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Wednesday freight going only to the Junction.

N. B.—The Stage leaves Moore's Ordinary every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., arriving at Danville next day at 9 A. M., and leaving Greensborough every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 1 o'clock, in time to meet the cars at the same point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Through ticket from Richmond to Danville, \$9 Do. do. do. Greensboro, 10

Through passengers not providing themselves with tickets will be considered as way passengers, and charged an increased rate of fare.

JOHN H. OSBORNE, Sup't.
August 21, 1852. 699:1m.

WATER! WATER!!

THE greatest preserver of health and the only cleansing agent in the world—"The beverage prepared by God himself, to nourish and invigorate his creatures and beautify his foot-stool."

The undersigned having purchased the right to make, vend, and use in the State of North Carolina **GATCHEL'S PATENT SELF-ACTING HYDRAULIC RAM,**

FOR RUNNING WATER UP HILL.

Would respectfully notify the citizens of said state that he is now ready to supply Dwellings, Barns, Rail Road Stations, etc., with a constant stream of water from springs, or streams, any height or distance, where a fall of 3 feet or more can be obtained. The quantity of water thrown up will be in proportion to the fall and elevation.

The cost of this Machine, when put in full operation, will fall far short of the cost of digging, walling, and fitting up wells—with either pump or bucket—and the cost of keeping it in repair, will not exceed FIFTY CENTS for 10 years if properly protected.

By means of this unrivaled invention, water may be poured out in a constant stream, cold and pure as it comes from your springs—up your house-tops, in your kitchens, cellars, yards, horse and cattle stalls, or by a little additional expense, may be made to supply your gardens and pleasure grounds with sparkling jetting fountains.

Any man can repair the damage sustained by this machine, in running, in 15 minutes.

I will warrant the performance of said Machine and will ask no pay for it if it does not perform what I propose. I am also prepared to sell county or individual rights.

Any and all persons wishing to deal in or use said Machines may procure them by applying to or addressing, post paid.

ALFRED V. COFFIN,
New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C.

I append a Certificate from Professor MORSE, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph; also one from Judge BELL, Editor of the Cultivator:

SHERBORN, Chicago Co.,
April 14th, 1847.

I have used one of "GATCHEL'S RAMS" ever since the first of November, 1846, and cheerfully recommend them to all. It exceeds anything I ever saw, or heard of, both for durability and utility. The distance from my spring to the house is 116 rods. The water is forced up an elevation of 212 feet; the fall or head is 13 feet. I have sufficient water for 200 head of cattle, and also a full supply at my house. I would not be deprived of its use for \$100 per year.

WITNESS,
DAVID C. BUEL,
PUGHKEPSE, N. Y.,
May 2d, 1848.

Gent: I have had in use, for many months, one of your HYDRAULIC RAMS. I introduced it here last autumn, and had hundreds of visitors who admired its operation! I consider the Hydraulic Ram as one of the most useful inventions I have ever known! I would not on any account part with mine, so indispensable do I consider it. I have all the advantages that New York derives from its invaluable Croton. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

I would also refer gentlemen to Jesse Benbow of this county; Mr. Dixon, of Alamance, and several intelligent enterprising gentlemen in and about Lexington, with whom I am not acquainted, who have these Machines in operation, for a verification of the above assertions.

N. B. All persons who have or may hereafter use or vend my Pattern of Rams, contrary to the provisions of Law securing Letters patent to the inventions of useful machines, may expect to pay a small sum for such privilege.

A. V. COFFIN, Proprietor.
688-3m.

LOOK AT THIS!
A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
ON EAST STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW DR. BUTCHER'S OFFICE.
Goods 25 per cent. lower than has ever been offered in this market.

WE have just arrived in Greensborough with a large assortment of **Ready Made Clothing, &c.** Embracing, among others, the following articles, to wit: Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of Coats, from \$1 up. Pants from 50 cents up—a good variety. Vests, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, &c., at equally low prices.

All persons wishing to save money would do well to call and examine for themselves, as we have them manufactured expressly for this market. We would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to our large and fine assortment of Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, Bonnets, &c., which we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than was ever offered in this town before.

EINSTEIN & CO.
Greensborough, Oct. 1852. 699:1L

D. P. WEIR,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
South Street, Greensboro,

IS in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure, and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape Fear.

May 16th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
WILLIAM H. CUMMING, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.
James Sloan, J. A. Mabee, C. P. Mendenhall, W. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, J. M. Garrett, Dr. S. P. Weir, W. J. McConnell, of Greensboro; Dr. S. G. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jamestown; Dr. Elliott, Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina Female College; John L. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly, Wadesboro; J. J. Biggs, Raleigh; Leroy Springs, Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pittsboro; H. B. Elliott, Cedar Falls.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
June 1st, 1852.

Disolution.—The co-partnership of E. P. NASH & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. NASH having purchased the interest of J. H. SIMMONS, the business will be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment. E. P. NASH, J. H. SIMMONS.

