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### N. P. Willis in the South and West.

From the *Home Journal* we copy one of Mr. Willis' spicy letters "from the South and West." In his description of an evening in Lexington, Kentucky, the reader will see a vivid reproduction of the picture of many other Southern towns.

LEXINGTON, Kentucky, June 1852.

DEAR MORRIS:—Slavery has an advantage which I realized in a twilight stroll at Lexington. It ensures the absence of what is perhaps the greatest nuisance of the cities of Free States, and particularly of New-York. With all the splendour and luxury of your great metropolis, it is, as you know, *with its suburbs*, a jewel set in filth—a two-mile purgatory of shanties and pig-sties, horrible to see and smell, lying between it and the country, on every road that leads out of it. The labouring classes live in the suburbs of towns at the North. At the South, they live, each with his master, and either in compulsory cleanliness or in dirt hidden from the public eye.

I dare say there are several features of a summer's evening in Kentucky which are more artistically picturesque than your Northern mind would be made up for, and I will try to give you a general idea of the scene in which I noticed more particularly what I speak of above. With the rest of the two hundred hats, my well-worn "Bebe" had been snatched up for the sudden after-noon stroll to the front of the Hotel; and, on chairs and in groups, the promiscuous multitude (for court was in session) thronged the sidewalk on the street—lawyers listening and clients discoursing, and witnesses, Judges and jurymen all smoking uncomplacingly under the trees—myself the natural inquisitive stranger for whom Western politeness provides that the nearest citizens shall be the courteous entertainers. Henry Clay's "office" was "just round the corner," and this, and the names of the most distinguished-looking persons in the crowd on the sidewalk, I had learned from a gentleman at my elbow, when the light began to be rosy. I was up to my eyes in men and losing a sunset. I stepped to the right looked as if that way led to gardens. I started for a stroll.

Lexington has the air of being—as a part of old North-End in Boston used to be—aristocratically and conservatively primitive. The same sidewalk that once owed a man room for his front steps, owes it still; and the public is bound to walk round them, and round his family if they are seated on them, enjoying the evening air. The parlour windows, on the whole of this principal thoroughfare of Lexington are plump on the street. The "first citizens" live here—as you may see by the style of the ladies on the door-steps. They sit out of doors after tea—mothers, daughters and children—and groups of more stylish mould, more native-looking thorough-bred and more unconsciously and undeniably of the world's "porcelain unclashed with crockery," you would not find by walking along the door-steps in London, than by walking along the door-steps of this capital of Kentucky on a summer's evening. It was a succession of lovely pictures—the range and quality, of the beauty which I saw, giving me double pleasure from correcting an error in regrets. Such were the Western and Southern belles, who used to come to Stratford. I had vowed such came no more—piously yielding to the inference, (when requested) that the "falling off" was in the scales of the eyes that looked for them. But here was Lexington, as I should have thought to find it, twenty years ago—a garden of most distinguished-looking girls, the plant indigenous and the qualities not running out with repetition. The several visits that I have chanced to make to this same town, in going and coming to the different points of interest in the State, have abundantly confirmed this impression. I saw dozens in every walk, any one of whom would be, (like an American belle whom I remember in London) the "season's wonder at Almack's." How we came by this "blood look," (which is so much more common in our democratic republic than in other countries where it is more prized and guarded) I could never satisfactorily explain—but physiologists, disposed to study the problem, might well begin in Kentucky.

Passing perhaps half a mile of family groups enjoying the sunset out of doors—with a delicious bit of contrast to each one in the group of happy-faced slaves, of all ages, gathered at the alley-gate opening from the side of the house—I came suddenly at the end of the sidewalk. The street stopped abruptly in a grassy meadow. I looked around with a vague feeling of inquiry for something missing, but it was a minute or two before I saw what it was. There was no suburb. Where were the poor people? Where was the usual entrenchment of a city—the pig-sties and the poverty? The air of the fragrant open fields came to me as I stood at the end of the street. A country fence commenced where the paving-stones ended; and, at a short distance up the road stood a rural villa, just visible through shrubbery and flowers. The merry black faces, with the numberless ebony babies, which I had seen in the group at the side of entrance of every house, as I came along, were instead of this nuisance that I missed—*negro comfort well distributed instead of white wretchedness filthy in a heap.* The contrast—*as between Lexington and New-York* in this respect—might as well be taken in to the account by the precipitators of abolition.

I stepped off the sidewalk into the country, on the evening I refer to, and enjoyed a charming little bit of stolen pleasure—stolen by looking over a fence. I shared it with a negro, who, I

suddenly discovered, was looking over the fence at my shoulder, and who, with spade and basket, was returning from his work, not too tired to be made happy by a pretty sight. We stood ten minutes—we two unvisited inquisitives—watching a children's party in the grounds of a cottage; and a lovelier scene could scarcely have been arranged by a painter. The lamps in the drawing-room were just beginning to brighten through the shrubbery with the thickening twilight; and a party of grown-up people thronged the porticoes; but the extensive grounds outside were populous with the blue and pink sashes and the lively little jackets and trousers, and scores of eager voices went up in a general hum of happiness whose key-note was very contagious. I caught the happiness with hearing it. So did Collier at my elbow; though his heart made itself audible in a chuckle, (which or some other voice) mine needed. In and out of the openings of the serpentine walks came and went the little couples—some only merry, some confidentially engaged in imparting a secret—arms over necks, heads uncovered in the warm air, grace all unconscious—a little Eden peopled for a night, and they knew how much pleasure they were sending out between the pickets of the fence that enclosed them—how far and how well, over mountain and lake, the chance sight of them had brought the images of three others to be unseen figures in the picture! My children were there! So sometimes, by the wayside, falls what little happiness the traveller gets—though I am not sure you will think such "airy nothings" worth reading of.

The moon was bright, and ASHLAND—Clay's residence—was but a mile further on. I was in the luminescent communion with what was absent, and the home of the "gentleman-statesman" was vacant of its owner. The promise of his recovery was brighter when he had last been heard from, but he was ill, and in danger—a patient whose sick bed a nation was watching. I was among the many who could not help loving as well as honouring Mr. Clay—and, indeed, that all who had ever seen him did not tenderly love him, must have been because,

"He who surpasses or subdues mankind,  
Must look down on the hate of those below."

He was wonderfully lovable, by that common yet mysterious law of magnetism which regulates that matter, and there are probably few on whom he had ever concentrated voice and eye, who would not have felt as I did under that Western moon—tearfully persuaded to make its light of that night sacred, by going to see his graves lie by it. Ashland already—before the death of him who had planted its trees—was a classic ground. The love he had inspired had over-ridden the ugliest withholding of the tribute to greatness—denied commonly till the ear is deaf to it. There was his home—honoured beyond all possible reversion, though its door might still open to him. Of whom was this ever more true than of Mr. Clay?

The summer dew just made the dust heavy, and the path along the wayside was like a carpet. I followed the road (which was but a continuation of the principal street of Lexington,) and inquiring the localities of the only foot passenger whom I met, soon came to the tall locust-trees which overhang the gate. Two square posts, brown roughly from the fog, marked the entrance; the gate was ajar, and the flickered moonlight, along the avenue curving to the left seemed paving it with plates of silver. I followed the path, somewhat grass-grown and neglected, and stood presently before a manorial-looking mansion of octagonal shape, with wings projecting upon the lawn. To the left the grove closed in upon it, but to the right, a cluster of small buildings, and lights and voices, seemed to indicate the residence of the "people" of the estate. The rear of the large mansion opening upon the green-house and garden, was apparently the part occupied by Mrs. Clay.

Not venturing to intrude farther, I peered off by a path leading under the majestic trees to the left, and was musing on the Providence which leaves the protected oak, such as I saw above me, to flourish through long and strong maturity, but removes, just when perfected to greatest usefulness, the man who planted it; the tree having a *continuity of ripeness* which is denied to man—when I was arrested by a gentleman of a very large stature, who seemed to have been seeking solitude, and musing idly like myself. I rejoined at first in the apparent opportunity to learn something of Mr. Clay, as seen at home—but I soon found I was addressing a mind gone astray. The only reply to my questions was what professed to be a history of the talk, broad-shouldered gentleman himself. He said he was the celebrated Indian Doctor, James G. Hardin, of whom I must have heard—that he had cured one gentleman who had given him four thousand dollars—that he could give each of his daughters four millions a-piece—that, in the course of his practice, he had made countless money, but that it was by "cutting deep into the rich but letting the poor slide." I thought this last a good phrase, and tolerably sane as a rule of medical practice. The Doctor did not seem accustomed to good listeners. He broke off abruptly at the curve of the path, and, turning again toward the house, which he appeared to be habitually and innocently a wanderer, left me without even a good night. But he had broken the thread of my musings. His fragmentary autobiography would not again give place to the first-contrived spirit of the spot. I remembered that I was intrigued, and slowly paced my way back to the hotel—visiting Ashland again, however, and by day-light and of that visit, and some more tangible memorabilia of Mr. Clay, another letter may perhaps discourse to you. For the present Adieu.

N. P. W.

### Effect of Climate on Consumption.

The medical Faculty are beginning to question the opinion which has so long prevailed among medical men, that a change of climate is beneficial to persons suffering with the consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and a French physician named Garriere, has written against it; but the most vigorous opponent of it is a Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal gives an account. Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and that if it had, the curative effects would be produced through

the skin, and not the lungs. That a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows from the fact that the disease exists in all climates, it is as frequent in Europe or Northern America. All the curative resorts, now in fashion, are more productive of consumption than any locality of Great Britain. Naples, Florence, Nice, Genoa, Venice, all generate more consumption than London, Liverpool, Edinburgh and Manchester. Madeira, the chosen paradise of pulmonary patients, is more unfavorable to the disease than England. Aix and Montpellier are no better, if not worse. Pisa is worse than all; so that Italian climate for consumption-cure, is pronounced an arrant "humbug." Change of air, in the same climate, is the sanative theory of Dr. Burgess, deduced from the most extensive observations and industrious experiments in "climatology." "Give me Italy, or I perish," give us a warm climate," which is now the fashionable cry of rich patients, will soon be changed "to change of air at home," in the opinion of Dr. Burgess, whose new theory will bring consolation, if not cure, to every poor person who labors under this afflictive malady and cannot take a voyage to Italy.

### From the Washington Correspondence of the Philadelphia Presbyterian.

A large amount of needful legislation has been wholly neglected, or but partially attempted; and no one at a distance from the seat of Government can know the amount of hardship, and, in many cases, of *absolute suffering*, that the recklessness of Congress inflicts upon individuals. Large numbers of persons, having just claims upon the Government, come here, at great—often ruinous—expense, and are kept waiting from month to month, vainly hoping that their business will be attended to, by those whose duty it is; but Congress spends month after month in presidential speech-making, and these injured citizens are sent away without redress. Congress will neither constitute a commission of claims, nor will they attend to the business themselves. And I am sorry to add, that it is a pretty well understood matter here, that unless a man's *conscience* and *purse* will permit him to resort to *bribery*, he cannot expect those members of Congress, who have their price, to favour his claim, however just. You need not be startled at the intimation, nor fearful to announce it, for the country ought to know it—and the Hon. Mr. ——— told me substantially, before he left this city, what he publicly declared at Richmond on his way home, that Congress was deplorably a corrupt body, and that, with money enough, almost any act of legislation could be procured from them, or prevented. And this was but the echo of a sentiment that was frequently and openly expressed before the adjournment. The corruptions of Government, in this branch of it, are becoming enormous; and unless some remedies are applied in time, the most disastrous consequences must ensue. And yet how can remedies be applied? It is difficult to get facts before the people in such a shape that they will be believed. You, Messrs. Editors, will, perhaps, hesitate to give publicity even to this statement of your correspondent, because it seems to reflect upon the powers that be; but other religious journals will feel equally reluctant; and if facts are announced in the party papers, they will always receive a party coloring, and will be looked upon as so much party misrepresentation on one side or the other, and will produce no effect. Now the truth is, that the humiliating state of things which exists, although in part the result of party spirit, is not attributable to any one party alone, but to a variety of causes, operating in all parties, both at the seat of Government and all over the country. The causes are moral. All physical and social evils are traceable to moral evils. And nothing will cleanse the Augean stables but the turning in upon them a purifying river of wholesome public sentiment. This river must gather its waters from sources opened by gospel influences among the people. The morality of the Bible must be more efficiently impressed upon the national heart. An impure constituency cannot send forth pure waters—a corrupt constituency will not select pure representatives.

It has been asked, are there no pure men in Congress? And if so, why cannot they arrest these growing evils? There are pure men in Congress not a few, but although they desire and strive for a better state of things, they are not sufficiently numerous to command what they desire. And unfortunately, their power for good is palsied by party feeling. Good men cannot act together always, because they are divided on party questions. At a future time I may, with your permission, offer some facts and reasonings upon this subject. But at present I can only state one fact, illustrative of the tendency to lavish expenditure, in the national legislature; with two or three of the causes of alleged corruption. The fact is this, that besides many minor perquisites in addition to their pay, the members of this Congress (i. e. a majority) have voted gratuities to themselves in the single item of books, which cost the treasury one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars! Now these evils in Congress are attributable to 1st. A notion of a *divided responsibility*. No one or no ten of the members would venture to do, on their own responsibility, what a majority will do. Each feels that he has only the one-two-hundred-and-thirty-first part of the wrong to answer for. 2. Party spirit throws the balance of power into the hands of the unprincipled. 3. Too many votes and speeches are influenced by wine, dinners, and money. 4. Log-rolling. 5. Party interests, and one party fearing to differ from another, for fear of losing sectional or class votes. 6. Too much *figural* in committee rooms and restaurants, and too many legislators who love to "tarry long at the wine."

Advertising.  
BARNES, who bought his Museum in New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was worth a dollar, and who is now a "millionaire," thus sets forth the way to make money:  
"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other; that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I

have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising, but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homoeopathic doses of advertising will not pay, perhaps; it is like a half portion of physic, making the patient sick but effecting nothing. Advertise liberally, and the cure will be sure and permanent."

### From the Illinois Journal.

One of the richest (perhaps I should say *disgusting*) treats, in the way of the farical, came out at the State House on Wednesday night that Springfield has had the honor to provoke or scare up for some time. After those preceding had patiently waited for the time for the meeting to open, Mr. A. C. H. ——— [the Journal gives the name in full] took the chair, and teeth going, launched out, hands up and head and teeth going, into one of his very happiest extempores. We only regret that we were wholly unable to show up all the strong points of his first speech—for he it is known that he really had a few minutes' breathing recess—and then inflicted upon the "uninstructed" another of his kind of oratorical flourishes. But to the speech:

Gentlemen! I'm sinshare in my words tonight, and if I could only give you the language of my heart, I tell you you'd have a speech sure. [Great applause.] The Democracy has done every thing for the country. From the thirteen colonies Democracy has aberrated till we have spread all over the world. [Thundering applause.] Do you know, gentlemen, what Democracy is? May be you don't. But I hope you do. Why, Democracy has gin us our liberties, and kept 'em for us ever since. I hate the Whigs—damn the Whigs. [Tremendous and long-continued applause.] If I was going to pray; yes, if I was to pray, the next thing for the Whigs especially. [Great applause.] We want these sperits that we imbibe here to go all over the country—in every State of our Union. For we're going to help Pierce with his aplets on—for he is the greatest General in the world, and is going to fight against the greatest army in the world. [Much applause.] Franklin Pierce and Wm. King are *generally nothing at all*, (tremendous cheering) but in their present position they are *powerful great*. [Thundering applause by the thumping of canes and the rattling of boards.]

Talk about your *garping*! I don't care a damn about the money, who takes it. I'd rather go for the Democratic party, if they *robbed the public Treasury out of every dollar*, than be a Whig, if they were the honestest of all creation, and kept the public money ever so safe. For of the Democrats plunder the Treasury, they give the money to the people all about; so you and me and all of us are individually interested. [Great applause.] But do the Whigs do so? No; damn clear of it. I hate 'em; and Heaven will make 'em faint, when we come on 'em with our *ginnal*, with his gold aplets on and his little flag. We'll make 'em fly. [Overwhelming applause.]

Thus ended all we heard.

### Woman's Rights.

Syracuse is just the place for the Woman's Rights Convention. It would be a blessing to the husbands and other relatives of the members, we presume, if the session should be perpetual. Men or women who think more about their rights than their duties are generally very uncomfortable companions. However, if the women want men's rights, we hope they will be accommodated, even to working on the roads, doing military duty, and voting. At some of the polls in this city they would have rather a tight fit, but never mind; if they are satisfied, we are.

How little do the misguided women at Syracuse seem to understand that the revolution in society which they seek would destroy the charism that now gives them so much of their influence, grace, and power. What if certain vocations and pursuits are denied them? are not other vocations and pursuits denied to men? In short, precisely that apportionment of rights and duties has grown up between the sexes, especially in this country, which befits the character, structure, and natural temperament of each. Whoever subverts this happy arrangement destroys the best hopes of society and of humanity. The desire for such subversion springs from the same silly notion of absolute equality which actuates abolitionists and other social "reformers." The *Woman's Rights Conventionist*, for it prescribes a very different sphere for woman from that which they seem to covet.—*Journal of Com.*

### Honesty in Buying and Selling.

Some are not honest in buying or selling. Their rule is, to buy at all times as cheap as they can, and sell as dear as they can. This is a wicked rule. We often trade with those who do not know the worth of the thing bought or sold. It is cheating them to make the best bargain we can. Sometimes we trade with those who are in great want, and we fix our own prices, and make them much too high if we sell, or too low if we buy. There is a fair price for everything. Let that be paid or taken for everything. He who is just and true, and loves his neighbour as himself, will soon find out what a fair price is. Almost all men use too many words in buying and selling; and when too many words are used, there is almost always a lie somewhere.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

We charge Gen. Scott with *cowardice*, says the Pennsylvania.

The Louisville Journal says:—We do not believe that any man, not a coward himself, would apply such language to Gen. Scott. We have no doubt that any man or boy, who would take the trouble might, with impunity kick the editor of the Rensselaerian, whoever he is, from end to end of the longest street in Philadelphia.

### No. II. of Rev. Mr. Doub's Communications.

From the Raleigh Star.  
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 31, 1852.

Mr. Editor:—As I have thrown myself into the "breach" it becomes me to sustain my position, in truth and righteousness. I did not at first, neither will I now, enter into the strictly political phase of the subject in debate. My one object, as already remarked, was the vindication of the character of General Scott and the Southern wing of the great Whig family, from the aspersions attempted to be cast upon their fair character, by Dr. Pierce of Georgia. This task I resume in this number, and believe I shall be able to accomplish it to the entire satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds. As to the political character of the principles embraced in the Whig Platform, there need nothing be said. Those principles will live while the Union of these States is maintained; and can only fail with the dissolution of the Union. Inseparable in principle, they cannot be otherwise than inseparable in destiny.

I have already remarked, Mr. Editor, that the "Standard" has not dared to attempt an answer to the position assumed, and as is believed, maintained in my letter of Aug. 10. An attempt was made to invalidate the testimony of Gov. Quitman and the testimony involved in the conversation of the Mississippi delegation with General Scott; but both remained untouched. Gov. Quitman, in a late "Card," has fully endorsed that "steambot conversation," so, that it is now a *fixed fact*; and a fact too that exculpates General Scott fully from all the aspersions attempted to be fixed upon him by Dr. Pierce of Georgia, as it regards the "higher law" of SEWARDISM, under which the Doctor "suspects" that the General was acting. Dead, forever dead, therefore, is that baseless slander. In the further consideration of the subject now under review, I will, for the sake of brevity, (as far as this ought to be studied) take up the subject as it respects

I. GENERAL SCOTT HIMSELF. In the investigation on this part of my work, it will be necessary to view him

1. As a man of TRUTH. His character for truth is equal to that of any other public man of the Nation. There is no evidence whatsoever, that he as a man has ever been guilty, either of prevarication or falsifying his word. In this respect, therefore, his honor as a man is a sufficient warrant for the utmost confidence in the sincerity of his declarations. It was in part upon this ground, that in my letter of August 10th I "assumed the position, that whatever General Scott affirms in his public capacity, is entitled to unqualified credence." This "position" the "Standard" has not dared to attack. It is a "position" too, which it cannot invalidate. While, therefore, the character of General Scott is in this respect un-suspicious, it will follow, that it is the duty of every honest man, especially among the Whigs, to give unqualified credence to what he affirms. But the character of General Scott is not only un-suspicious as a man in truth so far as this regards him in common life; but this is especially true.

II. With regard to him in his public capacity. The integrity and excellency of his character in this respect, regards

(1.) *His career as a Military man.* From the commencement of the active operations of the War of 1812 to the close of the Mexican War, General Scott has uniformly shown himself *trustworthy* in every relation he sustained. Not one solitary incident of his entire military life, gives evidence against him as being *capable* of deception. True to his duties, he was also true to the interests of all persons and matters entrusted to his supervision. Never, no never, in an instance, of a forty years' campaign of military service, did he deceive the nation in any matter connected with him in his public position before the Nation or the World. He stands there unscathed, and will ever stand.

Here then, Mr. Editor, is an unbroken series of more than forty years of *unmistakable fidelity*. Where can you find a man in whom this virtue (fidelity) ever shone with more resplendent lustre than in the military life of General Scott? Men should be judged by their fruits. Here is a Tree that has proved itself good, and only good, by its fruits of fidelity for forty years. And it is possible that there is a man, I would not say on earth, but in America, that can lay his hand on his heart and say, that in view of this great fact, he considers Gen. Scott "too suspicious" for him? If this does not establish the unsuspiciousness of Gen. Scott's character, nothing among men can. We must not, cannot trust any man, if we cannot trust him.

The opinions of Gen. SHIELDS, a Senator from Illinois, fully sustains the position here assumed. He says,

"It is my good fortune to be personally acquainted with both the distinguished citizens whose names have been presented by their respective parties as candidates for the highest office in the gift of the American people. General Winfield Scott is the candidate of the Whig party. For him I entertain the highest personal regard and esteem. I admire as much as I do any man living for his great military talents, and I consider him entitled to the gratitude of his country for his glorious military services. But Gen. Scott is no Democrat. His political convictions are different from mine. He is true to his convictions; and for this he has my respect. I mean to be true to mine; and such is my knowledge of his character that I know this will not lessen me in his estimation. If the principles of the Democratic party are those that ought to prevail in the conduct of this government, then Gen. Scott himself would admit, with the frankness of a true soldier, that he is not the man to represent these principles as Chief Magistrate of this republic. Be this as it may, however, I stand where I have always stood—in the ranks of the Democracy."—Register Aug. 25, 1852.