E. P. Nash, Book and Piano-Forfe
Sells, Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1852.

Samuel L. Biting, { Original attachment levied on land, &c.
James M. Hardy, }

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, printed at Greensborough, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Crawford, on the second Monday in December next, then and there to plead, answer or reply, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of September, 1852. 698:6. JOHN HILL, C. C. C.

North Carolina, Rockingham County.
Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852

Alfred M. Whitsett & others vs. John Whitsett.

Petition for partition of lands.
Same vs. Same. Petition for division of slaves.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot, for six weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rockingham at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the petitions will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso taken as to him.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court, at office in Wentworth, the 4th Monday of August, 1852. T. B. WHEELER, c. c. c. Pr adv \$5 697:6

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

THE undersigned wishes to sell some **Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Acres** of Land in Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. This Land lies in a healthy region, is well watered and heavily timbered. Any communication addressed to the undersigned to Mr. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt attention.

JOB WORTH. 652H
Nov. 3, 1851.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of N. C., to incorporate "Ashboro' Division No. 17 Sons of Temperance," located at Ashboro', Randolph Co. N. C.

Sept. 4th, 1852. 696:4f.

GOOD second hand Piano for sale by Nov. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

I HAVE and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of **Tin Ware** at wholesale and retail, and you can do as well here at home as at the North. Try it. Also, all kinds of **Copper Work**, Stoves and Stove-pipes, Camp Fire and Ash Kettles, Copper and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Rivets, Woven Brass Wire, Solder, Zinc, Black Tin, Bar Lead, Rod Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c.

Guttering and covering Houses, and all repairing done at the shortest notice, and good barter taken in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES, Greensboro, N. C.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.
FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro, N. C., to Richmond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from Greensboro, N. C., via Danville, Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, is now in full operation, running in connection with the Richmond and Danville Rail Road, and South-side Rail Road from Petersburg.

Leaves Greensborough for the North Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock. Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the second day after leaving Greensboro, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in Greensboro the second day thereafter, 10 at night, in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the Stages to Lynchburg. J. HOLDERBY & CO. P. FLAGG & CO. 698:1L
Sept. 15, 1852.

Common School Books—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

CASTINGS.—Just received, a lot of large Pots and Boulders, for boiling iron for stock. For sale by August 30, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could cure in its effects with this Preparation. Others cure sometimes, but at all times and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advise the use of the information of those who have tried it but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous consequences of Coughs and Colds which neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the Cherry Pectoral, by their Government in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and City of St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayre.—Five years trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I foresaw from its composition, must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the Throat and Lungs.

See what has been done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more.

SENTRY, Jan. 24th, 1851.
Dr. Ayre: In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhoea in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhoea ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—much more serious. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.
Dear Sir: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave, through your instrumentality by the providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptoms of consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind. Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am very respectfully yours,

JOHN J. CLARK, Rector of St. Peter's Church

With such assurance and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS.

Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and dealers in Medicines every where. September 18, 1852. 696:3m.

LOOK HERE!
Call at the Sign of the Tailor Shop

IF you want any thing like clothing cut or made to order, cheap; and you will not be disappointed. We take pleasure in saying we have received the latest style of fashions for fall and winter, consequently, are prepared to do our work in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner.

Also, that we have most of the time, for the last 6 or 8 months, been crowded with work, and have never made the first disappointment, either in time or fit. Shop on West street, next door to Peter Thurston's Cabinet Shop.

CALDWELL & HUGHES.
Oct. 4, 1852 699:3m.

Land in Randolph for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 30th of November next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, by auction, (either on the premises or at Elisha Coffin's mill,) a Tract of land lying on the west side of Richland Creek, west of Coffin's mill, taking a good share of the mill-pond, and containing 260 acres more or less. The land is well watered, 25 or 30 acres under fence, some meadow and some excellent meadow ground, and some good plow-land to clear. It contains some pine timber and a variety of other timber, and has on it a small dwelling house. The tract joins the widow Little's, Thomas Cox's and others, and is situated about 6 miles west of the Buffalo Ford in Randolph. Terms made known on the day of sale.

ANDERSON CRAVEN,
Agent for Thomas Moffitt.
Oct. 1, 1852. 700:7w.

A CARD.

DR. J. M. LINDSAY would inform his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Shop to the middle room in the one story white buildings on the east side of the street, running north from the courthouse, 2 doors north of the Postoffice, where he may always be found on less absent on professional duties. As he intends for the future to devote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession, he hopes to merit and receive an extended patronage.

All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested to call and settle.

Greensboro, Jan. 1852. 652:1f

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres—kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Cask of Linseed Oil and 2bbls Spirits Turpentine just to hand and for sale. May 13. T. J. PATRICK.

Black your own Shoes.—The celebrated Woodward's Polish will be found at April, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

Leakville Cotton Yarns, for sale by Feb. 3, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.

The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/2 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.
Aqua Ammonia, 25 "
Iodide Potassium, 62 1/2 "
Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "

Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business. D. P. WEIR. 623:1f.
May, 1851.

COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORBIS still continues to do business at his Old Stand, 3 1/2 miles east of GREENSBOROUGH.

on the main stage road, where he will keep on hand or make to order any kind of work done in the above named branch of business, viz:

Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies, (patent excepted), of good material; and put up in a neat and substantial style: painted plain, or very fancy, ornamented in such a way as not to be surpassed in this country.