It is needless, however, Mr. Editor, to say more on this point. I am not now defending Gen. Scott as a military man, only in so far as the integrity of his character is involved. Friend and foe alike praise him as a soldier and consummate General. His integrity, however, is the great point, and in view of this, I cannot conceive how any man can be in the least "suspicious" of him, in connexion with the Chief Magistracy of the country. Forty years integrity must amply establish a character which may

be confided in with unhesitating confidence. Apostacies are not likely to take place at so late a period of a man's life. But Gen. Scott's character for integrity and pre-eminent excellency depends not so much upon his military character as

(2.) *His career as a DIPLOMATIST.* In this respect, few men have equalled him, and fewer still have exceeded him. If we are to judge of Gen. Scott as a civilian from what the "Standard" says, we should conclude that he was utterly unworthy our notice. It is, however, the interest of the "Standard" and its minions to represent the case thus; for all must be aware that if the character of Gen. Scott for diplomacy can be established, that the "Standard's" opposition to his election will be fruitless. Gen. Scott's character for diplomacy depends for support upon two things principally—His actual exercise of his talents in that respect—His character as given by unprejudiced judges.

1. His actual exercise of his talents in that respect. In every instance where he exercised his talents in this matter, he demonstrated, both his competency and fidelity. To do him justice on this point would require more time and space than can now be allowed me. Let his conduct be but carefully investigated in regard to his mission on these points, to Charleston, S. C., to Florida, to the Canada rebellion, the North-eastern boundary difficulties, and to the difficulties with the Cherokees; and it will be found that in each and all of these, he proved himself not only equal to the task, but that he performed his duty with unmistakable fidelity, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned. I give you one instance of his successful negotiations in matters of extreme difficulty. It is in regard to the North-eastern boundary difficulty. With regard to this we have the following testimony.

"Lord NORMANBY wrote thus to Sir JOHN HARVY: 'The correspondence between yourself and that officer, (Major General Scott,) is honorable alike to you and to him. It is gratifying to observe that the feelings of personal esteem that were established between Gen. Scott and yourself, when formerly opposed to each other in the field, should, after the lapse of so many years, have induced and enabled you both to concur in averting from your respective countries, the calamities of war.'"

"And *Frazier's Magazine*, commenting on this letter, said, 'that if it had not been for the good sense and good feelings of Gen. Scott, it would have been impossible, in spite of all the wisdom and forbearance of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, to prevent that singularly indiscreet and reckless functionary, Gov. FAIRFIELD, from raising at the head of the desperate band of adventurers over whom he presides, a flame upon the border, difficult to extinguish without considerable loss of blood and treasure on our part, and, in all probability, permanent injury to the institutions and growing prosperity of the United States of America.'—Register of Aug. 25, 1852.

The testimony in this case must be considered entirely unexceptionable. It was given without any regard to, or knowledge of Gen. Scott's nomination for the Presidency. He seems to have been the presiding genius of the negotiation on that occasion, and to him chiefly, is the success of it to be attributed. But, Mr. Editor, Gen. Scott's competency is not only proved by the facts and statements already made, but is especially established.

2. By the character fully accorded to him in this instance, by the best and most unprejudiced judges of such matters. The following testimony on this point is clear and strong. The Rev. W. E. CHANNING, in a lecture delivered by him on War in 1838, made the following observations respecting Gen. Scott's successful efforts in diplomacy: "Much, also, is due to the beneficent influence of Gen. Scott. To this distinguished man belongs the rare honor of uniting with military energy and daring, the spirit of a philanthropist. His exploits in the field, which placed him in the purer and more lasting glory of pacificator, and a friend of mankind. In the whole history of the intercourse of civilized communities, we doubt whether a brighter page can be found than that which records his agency in the removal of the Cherokees. As far as the wrong done to this race can be atoned for, Gen. Scott has made the expiation. In his recent mission to the disturbed borders of our country he has succeeded, not so much by policy as by the nobleness and generosity of his character, by moral influence, by the earnest conviction with which he has enforced on all with whom he had to do, the obligations of justice, humanity and religion. It would not be easy to find among us a man who has won a purer fame; and I would do something, no matter how little, to hasten the time when the spirit of Christian humanity shall be accounted an essential attribute and the brightest ornament of a public man."—Star of July 14th, 1852.

This testimony, Sir, is free and full, and conclusively establishes his character, as peculiarly good as a civilian. A man of a nature so humane, and conduct so wise, so just and so pure, possesses superior eminent qualifications to supervise and give direction and force to a government like ours.

But, Mr. Editor, this testimony, though strong and decisive, is however, not so comprehensive and determinate as that which follows: Gov. Hunt of New York in a late speech gives the following sentiments respecting Gen. Scott's civil qualifications, and his integrity of character. He said,

"That in the course of his experience, he had never met a man more conversant with the history and usages of nations, or more accurately informed concerning the practical operations of his own government than Winfield Scott. His mind is deeply imbued with the spirit of the Constitution and the laws of his country. His capacity for the discharge of high civil functions has been displayed on many trying and memorable occasions. He said he should never forget the just eulogium pronounced upon the character of Gen. Scott by John Quincy Adams, when he was assailed some years ago in an exciting debate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Adams declared that, after an experience of more than fifty years in the public service, he had never met a man of more exalted virtues, at the same time asserting that he possessed higher claims upon his country as a pacificator than as a warrior; that the lustre of his services in preserving the



peace of the country surpassed the brilliancy of his military achievements.

"This was the deliberate judgment of the 'Old Man Eloquent,' who was rarely mistaken in his estimate of the merits of public servants. In the character of Gen. Scott, justice and humanity shine forth conspicuously. His military career is made doubly illustrious by the desire so constantly exhibited to fulfil his duty with the smallest possible loss of human life, and by his generous solicitude for the suffering, whether friend or foe, after the battle was ended.

"He could honestly say that he had never known a man, nor did he believe there was a man living, more patriotic in his impulses, and more just and honorable in all his aims. In all the relations of life, his conduct is governed by a high sense of moral rectitude. No man feels more deeply the obligations resting upon him when he assumes the discharge of an official trust, whatever that trust may be. In considering his claims we ought not to forget that his character is pre-eminently national. He has carried the stars and stripes for nearly half a century. The national banner has been to him, during his entire career, as a 'cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night.' He knows no sectional distinctions; indulges no sectional sentiments, his patriotism is circumscribed by no other geographical limits than the uttermost boundaries of his own country. When called upon to defend the national rights, he never yet paused to inquire whether his services were required for the protection of the North or the South, the East or the West. No State or section can claim him for its own; his history and his character are the common property of the Union."—*Lynchburg Virginian*, August 10, 1852.

"This is the man whose character is 'too suspicious' for Dr. Pierce and the 'Standard.' Oh! but, his character is 'suspicious' as a politician, because he is under Seward influence, &c. This then is

3. The third thing to be considered with respect to Gen. Scott. He is here charged with being governed in his political views by Seward and his party. This is a grave charge, and demands very close and serious investigation. Here Dr. Pierce and the 'Standard' take the affirmative, and I must, from a full conviction of mind, take the negative.

Dr. Pierce founds his opinions, no doubt, upon this subject, upon the same grounds that the 'Standard' does: viz. the efforts that were made, it is said, by the Seward party to procure Gen. Scott's nomination, both before and during the session of the Whig National Convention. This position, however, I think extremely inconclusive. All this might have been true, and yet Gen. Scott himself not be influenced by Sewardism at all. And when the case is fully investigated, I think that it will so appear to every unprejudiced mind. To do this subject justice, then, it will be important to bring into the investigation

(1.) Gen. Scott's connexion with, and active concern in the Compromise measures; for which Seward and his party could not go. Here, then, is a ground of the great split between the Seward party and the great body of the Compromise Whig party. To see Gen. Scott's position with regard to this matter, it is necessary to consider his conduct with regard to these measures,—before the Convention—during its session—and since his nomination.

1. Before the Convention met, and during the pendency of the Compromise measures before Congress. That Gen. Scott was not then under the influence of Seward and his party with regard to these measures, is proved by the following testimony:

(1.) Gov. CLEVELAND. He says: "General Scott was, by Mr. Fillmore, placed temporarily at the head of the War Department, and in that position, coupled with his military fame, was able to, and did, exert a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise measures.

"I desire to do justice to the man who has been arraigned here, and charged with hostility to these measures, or at least that he did, or does not, commit himself in favor of them. Justice to that distinguished Whig requires of me that I should say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting these Compromise measures passed. I was here, and heard from every quarter that Gen. Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than Gen. Scott to prevail upon the Free-soil members of the Whig party to abandon their position and to adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new administration.

"These measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it."—*B. F. Moore's speech*, in the *Star* of Aug. 4, 1852.

I have quoted this notable passage again, because the 'Standard' has not pretended to call in question its testimony; it therefore remains in all its force uncontradicted and irrefutable.

(2.) R. A. Upton. "Anxious to know Gen. Scott's real sentiments upon the Compromise, and particularly on the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' I addressed to him a note upon the subject on the 7th of June last, and on the same day, at his own request, I had a personal interview with him. The interview was a long one. Gen. Scott most unreservedly gave me his views upon the leading topics of the day, and he had nothing to conceal—most particularly upon the Compromise acts, including the Fugitive Slave Law—and his position was then, as now, a position that must be satisfactory to every Southern man: speaking of the Fugitive Slave Law, 'an. Scott used this language:

"If I ever, as Gen. Scott, at the head of the armies of the United States, as plain Mr. Scott deprived of my commission, or as President Scott, it is should please the people to elevate me to that high position, if I ever do any thing calculated to impair the efficiency of the Fugitive Slave Law, or having a tendency towards its repeal, then write infamous before my name, write infamous after my name, and kick me into the gutter."—From the *N. O. Bee*, quoted by the *Goldboro' Telegraph*, Aug. 26, 1852.

This is strong testimony, and regards General Scott's views prior to the meeting of the convention; and therefore, shows that neither in his conversation with the Mississippi delegation, nor in his letter of acceptance, is there, any the least evidence of a change of views: nor of his (Gen. Scott's) 'catering' for any party whatever.

(3.) Gov. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. This letter was addressed to the Editor of the *WILMINGTON COMMERCIAL* August 24th, 1852.—In this Governor Graham says:

"But, secondly, I understand that your objection to Gen. Scott consists mainly in an apprehension that he will not do justice to the South, by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On that point I have this statement to

make: I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of Mr. Fillmore to the Navy Department, on the last day of July, 1850. On that day the 'omnibus' bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the Committee of thirteen, was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary of War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the same hotel, I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provisions, in separate bills. No one in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasion among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage, than did he. Such was his conduct, while the contest raged and it was doubtful on which side victory would incline, in Congress or in the country. If others, who seeing the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, have since brought their minds to sanction or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the first friends of this national pacification in its hour of trial. I, at least, cannot consent, by my silence, to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a national question where he was equally zealous with myself, and more influential, and I know no safer criterion for his future observance of the compromise, than the decisive and manly part taken in its enactment."—*Register of Sept. 1, 1852.*

Here are three witnesses, (and their number might have been multiplied) who testify to the soundness of Gen. Scott's views with regard to the compromise measures, including the Fugitive Slave Law. This testimony is of a character, which shows upon its very face, that these men spoke as they were moved by the truth in this matter. Until, therefore, Dr. Pierce or the 'Standard,' shall invalidate this testimony, by showing, either, that it is unfounded in fact, or that the witnesses themselves were either incompetent, or designing men, it must stand as authority that will forever exculpate Gen. Scott from the charge of 'catering' in any sense whatever; and put the brand of unmitigated condemnation upon the insinuation, that either Gen. Scott himself, or the Convention by which he was nominated, was in any degree 'suspicious.' He who can believe such an insinuation, must surely be a volunteer in faith.

But, Mr. Editor, however conclusive this may be considered, it may nevertheless be asserted, that Gen. Scott's view may have been different subsequent to the period here alluded to; especially, during the session of the Convention. To this I reply

2. That his sentiments were identical with the preceding, during the Session of the Convention in Baltimore in June last.

There is no evidence, that during the session of the Convention, he ever uttered a word adverse to the sentiments attributed to him by the previous testimony. In the absence, therefore, of such adverse testimony, I might rest my cause so far as Dr. Pierce and the 'Standard' are concerned. But, I have testimony, that during the session of the Convention, and after the Whig Platform, as now existing, was adopted, and he was assured of its doctrine; that he expressed the very same sentiments that he had expressed, and sustained by his previous conduct.

(1.) Gov. JONES, in a speech published in the 'Memphis Whig,' and published entire in the *Hillsboro' Recorder* of August 25, 1852, makes the following assertions:

"After the forty-sixth ballot, when the Convention adjourned, I went to Washington. It was on Sunday. I went to Gen. Scott's house and I said to him, you have seen the resolutions which the Convention has passed—do you approve of them? 'Yes, sir,' replied Scott, 'I cordially approve them all—and will say so or die.' This now was before he was nominated, and in less than thirty minutes after he was nominated his answer was in the Convention accepting the entire platform! And now, what man in the world can object to Scott on this ground? What more, I ask you, could he have done, than pledge the toil of his long life, and the character which he has acquired, in the vindication of these measures?"

This is important testimony, as it gives the sentiments of Gen. Scott, while the convention was in session. But the testimony of

(2.) Mr. J. R. Giddings corroborates in principle this testimony of Gov. Jones. It is found in the 'Cleveland True Democrat' as quoted by the 'North Carolina Telegraph' of August 26th, 1852. In that communication, Mr. Giddings of Ohio is represented as saying:

"Besides, Gen. Scott is well known to have labored for the passing of the Compromise measures. He attended the Union meeting in New York and avowed himself in favor of them. He deliberately takes his place upon the Whig platform and pledges himself to carry it into practice. Now it is certain that he must and will do so, if an honest man."

In this testimony we have it clearly stated that Gen. Scott's views have not undergone any change since he attended the Union meeting in New York in 1850 to the present time. This then fixes the fact down, that Gen. Scott unchangedly has contended for the doctrines contained in the Whig platform, so far as those doctrines regard the Compromise measures particularly, including the FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

From the investigation pursued thus far, it appears clear to my mind, that my friend Dr. Pierce was laboring under a mistaken apprehension, with regard to the political opinions of General Scott; and consequently there is no ground for the insinuation that he is 'too suspicious' a person for Southern men.

I must, however, Mr. Editor, bring this number to a close. I shall in my next pursue the investigation with regard to Gen. Scott's character with respect to these things; and take up also the subject alluded to by Dr. Pierce, as regards the Seward influence in the Convention which nominated Gen. Scott. When I have done that, I shall close my investigations for the public. I have avoided as far as possible the purely political question involved, and have confined myself, and shall continue to do so, to the question of 'suspicion' as applying either to Gen. Scott or the Convention. The political act of the subject, I leave with those whose pleasure it is to dispute about them. If I can free the character of Scott and the Convention, and those who affiliate with them, from 'suspicion,' it is all I am immediately concerned about.

Yours respectfully,  
PETER DOUB.

From the Carolina Watchman.

### Great Whig Meeting in Iredell.

The Whigs of the State will rejoice to learn that the Whig Mass Meeting in Iredell, on the 9th and 10th instant, was a grand affair—a real rousing, old-fashioned gathering of the people.—The spirit of former times animated the Whigs; and the roaring cannon, the flashing banners, the tall flag staff, the trembling thousands, the powerful and convincing oratory, the attentive ear, and the hearty huzza! were but so many evidences of reviving life and reviving strength. It was a glorious time we had there, and people abroad had better believe it.

But to commence at the beginning: Thursday was an inauspicious day: it was cloudy and rainy, to such a degree that 'every body' said there would be no meeting. But Thursday night found the Hotels in Statesville crammed and jammed, so that a great many persons had to sleep on hard pallets or no where, and to eat scraps or nothing. On that night nothing was done, except sending up a handsome balloon, and firing minute guns, which was intended merely to let the neighbors know that something was going on in Statesville.

Friday morning the 10th, opened under more discouraging circumstances still: The rain poured in torrents for several hours, continuing, with more or less violence up to half past nine o'clock, A. M. But the cannons, brought up by the spirited delegates from Merkleburg and the representatives of that sterling Whig county, Cabarrus, kept up a lively fire, so that the roar of the elements was almost forgotten amidst the roar of artillery. And to add still more to the interest of the morning, the people came pouring in from the surrounding country and adjacent counties, Gen. Dockery among them—drenched, it is true—many of them wet to the skin—until, by twelve o'clock, there was a throng in attendance which we heard variously estimated from two to five thousand.

At 10 o'clock, the ringing of bells and the roar of cannon, announced the arrival of the hour for speaking. The people rapidly concentrated at the grove of the Presbyterian Church. Here a stand and seats were prepared; and hard by, several great rude tables drew out their long proportions, prophetic of a feast not very distant.

The speakers were welcomed to the rostrum by the fire of cannon, and by the cheers of the multitude: Three cheers for General Dockery, three for Governor Morehead, three cheers for General Young of Merkleburg, three for Mr. Walker, of Guilford, and three for old Iredell.

When order prevailed, Walter Caldwell, Esq., announced from the stand the following officers of the day:

GEN. J. A. YOUNG, President.  
A. C. WILLIAMSON, Dr. L. BINGHAM, J. J. BRUNER, Secretaries.

Gen. Young then continued in a most handsome address of some twenty minutes, congratulating the people on their assembling, and the cheering prospect of the Whig cause; and complimenting Gen. Dockery, introduced that gentleman to the meeting.

The appearance of Gen. D. was received with applause. He proceeded in the delivery of an address of some two hours in length; marked throughout, with great practical ability and solid information. He reviewed all the questions which distinctively marked the Whig and Democratic parties, and closed with a patient and searching comparison of the two candidates for the highest office in the gift of the people. In doing this, we were really astonished at the number and magnitude of the trusts which have been from time to time committed to the hands of Winfield Scott, and at the signal ability he has displayed in them all, and the unprecedented success which has attended him throughout. On the other hand, we were equally astonished that such an obscure, common man as Gen. Pierce, should ever have had the good luck to be thought worthy of the high honors sought for him by those who support him for the Presidency. There were great men in their ranks, why select one unknown to the world? There was Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Douglass, Houston, and others. These men are known to fame, known to the world—have rendered services worthy of reward—how is it they were all set aside and General Pierce elevated above them? Truly this is an enigma, a most unaccountable trifling with the good sense and true interest of the people.

Gen. D. closed his address between 12 and 1 o'clock, resuming his seat amidst the hearty applause of the people, and the roar of cannon.

Walter Caldwell, Esq., then read a most interesting letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, which, for the want of room we are unable to give in the present number. The signal for dinner was then given, and the multitude well pleased with the exercises of the morning, repaired to the tables to discuss each for himself, the more familiar subjects of roast beef, barbecued pork, mutton, vegetables, &c., which were offered in greatest profusion.

At 2 o'clock the people resumed their seats near the stand, when Mr. Williamson of Charlotte, read an able letter from B. F. Moore, Esq.

Gov. Morehead was then introduced. He was received with rapturous applause. Having expressed the pleasure it afforded him in once more meeting with his fellow citizens of Iredell, he launched out into one of his peculiar popular speeches with an ease and grace which threw into the shade all his former efforts of the kind. He stormed the ramparts of our adversaries, and exposed their weakness and error. He examined Gen. Pierce until there was nothing left of him—the people, the while, mentally reckoning, 'nothing from nothing and nothing remains!' But the Governor took occasion to remind them that they were in danger of despising a most formidable adversary—not in himself formidable, truly, but in that view, even, entitled to respect,—but dangerous as the candidate of the Democratic party. That party would spare no effort to secure his election, and unless the people would arise in their strength, and prefer an old public servant and tried man, WINFIELD SCOTT, than whom no man has done more to establish and perpetuate the fair fame and glory of the Country, we would be beaten. He did not ask his fellow citizens to despise Gen. Pierce, as it was not his intention to stigmatize or abuse him. But he did ask them to remember the honor and fame of the Country; and when they went to the ballot box, to vote for a man that the people knew—a man known to the world either by his deeds of valor, or his renown as a Statesman. He did protest against the election of a man at the mention of whose name as President of this great and glorious Republic every intelligent American traveler in Europe would blush; and he hoped and believed that the people would protest against it, and by their votes prevent it.

It is impossible for us to do any thing like justice to this speech as a whole, or even to one particular branch of it; and what we have said here, is in our own imperfect words, and not in those of Governor Morehead. His address was

comprehensive—taking in the policy, measures, professions, and practice of the two parties, when he faithfully delineated and fairly compared. He was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during its delivery, which occupied the whole afternoon; and which, at its close, elicited the warmest expressions of satisfaction.

The meeting then adjourned until after supper. At seven o'clock the people re-assembled in the grove, which was brilliantly illuminated, the great old oaks which have withstood the blasts of two hundred winters, serving as chandeliers on the occasion. It was an interesting scene. And when the spectator looked around and saw at a little distance, the bold out-lines of the ancient 'Centre' church where were enacted some of the most thrilling incidents of the Revolutionary struggle; and in another direction the dim stone wall which encloses the yard where now sleeps the remains of some of the best Whigs who battled in freedom's cause in those memorable days, and reflected that the object of the present assembly was to perpetuate in undimmed lustre, the glorious heritage of our fathers, the interest of the scene and occasion was heightened to a degree of solemnity.

Mr. Walker, of Greensboro', was now introduced, and delivered an able and efficient speech. When he had concluded, H. C. Jones, Esq., was called up, and although quite unwell at the time, the few remarks made by him were pertinent and spicy, and elicited repeated cheers. After him, Mr. Walkup, of Union, was introduced, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, amused many by his anecdotes and manner.

Gen. J. A. Young, then came forward, and in the happiest manner conceivable, addressed the people for some 15 or 20 minutes. The time had come for an adjournment of the meeting, but it was not known he had arisen to announce that fact, and when he did so, it was done in such a way as to leave a regret on every mind that so interesting an occasion had come to an end.

Seldom has it been our lot to attend a gathering characterized by a better state of feeling, or which gave brighter promise of good results than this. The ladies were there, from the beginning to the end: They dined at the barbecue, and enjoyed, in company with their fathers, brothers and lovers, the pleasures of the day. Bright eyes, rosy cheeks and cherry lips! Young democrats, those were Whig ladies, remember that! Aye! and there is something else worth your remembering, if you covet their smiles, or should be captivated by their charms.—But it is no part of our business to mention terms between you and them in that case. We have no doubt, however, the ladies will have it all their own way as usual, and that your surrender, if made to them, will be worth something to the Whigs.