All orders for work promptly filled; and Repairing done on short notice. 692:1y.
August 18, 1852.

THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA
should not send to the North for
THEIR FURNITURE

SO LONG AS
P. Thurston remains in Greensboro.

HE gives an especial invitation to persons visiting this place, to call at his Furniture Room, on West street, and examine his work, and if they are not convinced that better bargains, (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the work,) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.

Among his stock will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with a handsome variety of

Walnut and Birch Furniture.
His prices are reduced so low, that all persons wishing any article in his line, will find it to their interest to purchase of him.

All kinds of Lumber used in his business, and country produce, received in payment for Furniture.

\$25 REWARD.

RAWAY from the subscriber, living near White's Store, Anson county, on the 3rd of May last, a bright mulatto boy named BOB. Bob is about 5 feet high, will weigh 130 pounds, is about 22 years old, and has some beard on his upper lip. His left leg is somewhat shorter than his right, causing him to hobble in his walk; has a very broad face, and will show color like a white man. It is probable he has gone off with some baggage or trader, or he may have free papers and be passing as a free man. He has straight hair.

I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to me of said boy, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

CLARA LOCKHART,
BN ADAM LOCKHART.
June 30, 1852. 698:5

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint

NOW is the time to prepare against fire when an opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt could have been prevented by two good coats of this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has large lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and our word for it you will not be humbugged.

May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

Iron—Square, Round, Band, Tire, and Horse-shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolling Mill, in Gaston county, N. C., kept on hand for sale by May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York.

My shop is near Jesse Walker's mill, on Deep River. Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660:1y
References:—J. R. S. Sloan, Greensboro; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eddy, Hoggins Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

RAIL ROAD AND PEW PLOWS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the farmers of Forsyth and Guilford and the surrounding counties that he has constantly on hand a good assortment of IMPROVED PEW PLOWS at reduced prices when taken from the shop and cash paid down.

And also a very superior RAIL ROAD PLOW. These plows will only be made to order. Railroad Contractors should all have them as they are so simply constructed that any ordinary smith can keep them in order. J. J. STAFFORD.
Bunker's Hill, Forsyth Co., N. C. 687:4L

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just been received by the subscriber from the Factory in Mecklenburg county, N. C. They are a superior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors, grades, and qualities, consisting of Kerseys, Jeans, and Casimers. The public are invited to their examination.

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on Factory terms. R. G. LINDSAY.
Greensboro, Aug. 17, 1852. 692:1L

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify that I have sold to Mr. S. W. Westbrooks, my whole nursery of fruit trees, including all the varieties named in my catalogue. Mr. Westbrooks is a practical Pomologist, and is entitled to the entire confidence of the community. Sylva Grove, Oct. 2, 1852. CHAS. MOCK.

A LITTLE MORE SLUMBER!

AWAKE ye citizens along the line of the Central Railroad! The Iron Horse will soon be on the track with a number of cars chained fast to his tail, and going at speed of thirty miles an hour, and who will have any produce to freight those cars with! Look, sir, at your meadow, the broom-sedge and alders have taken it; and look at that cloud of broom-sedge and weed seed flying over into your neighbours meadow to seed it and destroy his profits. And you, sir, look at that mountain of ashes near your door, that has been accumulating for years—there are dollars in that pile. And you, sir, the briars have chased you into the middle of the field.

And at least five hundred of you have not got any orchard to make home attractive to your children. See them over yonder in your neighbours orchards, pulling their fruit and taking the first lessons in robbery. And there are, at least, about a thousand more of you that have orchards, that think that your fruit will bear a good price in market. Well, I am not going to tell you that your fruit will not bear any comparison with the best in the States; and unless you are wise enough to see, I will let you find out your mistake. Some of your orchards are full of fruit, but you are from your whole farm. And you too, are you digging up the sprouts under their old trees, to make an orchard with, rather than pay ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents for first rate fruit. Very well, you will have your reward in shy bearers, scrubby trees, and a thousand sprouts at the roots to make more orchards with, if you need them.

Well, Gentlemen, and Ladies, too, (for I have actually seen the ladies planting out trees where their husbands would not.) I have a fine assortment of fruit trees, embracing a large portion of the choice kinds of fruit suited to our climate. Those trees were grown by Mr. Charles Mock, of Davidson county, who has been favorably known for years as an experienced nursery man and pomologist, not only in our State, but in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. Well, if any of you want to purchase trees, send in your orders immediately, and I will take great pleasure in filling them. State the time that you may wish the trees to be ready, and I will have them ready, packed and labeled so that you will have no difficulty in knowing what you have purchased.

If any person or persons should wish to purchase several hundred in the same neighborhood, and should wish me to haul them to them, I shall charge them one cent on the tree for hauling.

I also have several kinds of fine Strawberries both Staminate and Pistillate.

I shall be governed by Mr. Mock's prices, as least for the present.

For further particulars address me at Greensboro, Guilford County, N. C., post paid, and your communications will receive immediate attention.