### The Public Lands.

A few days ago, we noticed the outrageous squandering of the public lands, by the Democratic party, as shown by an official report upon the subject. A speech of Mr. Chase, Locofoco Senator from Ohio, at the late session of Congress presents some facts which demand the attention of the people of the South.

We learn from Mr. Chase, whose speech was made in advocacy of further grants to Ohio, that there have been granted to the State of Ohio, for Colleges, Schools, Internal Improvements, &c., 2,272,858 acres of land. To Indiana, for the same purposes, 6,036,767 acres. To Missouri, for the same, 3,244,206 acres. To Iowa, for the same, 2,713,595 acres. These five States, then, have received as free gifts from the Federal Government, 17,533,886 acres of land, worth about \$20,000,000 at the Government price.—The other new States have received similar gifts; and at the last session even, immense quantities of land were similarly disposed of.

North Carolina has received no such assistance.

These are plain facts, which deserve the earnest consideration of our people. They plainly show the ruinous policy of the Democratic party upon this subject hitherto, and by that policy we must judge of their conduct in the disposition of the immense quantities of land yet remaining.—Indeed, there can be no doubt of the future policy of that party. It is clearly committed by the Baltimore Platform against a distribution among all the States. It is clearly committed by the party in Congress in favor of a distribution among the free States.

Now is this policy right? Leaving out of the question the fact that the lands originally belonged to the old States, is it fair that the patronage of the Federal Government should be bestowed upon the new States to the exclusion and to the serious injury of the old States? Is it right that the power of the Federal Government should be devoted by the Democratic party to the increase of the anti-slavery and the depreciation of the slavery interest in the Union?

These facts must commend themselves to the attention of the people of North Carolina. Our people are leaving us for the North-West. We are in want of Rail Roads, Plank Roads, canals and river improvements to prevent this emigration and to secure an increase of prosperity and power. So long as the Democratic party is continued in power these objects cannot be effected. For it is difficult for us to compete with the natural advantages and resources of the West and it is impossible for us to rival them when the power of the Federal Government is added to theirs, and Colleges, Schools, Rail Roads and Plank Roads are built for the new States at our expense.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

It is a remarkable fact in the biography of Gen. Scott, that under all the illiberal usage he has received from individuals and from the Government, he has uniformly preserved his temper, abstained from recrimination, and even returned ingratitude and injury with kindness. Moreover, he has invariably faced accusation, by whomsoever made, with the boldness of a mind conscious of rectitude, and in no case has he failed, upon a fair examination, triumphantly to vindicate himself. His course nowhere evinces a fear or evasion of scrutiny into his conduct and motives.—On the contrary, it shows that he has challenged inquiry whenever his character or actions have been impugned; and this, too, even when he might readily have escaped any formal inquiry, or postponed it until circumstances were favorable to an honest and impartial investigation of the charges preferred. Besides this promptness to encounter either the slightest or most formidable impeachment of his integrity as a man or as an officer, the respectful submissiveness with which he has obeyed the summons of authority, in every instance in which he has been arraigned for alleged violations of duty, distinguishes him above most men for that loyalty of disposition which is the first merit of a good citizen, and the highest qualification for positions of military command or civil administration.

North American.

### Gov. Graham's Letter

To the Southern Rights Committee of Alabama.  
HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., Aug. 25, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, propounding a series of interrogatories, at the instance of the Southern Rights Convention, of the State of Alabama, which assembled at Montgomery on the 12th ult., has been received.

In reply, I have the honor to say, that I am by birth, education, and residence, association and interest, identified with the South. These, with my past life, afford, in my opinion, a better guarantee of fidelity to all her just rights than any declarations of abstract or speculative opinions, after I have been, by a Convention of my political friends, placed before the nation as a candidate for a high station. I desire to see an end to the agitation of slavery in connection with national politics, and I believe by a faithful adherence to the adjustment made by the Compromise of 1850, and the execution of the Law as it has been carried out by the present Executive Head of the Government, the country is destined to a repose and security on this exciting topic, such as it has not enjoyed since the agitation commenced.

While this appears to be the general state of public feeling in all sections, I can perceive neither a necessity nor utility, on the part of the South, for a discussion of the extreme cases of apprehended injury comprised in your interrogatories, as among the practical questions of the times; such was the unanimous opinion of those patriotic citizens of the South who were delegated to the Convention by which I was nominated, and who required only an acquiescence in the compromise, as a security for their rights in the present juncture; and in that opinion I concur. I shall undertake to establish no new tests of orthodoxy, to fan the flame of local excitement in the one section or the other, but if elected, will assume the power devolved on me with an impartial mind, and a purpose to maintain the integrity of the Union, upon principles just, constitutional, and liberal towards all parts.

I am very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Messrs. Thomas Williams, J. A. Elmore, &c., Committee.

P. S.—The reception of your letter in the midst of my preparations for my departure from Washington, and necessary engagements in the removal and establishment of my family at home, has occasioned a delay in its acknowledgement, which, I trust, will be ascribed to no feeling of disrespect.

### Georgia Politics.

Extract from a Business Letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

If you wish to know any thing about politics in Georgia, please consult the *Spiritual Rappers*, for no living man here has any knowledge on the subject. No one can tell to-day what will be presented by our leaders to-morrow. We have Convention after Convention, and the meeting of Executive Committees between to undo what the Conventions have done, and to call new Conventions. We are to have another grand rally of all stripes and colors of the Democracy at Atlanta on the 18th instant, to reconcile differences and present another electoral ticket to the people for Pierce and King. This ticket is to have on it the open Disunionist, the ultra Secessionist, the Co operationist, the Southern-rights Democrat, and a Southern-rights Whig. These will compose one half. The other half will be composed of four Union Democrats and one Union Whig. What a ticket for every body! A fit representation of the

"Black spirits and white,  
Red spirits and gray,"

of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. The putting forth such a ticket as I have described is the object for which the Convention is called.—But I shall not be astonished to learn that the vainglorious Democracy left Atlanta unable to agree, and that still another Union Democratic ticket is put forth for Pierce and King. It matters but little though what is the result of the deliberations of the Convention, for the New Hampshire Brigadier is certain to be injured by it. If there be a compromise ticket, Southern-rights Democrats will not vote for it. If such a ticket be not agreed on, Union Democrats will not vote for the ticket now in the field.

As to the Whig party, we have none. Our wise leaders were so anxious to save it, they have acted as the farmer does in saving pork—cut it in small pieces. What folly there is in running a third candidate! If our newspapers and prominent men had taken a position for Scott as soon as he was nominated, he would have carried Georgia by ten thousand votes; and I am not certain but what he will still carry it. If the Webster ticket comes down, as I think it will, the State will go for Scott. It has been some time since their nomination, and but three of the ten electors nominated have accepted, so far as the public are informed. The great objection to Gen. Scott seems to be that he allowed the Free-soil members of the Whig Convention to vote for him, and thus defeat Mr. Fillmore. Would not Mr. Fillmore have willingly received these same Free-soil votes? And if he had, would his nomination have been a Free-soil triumph? If not, how can this objection be urged against Scott? Are we not a little over righteous in refusing to vote for a man because those we dislike vote for him?

The "North State Whig" says, the Raleigh Standard has a most malignant notice of Mr. Stanley's speech in Constitution Hall, New York. "For ten years Holden has been striking like a rattlesnake at Mr. Stanley, but he has bit only himself, instead of hitting the object of his venom. We notice also that the Standard is reviling and attempting to ridicule Rev. M. Doub, for his very able defence of Gen. Scott against the charge of unsoundness on the Compromise.—That's it. That's the alien and seditious law-spirit of the Raleigh Standard. The best and purest men in the land are to be reviled and held up to ridicule, if they speak in defence of the honest old Hero who has devoted his life to the service of his country! Who has forgotten the abuse which was heaped upon the late Dr. Bascom, in 1844, for certifying to the good character of Henry Clay among his neighbors?"

The New Hampshire Patriot says that Gen. Pierce "gives his enemies no quarters." We don't know that he gives his friends any quarters. He gave them only when they wanted to purchase a Sunday school library for his native town, and that deed was considered so remarkable that the Locofoco pamphleteers have published it for his glorification.—*Pratt.*

### Pierce's Endorsers.

The Virginia Herald, in quoting the anti-slavery declarations of Mr. Campbell, one of Gen. Pierce's endorsers, has clearly shown that Gen. Pierce's endorsers need endorsing as much as himself. We are reminded by this of an anecdote of John Randolph, which occurred at a Northern race course. Some stranger asked him to bet on one of the horses, and said that Mr. John Johnson would hold the stakes. "Yes," replied Randolph, in his bitterest and most sneering tones—"but who'll hold Mr. John Johnson?"—*Richmond Republican.*

Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King had not even the politeness to acknowledge the receipt of a letter addressed to each, by a Committee of Southern gentlemen, representing a political party, and in which certain interrogatories were propounded on the topics of the day. Why? What is the inference? Because they were afraid to answer. Yet these men are held up as the peculiar friends of the South. Why does not Wm. R. King respond to the courteous inquiries of the people of his own State? Does he deny them the right of addressing him? Does he, with his colleague from cold New Hampshire, treat the people with contempt? It looks so.

### BEWARE OF THE MUM CANDIDATES!

Wilmington Herald.

The Hon. John Mapherson Berrien's position on the Presidential question is clearly defined by the Atlanta (Geo.) Reveille of the 11th instant, as follows:

"It affords us sincere pleasure to be enabled to communicate to our readers that our distinguished and highly esteemed friend, the Hon. J. Mapherson Berrien, will support the regular Whig nominations of Scott and Graham. Mr. Berrien, from recent family afflictions, and for other causes, cannot take an active part in the canvass; but, as a Whig he feels in honor bound to sustain the regular nominees of that party. This simple announcement will carry joy to the hearts of thousands of true Whigs, not only in Georgia, but throughout the entire South. It will endear him especially, we doubt not, to the Whigs of the 'Old North State,' whose favorite statesman is on the same ticket with Gen. Scott, and whose faithfulness to the South we all personally know."

The editor of the Washington Union, in one of his late articles, says to the Democratic party, "let us pause." In the same breath he says, "let us go forward." These two orders must inevitably be the death of the Democracy. We lately read of a steamboat captain, who, while his boat was under way, rang in his trepidation a couple of bells, one to "go ahead," and the other to "back her." The engineer obeyed both bells, and the boat parted in the middle.—*Pratt.*

Hon. B. F. Butler, the Attorney General of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the author of the Buffalo Abolition platform in 1848, and the most influential of all the supporters of General Pierce in the State of New York at this time, expressly declares in his late letter to the Hon. S. P. Chase, that he regards the support of Gen. Pierce by the Free-soilers as the most effectual mode of accomplishing "what yet remains unaccomplished of the measures enumerated in the Buffalo platform."

On Friday we passed a house in this city, where a gentleman and his wife were about to take a ride on horseback. The lady seemed a little afraid of her horse. "Are you sure he is perfectly gentle?" said she. "Oh yes, indeed," replied the husband, "as gentle as a lamb—why General Pierce might ride him."

### 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. CUMMINGS, General Agent.

### DIRECTORS.

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

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

June 1st, 1852.

### LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful mallets, made expressly for that purpose, and it is difficult 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.  
CHAS. M. LINES.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.  
3rd Jan. 1852. 6601y  
References.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles E. Sholer, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eady, Houglin Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

### 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.



# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 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 BOYDEN,  
3d do. JOHN W. CAMERON,  
4th do. RALPH CORRELL,  
5th do. HENRY K. NASH,  
6th do. M. W. RANSOM,  
7th do. JOHN WINSLOW,  
8th do. F. B. SATTERTHWAITHE,  
9th do. DAVID A. BARNES.

ONLY SIX WEEKS will intervene between this time and the Presidential election. "Hurry up the coup!"

The suggestion has come from several quarters, that a Whig Mass Meeting ought to be held in that populous section of country where the three counties of Davidson, Randolph and Guilford join. In view of all the suggestions which have come under our attention, we would name the contemplated Depot on the Railroad, just within the border of Davidson, as the place and Friday before the Presidential Election as the time, for said meeting. We understand that the Whig Elector for the State at large, Mr. Miller, can attend at that time. If the suggestion meet the views of those in the immediate section, and all interested, something more definite will be said in due time.

It is just the place for a rousing assemblage of all the good Whigs of the three counties. The "assembling in council" in this way is the only means of rallying the full strength of our party;—when that is done, we have nothing to fear—success is certain by a grand majority.

## The Statesville Meeting.

The reader is referred to the spirited account of the late Whig Mass Meeting at Statesville. We look also for a good account from that section on the 2d of November. Gov. Morehead was present by invitation, and "jared the elements" by the thunder of his eloquence. He "waked up the natives"—no mistake!—the Standard man, particularly, opened his eyes wide, in a complete fright, exclaiming wofully against the President of the North Carolina Railroad making a political speech! Horrible! It was bad, sure enough! But, then, it was well, on the other hand, that Gen. Saunders, the Sagamore of the Untrified, could find time, amid his duties as Commissioner on the revision of the statutes, to make appointments, in both ends of the State at once, during the canvass for Governor!

Gov. Morehead did not interfere at all in the State canvass. But he has done right, and the country will certainly think none the less of him for the interest which he takes in national affairs at an important crisis like the present. We hope that the trumpet tones of his eloquence may be heard in various parts of the State, within the ensuing six weeks, stirring up our lazy Whigs to a proper sense of their duty. Of course he has no right to neglect the interests of the great work of improvement under his charge; and this he will not do, and nobody thinks so. We know nothing of his intentions as to future participation in the canvass; but we express the opinion that Scott and Graham may properly claim a few days at his hands.

## Meeting at Hillsboro'—Mr. Mangum.

The Recorder contains a good account of the Whig Mass Meeting held at Hillsboro', on Friday, the 17th inst. The citizens of Orange and Alamance were out in strong force, and many sterling whigs were in attendance from the counties of Chatham, Wake, Granville, Person, Caswell and Guilford, and even from the Old Dominion. Hugh Waddell presided, and the meeting was addressed by Edwin G. Reade, of Person; Henry W. Miller, the Whig Elector at large; Senator Mangum; and John H. Houghton, of Chatham. Gov. Graham was also present, by special invitation of the meeting, and with evident emotion spoke briefly, but with the greatest propriety of language and sentiment, avoiding all the contested issues between the two parties.—He hailed the vast assembly as his friends, and expressed his grateful feelings towards the people of Orange and Alamance for all they had done for him. He proceeded to remark, as reported in the sketch by the Recorder, that he had been connected with the Administration two years, and here, as on every occasion, he desired to bear testimony to the patriotism of its Head, and to his true devotion to the constitution and the best interests of the whole country. While serving in the cabinet, by the too great partiality of a portion of his countrymen he had been placed upon the ticket with a distinguished citizen of the United States, for one of the highest offices within the gift of the people. Under these circumstances he thought proper to resign his post, and await the decision. This brought him again among his friends as a private citizen. How he had discharged the trusts confided to him, it was not for him to say; he had endeavored to be faithful. He hoped, however, if he had not been able to reflect honor upon his friends, that he had not so acted as to cause a blush to mantle their cheeks. Mr. Graham remarked that he would not say

any thing upon the matters in controversy between the great political parties. He would only now claim the privilege of shaking the hands of his friends, particularly the older ones, whom he had not seen for many years; and he hoped the meeting would continue their proceedings in such way as might suit their pleasure.

Loud and long continued applause followed Gov. Graham's address. The Recorder remarks that Democratic friends who were present expressed very great satisfaction in hearing the Governor on that occasion, the manner, the matter and the sentiments were so appropriate.

The name of Senator MANGUM has been so thoroughly connected with the nomination of Gen. Scott, that we give the Recorder's sketch of his speech. It is, of course, but a mere outline. From a gentleman who was present, as well as from the paper, we learn that the Senator's address made a powerful impression upon the understandings of his hearers.

Mr. MANGUM addressed the meeting at considerable length, and throughout his speech, it was evident from the applause which he elicited, that that voice which has so often stirred the people of old Orange by its eloquence, notwithstanding the advance of age, still has power to move the deepest feelings in a popular assembly, and to enchain their attention. Mr. Mangum said it was his purpose to retire from public life at the close of the next session of Congress, and as he was among his old constituents, to whom he owed every thing, he felt called upon to give an account of his stewardship. And as he had been violently assailed for having dared to express his honest conviction that Gen. Scott could be elected President of the U. S., while the other competitors could not, he would address himself principally to that topic. He stated at the outset, that he had not a scintilla of an objection to Mr. Fillmore; that he approved of his administration, both in its foreign and domestic policy; and that, as far as he was individually concerned, he would have been willing to have compounded to make him President for twenty-five years; but the constitution wisely forbids that. He became satisfied, however, that Mr. Fillmore could not be elected; and though he knew he would be denounced for it, he felt it to be his duty, so to declare to his constituents. Mr. Mangum next took up the charge brought against Gen. Scott of his being under the influence of Seward, and completely scattered it to the winds. Any one who would venture to make this charge in Mr. Mangum's presence, we venture to assert, would feel very small after his reply to it. He then spoke of the services of Gen. Scott, and of his high moral and religious character. The picture which Mr. Mangum drew of Gen. Scott's nobleness of soul, his generosity, benevolence, and kindness of nature, was one that a good man would delight to gaze upon; and he spoke from a knowledge of his character obtained by an intimacy of many years. Mr. Mangum stated that he was also acquainted with Gen. Pierce—that he would not, like the most eloquent man beyond the Alleghenies, affect not to know that he had been in Congress with him. He had spent many agreeable hours with Gen. Pierce. He found him a pleasant, sociable gentleman. But without any disparagement, he would say, that though the present Congress was much below the average of former ones in point of talent, there were at least one hundred men in that body vastly his superiors. Even in that crowd, he could pick out eight men or more, who were superior to him, and upon a question of law, morals or politics, could twist him round their fingers. Of his military services Mr. Mangum would say nothing, as upon that history itself was silent! Mr. Mangum also spoke of the prospects of General Scott's election; said he felt confident that he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. By a fair computation he could not receive less than 184 electoral votes. He enumerated the states which might be counted as certain for Scott and Graham, as well as those which would probably vote this ticket; and told his audience to note it down. North Carolina he placed among the States certain for Scott and Graham, and that, too, by a large majority. Some of the facts mentioned by Mr. Mangum we may make a note of hereafter. Our present sketch is intended to be brief. The speech of Mr. Mangum was listened to throughout with profound attention, and frequently elicited the warmest applause.

At candle-light addresses were delivered in the court house by John H. Bryan, of Raleigh, John Kerr, of Caswell, and the President of the day, Mr. Waddell.

## More Presidential Candidates.

The Southern Rights Party of Alabama, (secessionists), re-assembled in Convention in Montgomery on the 13th inst. There were eight counties represented by 62 delegates. At a former Convention of the same party, certain questions were directed to be propounded to the regular nominees for President and Vice President. Pierce & King gave no answers to the questions; Gen. Scott answered the interrogations by referring to his letter of acceptance and the Whig Platform. Mr. Graham's letter will be found in our columns to-day.

The result of all this was the re-assembling of the Convention, and the nomination of new candidates, to wit: for President, Geo. M. Troupe, of Georgia; for Vice President, Gen. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi. An electoral ticket was appointed, and the Convention adjourned, sine die.

ABRAHAM M. WEAVER.—This notorious individual, we learn, was tried for kidnapping, at the recent term of the Superior Court of Surry county—Judge Ellis presiding. He was found guilty, and condemned to be hung on the first Friday in October; but appealed to the Supreme Court.

We understand it was in evidence that in the Spring of 1848 Weaver induced a free negro, Jim Corn, to go with him from Stokes county over the mountains into Virginia, on a trip to sell guns; that they stopped at the house of one Lowder, in Burke's Garden, soon after which the prisoner, Weaver, sold the said free negro into bondage, who was carried to Louisville, Kentucky, where the negro sued for and obtained his freedom.

Solicitor Coleman and Mr. Gilmer conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. McLean, Starbuck and Masten the defence. Several new and interesting questions of law were discussed with ability on both sides.

## Democrat and Free-soil Coalition.

The most strenuous efforts are now being made in the Free States, by the Van Burens, B. F. Butler, B. F. Hallett, David Wilmot, and many others of the leading Free-soilers and Abolitionists, to form a more perfect union between the Democratic and Abolition Parties. This appears to be their main hope for the spoils of office; every inducement is held out to the abolitionists to unite their whole forces upon Pierce and King, that can be thought of by that cunning old fox, Martin Van Buren, and his co-workers in political intrigue. Gen. Pierce is represented as the proper person to carry out the principles of the Buffalo Platform of 1848, with Martin Van Buren as the leader. With all these facts before our eyes, we find men in the South, so wrapped up in party prejudice, as to urge Southern freemen to unite—"coalesce" in such a mess, and help to elect a New Hampshire Free-soiler to the Presidency, over such a man as Gen. Scott, whose long and eventful life has been devoted to the interests of the whole country. If party prejudice could for a moment be laid aside, and each American citizen were called upon to say, which was most deserving the gratitude of the nation, Gen. Scott or Gen. Pierce, how long would it take to decide the question? No longer than it would require to give one universal shout for Winfield Scott. And such, we trust, will be the verdict of the American people, against the combined force of abolitionism, secessionism, filibusterism, interventionism, and a host of other isms that have a tendency to destroy this glorious Union.

In Massachusetts, the Democratic and Free-soil parties make a regular bargain and sale with each other. They keep up the two distinct organizations, the better to accomplish their objects; but each year renew their coalition, and parcel out the offices between themselves with as much coolness as men would swap horses, the Free-soilers taking care that they get their full share of the spoils.

These parties held their State convention on the 8th September and resolved to continue the coalition. A few of the members of the convention, calling themselves National Democrats, pretended to take umbrage at the coalition being continued, (to hood-wink the south,) withdrew from the coalition Convention, organized separately, and resolved to support the coalition ticket.

After the withdrawal of the National Democrats, the coalitionists and free-soilers united on a State ticket and a Pierce and King electoral ticket. For Governor, they nominated Henry W. Bishop, who was run a little more than a year ago as the Democratic and Free-soil candidate for Congress, and defeated; and who the Free-soilers declare did more to elect Charles Sumner to the United States Senate than any man in the whole State. The Democrats were so anxious to keep up the good understanding with the Free-soilers, they were willing to take whoever they should dictate. They also elected James Whitney as one of the electors for the State at large, a man who had in the Legislature, voted for Sumner for U. S. Senator. Southern Democrats, are you determined to coalesce with such men as these, rather than break off your party affinities? If so, we fear the integrity of the Union is in danger.

## Our Elector.

We are happy to see that our Scott and Graham Elector for this district, RALPH CORRELL, is doing his duty in the present important canvass. He will devote his time and talents to the cause, and meet and address his fellow citizens, wherever practicable, in the surrounding country, until the election. An unfeigned admirer of the brilliant services of Gen. Scott, and sincerely desirous that the people should manifest a grateful appreciation of the faithful old servants of the Republic, Mr. C. goes into the canvass with his whole mind and heart.

The following very satisfactory account of his speeches at the county-seat of Stokes, last week, was intended for last paper, but failed to reach us in time.

CRAWFORD, Stokes Co., Sept. 14, 1852.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood: To-day Mr. CORRELL, the Whig electoral candidate, addressed a large assembly of our citizens at the court house. He was truly eloquent, and was heard with much attention, interest and enthusiasm.

In recounting, in eloquent and glowing strains, the many faithful and important services to the country of the veteran and gallant Scott for the last forty-four years, the crowd seemed on tip-toe, and by their frequent cheering showed that their feelings and partialities were with the orator.

Few orators could have more successfully brought home to the view and immediate consideration of an audience the many superior claims of General Scott to the respect, regard and gratitude of his countrymen. The whole life of the veteran hero seemed at one glance to be so truly set before us, that all seemed to yield to him the credit of superior merit and greatness, and rejoice that one so brave, true and faithful to his country's best interests and honor was an American citizen.

After a brief but animated narrative of the extraordinary services of General Scott in the Mexican war, the orator reminded his hearers of the efforts of his enemies to displace him with Lieutenant General Benton before he started, and to have him arrested after having with a handful of men fought his way through the enemy's country and planted the national flag over the "halls of Montezuma;" and expressions of scorn and indignation for such conduct were visible on the countenances of his hearers.

When he contrasted the lives and services of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce,—which he did faithfully, but in words, tone and manner most respectful to Gen. Pierce,—there seemed to be no hesitation with any fair-minded voter as to who should and would be his choice. For Scott and Graham, in November next, you may look out for a full vote.

Mr. McLean replied with his usual ability, and which in a better cause would have given him credit and distinction; but the patience with which the audience waited for Mr. Correll's re-

joinder, and the hearty cheers with which they received and greeted his concluding remarks indicated that the assembly was still for Scott and Graham.

## Presidential Free-soil Candidates.

John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, accepts the Presidential nomination offered him by the Free-soilers. Whether Mr. Julian, of Indiana, who was nominated by the same party for Vice President, did so, we are not informed. Alluding to his nomination, in a letter, Mr. Hale says:

"I have not felt at liberty, under the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, to set up my own opinion in direct opposition to such an expression of my friends. I therefore yield my own wishes and opinions to those of my friends, and thus assent to what has been done, notwithstanding my previous refusal to consent that it might be done."

"I wish also to say to you, and through you to that portion of the public who may feel an interest in such matters, that to all inquiries which may be made of me, as well as to those which have already been made, as to what my opinions are on various subjects, I have no answer to make."

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden has been appointed Whig Elector for the 2d Congressional District. This completes the Ticket.

## Encouraging to the Whigs.

Missouri, Iowa and Maine are the only States which have yet elected Members to the next Congress. In the year of Gen. Taylor's election, they chose three Whigs to eleven Loco-Focos, but one of the three Whigs (D. F. Miller of Iowa) was cheated out of his seat by the stealing of the Kansasville poll-book, so that the returns stood—Whigs two; Opposition twelve. Now those same States have chosen six Whigs and seven Opposition.

"The Washington Union" is conducted at this time with much ability, and is doing excellent service in the cause."—Standard.

A year since, no terms of denunciation, which the "Standard" could employ, were strong enough to be applied to this same "Washington Union," for its defence of the compromise measures!—Register.

During the six or eight years that Gen. Pierce was in the House of Representatives, he was so little thought of by his political friends that he was not placed at the head of any committee, and was never deemed of sufficient importance to be consulted either in the House or out of it.

Mr. N. HAWTHORNE, the distinguished novelist, has written a biography of Pierce. The Washington Union, in announcing the publication of the book, says it "is as pleasant reading as the best of the author's romances!"

MARRIED.—Near Madison, Rockingham county, N. C., August 31, by Rev. W. N. McLean, JAMES IRVIN, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court of Rockingham, to Miss LUCY V. DALTON, daughter of Gen. S. A. Dalton, late of Mississippi.

In Pittsylvania county, Va., on Tuesday evening the 7th September, by the Rev. Beverly Davis, Mr. THOMAS W. ANDERSON to Miss FANNIE M., daughter of Mr. John Haley, all of Pittsylvania, Va.

In Wilkinson county, Georgia, 8th August, by Rev. John M. Bright, Mr. CONSTANTINE B. ANDERSON, of Forsyth county, N. C., to Miss MARTHA M., youngest daughter of A. F. Byington, Esq.

DIED.—In Guilford county, N. C., on Sunday 12th September, SAMUEL W., youngest son of Watson and Malinda Wharton, in the 8th year of his age. [Presbyterianian please copy.]

In this place on Tuesday the 14th Sept. WILLIAM F., son of Jeremiah Walker, aged 9 years, 8 months and 14 days.

## Temperance Mass Meeting.

The Sons of Temperance in Guilford county propose holding a Mass Meeting at Muir's Chapel in said county on the 5th Saturday (31st) of October. All Temperance Organizations and those friendly to the cause, are invited to attend.

The various organizations are requested to appear in their appropriate regalia, with their banners, &c. Delegates on their return from the Grand Division are respectfully requested to spend the day with their brethren of this county. Several addresses may be expected.

By order of the respective Divisions of Guilford county: SAM'L W. WESTBROOKS, Sec'y.

\*The Spirit of the Age and Wilmington Commercial please copy.

## JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTO. AT LAW.

Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office, No. 4, Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 23, 1852.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly to incorporate the Greensborough Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company. 697 Sept. 20, 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.

## The Brothers' Steamboat Company, OR BANKS' LINE.

Is prepared with Steamers "Brothers," and "Douglas," and accompaniment of Tow Boats to carry with dispatch, all Freightships shipped by them, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, or to any intermediate landings on the River.

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

## New Fall Stock of DRY GOODS!

WE are now in possession of our Fall Stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, which is large and commanding.

The stock having been purchased on the very best terms, and being all entirely new, enables us to offer such inducements to Merchants as will not fail to please. We respectfully solicit an examination by all buyers visiting our city.

JOHN W. RICE & BRO., Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, No. 9 Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va. Sept. 15, 1852. 697-3

Leakville Candles.—A first rate article of Tallow Candles, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. Feb. 5, 1852.

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

Alfred M. Whitsett & others } Petition for partition of Lands.

John Whitsett. } Same vs. Same.

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 Greensboro' 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 Winton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, of 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 Winton, on the 4th Monday of August, 1852. T. B. WHEELER, c c c Pr ady \$5 697-6

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell to the highest bidder on Tuesday the twelfth day of October next, all my Household and Kitchen furniture, Farming utensils, a two horse wagon, a second handed buggy, 1 pair of young mules, well broke, cattle, hay, oats, corn, &c., together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

ALSO will be sold at the same time and place, that Valuable Plantation lying within three miles of this place, immediately on the

North Carolina Rail Road, containing 430 ACRES, about FIFTY of which is GOOD MEADOW LAND, 25 acres now under the sythe; and 200 or more acres is well timbered; a large orchard of choice fruit; a first rate well and a number of never failing springs of excellent water; buildings moderate. The land will be shown to any wishing to purchase previous to the day of sale, by Mr. Samuel W. Westbrook, or by Mr. H. Williams who lives on the place. Terms very reasonable. J. D. LUMSDEN. Greensboro', Aug. 19, 1852. 692-ts.

## GREENSBORO' FIRE COMPANY.

At the adjourned Annual Meeting of the Company, held the 14th ult., Officers were chosen and a re-organization made as follows: WILLIAM A. CALDWELL, Director.

First or Engine Section—A. S. PORTER, Foreman.

No. 1. Charles G. Yates, No. 5. Peter Thurston, 2. J. F. Howlett, 6. Wm. U. Steiner, 3. D. F. Caldwell, 7. William Suits, 4. Jed. H. Lindsay, 8. Wm. A. Joyce.

Second, or Hose Section—JOHN SLOAN, Foreman.

No. 1. James M. Garrett, No. 6. M. S. Sherwood, 2. James Rankin, 7. James Melver, 3. Alex. P. Sperry, 8. John McAdoo, 4. Alex. P. Eckel, 9. B. D. Hewitson, 5. Alfred King.

Third, or Bucket Section—JAMES W. DICK, Foreman.

No. 1. David McLain, No. 4. W. J. McConnell, 2. James G. Scott, 5. C. S. Moring, 3. William Gott, James Sloan and C. P. Mendenhall were appointed Engineers. L. Swain, Secretary. M. S. Sherwood, Treasurer.

By order of the Company, L. SWAIN, Secretary. 696-3

## Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensborough, 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 1 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, at 10 at night, in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the Stages to Lynchburg.

J. HOLDERBERRY & CO. P. FLAGG & CO. Sept. 15, 1852. 688-1f.

## FALL TRADE, 1852.

PETTIS, HARRIS & DANIELL, No. 23, Nassau St.

Near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for CASH or approved CREDIT, a complete assortment of SILK and FANCY DRY GOODS, now in store and arriving by every Steamer. Consisting in part of Dress Goods, in every variety.

TAFFETA AND SATIN RIBBONS. FANCY BONNET AND CAP RIBBONS—an elegant assortment. BLK. and FANCY SILKS—WHITE HOODES. Every description, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, HOSIERY, CRAVATS, &c. &c.

Merchants from the country are respectfully invited to examine our stock. July 24th, 1852. 688-2m.

## AS YOU LIKE IT.

THE SUBSCRIBER intends closing his Daguerrean Rooms in this place, in a few weeks at furthest. You had better secure a picture soon if you want one that is nice. How often is a worthless toy kept as a memento of a departed friend. How much more appropriate would be a perfect likeness of that friend, taken in active life. Call soon. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5.00. Rooms over W. S. Gilmer's Store, opposite Gott's Hotel. Greensboro', July 21, 1852. 688

## RAIL ROAD AND FEW FLOWS.

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 FEW FLOWS 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. 687-1f.

## 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, Wave Brass Wire, Solder, Zinc, Block Tin, Bar Lead, Rod Iron, and Iron Wire, and a large lot of Sheet Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c.

Guttering and covering Houses, and all repairing done at the shortest notice, and good barrier taken in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES, May, 1852. Greensboro', N. C.

## CEDAR FALLS SHEETINGS.

8 Bales prime quality.—At Factory prices, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. August 24, 1852.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Plantation, containing 300 acres, situated on South Buffalo Creek, six miles east of Greensboro', on the stage road leading from Greensboro' to Raleigh. The land is heavily timbered with Pine, Post-Oak, White-Oak, Hickory, &c. It contains a large extent of Low Grounds suitable for cultivation. The N. C. Railroad runs through it. The situation would be excellent for a Tavern or a Store. ROBERT C. BONNELLE. Guilford County, N. C. Sept. 1852. 696-5w.

## A CARD.

DR. J. M. LINDSEY 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 floors 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. 682-1f.

## 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 shutes at the customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro'. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1852. 6711f

## R. M. ORRELL,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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.

Call and Examine.—The undersigned is agent for the sale of those valuable endless Chain-Pumps. They are good, and cost but a trifle. Don't you want one? C. G. YATES.

CASTINGS.—Just received, a lot of large Post and Boilers, for boiling fruit for stock. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. August 3d, 1852.

Screen, Fan and Sieve Wire-Cloth—kept constantly on hand, of different numbers and widths. R. G. LINDSAY. April 1852.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the Act incorporating the "Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and also to insert a clause to insure lives, &c., or for a separate act of incorporation. Sept. 13, 1852. 696-1f.

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. 696-1f.

Dr. D. C. Mebane will attend to his professional calls as heretofore. Office at his own house, Greensboro', Jan. 1, 1853.

Case of Linseed Oil and Turpentine spirits Turpentine just to hand and for sale. May 12. T. J. PATHCK.

## Cod Liver Oil, &c.

COD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon. Citrate of Iron Citrate " and Quinine. D. P. WEIR. May 15th, 1852.



## The Green Mountain Maid.

'Twas a beautiful spot, where the vine-covered cot of the mountaineer stood at the edge of the wood. There the forest bird's song echoed all the day long and the mountain stream played in the close of the shade; while the graceful young fawn cropped the herbage at dawn from the wide-spreading lawn. 'Twas a beautiful spot—'twas a beautiful cot; and surely there ne'er was a maiden more fair, nor a maiden more rare, than the maid that dwelt there. Shall I picture this maid of the greenwood and glade as she was in the day when old "Allen" held sway, while his iron-nerved men were the pride of the glen?—She was neither too tall, too short, nor too small; nor so light nor so airy as the form of the fairy. But the pride of the glade was this rosy-cheeked maid, with eyes quite as blue as the summer sky's hue, and the tresses of brown floating gracefully down and nestling below on a bosom of snow.—She could warble and sing, like the songsters of spring; she could spin and could weep, could mow and could reap—could ride the gray steed at the top of his speed, and had sported a trifle with her father's rifle. And this bouncing young maid of the evergreen shade was chaste and refined, and had such a mind as you seldom can find among the gay maids of laugher glades.

A lover she had, who would have been glad to capture her heart by his scheming and art.—O'Handy his name, and a dandy by fame, who, though wrinkled and parched, was whiskered and starched, and display quite a rare and cuffed air. Well, he knelt at her feet, and began to entreat, while his great bosom beat with unmerciful heat; and he told such a tale as he deemed would not fail to make her believe that he could not deceive.

While thus he knelt pleading, while thus intreating, he thought by her smiling that his words were beguiling. But he found the conclusion a hopeless delusion; for that maid was unliking his scheming—was thinking; and she thought in a twinkling, she'd give him a sprinkling of the well peppered ointment of black disappointment. Ere he drew to a close she turned up her nose, as you may suppose, just as high as she chose; and, scorning his prose, through his pleadings she broke, and thus 'twas she spoke.

"Oh! great is your fame; O'Handy your name—the city you came with your heart all a flame; and you thought, in the shade of mountain or glade, to capture a maid by pomp and parade. Oh! save all your tears, your hopes and your fears, your 'dicks' and your 'dears,' for some other ears. All men are agreed you are a nice bird indeed; but your figure's too lean, you're too gaunt and too green; and that is not all, you're excessively tall; your nose is too big—you're a voice like a pig, and you wear a huge wig, while your upper lip seems just the shade of your dreams. Now my answer you know—there's the door, you may go."

Still he lingered to plead his love and his need—and he boasted and told of his titles and gold—of her station in life whom he chose for his wife. But he found, 'twas no part of a mountain maid's heart to bear insult or wrong from an eye or a tongue. That maid could not brook such a word and such look, and she caught down a broom that hung in the room, and hit him a blow that made the blood flow not gracefully slow.—He lit on all four, just out of the door, all covered with gore. Then he sprang on his feet, and considered it sweet and exceedingly meet to beat a retreat to cover defeat, and he fled from the place in shame and disgrace—disappeared o'er the green and was never more seen—and ever since then city-dandies met have learned to beware of the Green Mountain Fair.

## NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Fall Session will commence on Wednesday the 15th of September. Board of instruction complete. Preparatory and irregular departments subject to College regulations, and enjoy College advantages. Entire expense \$38 to \$45 per session of five months. Good accommodations for any number of Students likely to attend, also for the traveling public, at Lench's and Robbins' Hotels. Expenses neither have, nor will be increased in any respect. B. CRAVEN, President. Aug. 1852. 694-4

## Large Spring and Summer Stock.

THE subscribers are and have been receiving their Spring and Summer Goods from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of almost every thing kept in this community. They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same. May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

## THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!! Leonard Scott & Co., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

Continue to publish the following British Periodicals viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)  
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),  
The North British Review (Free Church),  
The Westminster Review (Liberal),  
AND  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American Periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Edwards and Magazines* made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character and gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood's*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Nov." (both by Bulwer), "My Penmanship Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous real editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of *Blackwood's*, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

## TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	\$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For <i>Blackwood's Magazine</i>	3 00
For <i>Blackwood's</i> and three Reviews	9 00
For <i>Blackwood's</i> and the four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

## CLIPPING.

A discount of twenty-five percent from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works.—Thus: Four copies of *Blackwood's* or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; to 4 copies of the four Reviews and *Blackwood's* for \$30; and so on.

## REDUCED POSTAGE.

The postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT. The following are the present rates, viz:

FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.	
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. pr. pr.	
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 18 "	
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 24 "	
FOR A REVIEW.	
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. pr. pr.	
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 "	
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 16 "	

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FULTON STREET, New York. Entrance 54 Gold Street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pag. s. 11 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. Jan. 3d, 1852.



THE ATTENTION of my friends and Dealers generally is invited to my Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Perfumery, &c.,

Which are regarded quality and variety is unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State. My stock having been selected by myself with great care, and purchased on the most favorable terms from Importers and Manufacturers, enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I continue to keep a supply of the *Purest Wines, French Brandy and Holland Gin* for medicinal purposes. Also a large assortment of choice brands of CIGARS—SNUFF—SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

I take this occasion to tender my thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity and unremitting attention to the wants of the public, I hope to continue to merit their favors.

T. J. PATRICK.

West Street, Greensboro'. 674-4f.

## BOLTING CLOTHS.

WE are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufacturers at Anker in Germany, these cloths are warranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves, mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your orders soon.

W. J. McCONNEL.

June, 1851. *Leaksville Cotton Yarns*, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

ANK.—Harrison's Columbian Ink, now so generally used, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. April, 1852.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

## WATER! WATER!!

THE greatest preserver of health and the only cleansing agent in the world.—"The leverage 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—upon 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 MOORE, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph; also one from Judge BELL, Editor of the Cultivator—

SHERBURN, 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. DAVID C. BUEL.

Witness, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., } May 24, 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. servant, SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

I would also refer gentlemen to Jesse Berbow 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. 688-3m. A. V. COFFIN, Proprietor.



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.

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 a 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.

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 Mt. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt attention. Nov. 3, 1851. JOB WORTH. 652-1f

## LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business,—such as making

BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

of the best material and finished in a neat and substantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can please.

All orders will be promptly attended to. Repairing done at a very short notice. Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Presbyterian church. W. M. LANDRETH. Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851. 643

## COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORDIS still continues to do business at his Old Stand, 34 miles east of GREENSBORO'.

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 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. August 18, 1852. 692-1y.

## 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 1/3 per cent less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

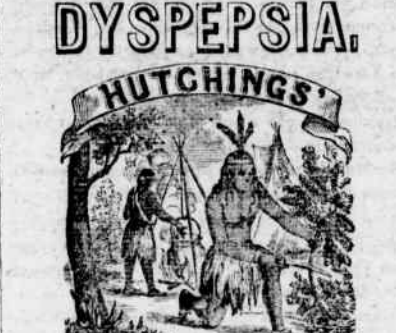
Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

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.

## DYSPEPSIA.



## VEGETABLE

## DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

THE MOST POPULAR

## FAMILY MEDICINE

OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give good tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their clearing, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and are invaluable and safe remedy for

## DYSPEPSIA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Also, Liver complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrhs, Pains, Disorders of the Stomach and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Singing and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

## FEMALES

Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

## INESTIMABLE VALUE.

IN ALL CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine HAS ACTED LIKE A CHARM!

## THOUSANDS

Have testified its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Values could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, containing the certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

Large Quarts \$1; Pints 50 Cents

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Principal Office, 124 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

FOR sale in Greensboro', N. C., at the New Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK. 60w-ly.

## North Carolina, Davidson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

Sarah Michael vs. David Michael, Adam Loman & Phebe his wife, Mack Parks & his wife Sally, Thomas Brooks & his wife Margaret, Martin Gow & his wife Lydia, Henderson Walser & his wife Elizabeth, Valentine Michael and Mary Michael. Petition for Divorc.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Michael, Mack Parks and Sally his wife, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the said non resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson, at the courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of Plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2d Monday in August, A. D. 1852. Pr adv \$5 693-6 C. F. LOWE, Clk.

## North Carolina, Davidson County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

Nelson Daniels, administrator of Jos. Daniels, dec'd, Against Ransom Ellis & Sarah his wife, Eliza Daniels, Harrison Brewer and Eliza his wife, Sarah Daniels and John Daniels, children and heirs at law of John Daniels, deceased; Alexander Daniels, Pleasant Daniels and Elizabeth Daniels, children and heirs at law of Frederick Daniels, dec'd. Petition to sell land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Sarah Daniels, John Daniels, Pleasant Daniels, Elizabeth Daniels and Eliza Daniels, are not inhabitants of this State—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying the said non resident defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Davidson at the courthouse in Lexington, on the second Monday in November next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition of plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, C. F. Lowe, clerk of our said court at office the second Monday in August, A. D. 1852, and in the 76th year of our Independence. Pr adv \$5 693-6 C. F. LOWE, Clk.

## Not to be Exceeded!

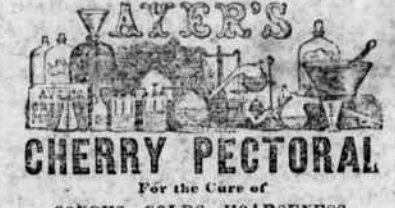
THE undersigned hereby informs the public that he will deliver *Smart Machines*, warranted not to be excelled for doing good work, for durability, or for being easily run. If said machines do not perform to satisfaction they may be returned after trial. Price \$75. All letters will receive attention, on short notice, directed to the subscriber at Snow Camp post office, Alamance county, N. C. WILLIAM HENLY. 686-13-7 July 7, 1853.

## GOOD second hand Piano for sale by

Nov. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

## New Crop Blouses—of excellent quality

for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. 693-3



## 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 compare 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 for 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.

J. B. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

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

Summary, 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—and much soreness. 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.

## State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

B. F. Hoover, administrator of Solomon York, deceased, Joab Parks. Original attachment, levied on the defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Thos. Parks, dec'd.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant Joab Parks has removed from the State—It is therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro' for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court House in the town of Asheboro' on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the lands levied on, condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.