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EULOGY ON THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF HENRY CLAY.

Delivered in Greensborough, July 31, 1852.
BY WILLIAM R. WALKER, Esq.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The sad and melancholy intelligence of the death of our lamented and distinguished fellow citizen, the Honorable Henry Clay, sinks deep into the hearts of us all. Profoundly penetrated with a sense of this great, this irreparable national bereavement, sincerely and sympathizingly condoling with the bereaved and afflicted members of his own family, and mingling our tears with theirs, and those of our fellow citizens throughout this land, we are here to-day to offer the mournful tribute of respect to him who in life was one of America's most distinguished sons, of liberty's most gifted and successful advocates. It is our privilege, it is our duty to bestow all becoming honors upon our departed fellow citizen, the energies of whose life for almost half a century were devoted with singleness of purpose to the service of his country, to human liberty and human progress throughout the world; upon him the majesty of whose vast and mighty intellect, the brilliancy, fervor and power of whose unsurpassed oratory excited the wonder and admiration of the inhabitants of every clime where literature has an abiding place, where genius is admired, where the noble, the sublime emotions of patriotism are felt and appreciated.

Our lamented friend was, indeed, one of the noblest specimens of the products of the genius of American institutions. His name is one of the most distinguished on the roll of American patriots. His life constitutes a theme on which the muse of history for all coming time may delight to linger.

Already, the poet, the orator, and the statesman, his co-laborer in the councils of the nation, each have attempted to delineate the character and eulogize the life and services of this distinguished man. And whilst he yet lived, the pencil, the brush and the chisel of the artist, were each employed to catch, preserve and transmit to posterity the image of the manly form and noble features of him, the patriot, statesman and orator who marked and distinguished the century in which he lived, adorned and made illustrious the country to which he bore allegiance, and which he served, and did honor even to the race to which he belonged. During his last illness the attention of the whole country was, with alternate hopes and fears, directed to the chamber of his sickness. At length all hope departed, and the unwilling conviction was forced upon the minds of all that his mortal career was almost closed, that the benefit of his counsels to the nation would never more be felt. Yet, when these sad anticipations were realized, when the telegraphic wires with the speed of lightning conveyed to every portion of our vast nation the melancholy intelligence that he was dead, that Henry Clay was no more—one universal spontaneous wail of woe rose from all American hearts.

All classes, ages, sexes and conditions of life paid to the memory of his departed worth the mournful tribute of their tears! Who can appropriately eulogize the life and services of one so distinguished, so universally, so favorably known, so deeply engraven in letters of living light upon the memory and the hearts of the American people? I shrink from the undertaking. He alone whose death this day a whole nation mourns, who was himself emphatically the architect of his own fortune, the founder of his own fame, was competent to this task. And whilst in the service of his country he erected a monument to his own memory as lasting, as imposing as the history of that country, more durable than marble or brass, he at the same time delivered his most eloquent, most appropriate eulogy.—Panegyric applied to him, if not offensive would at least be in bad taste and out of place, whilst a bare recital of the incidents, and services of his life will contribute a more eloquent, a more appropriate eulogy than any that I, or the most gifted orator can pronounce. I shall therefore on this occasion endeavor to discharge the duty your have assigned me, by giving a hasty sketch of the life and services of HENRY CLAY; and by attempting to draw therefrom and to impress upon the minds of us all those lessons of wisdom, patriotism and devotion to country which his life and example so forcibly and eloquently teach.

He was born in the county of Hanover in the State of Virginia, on the 12th day of April, 1777, of humble, respectable and pious parents. Before he attained the age of five years his father died, leaving a widow to rear and educate their common offspring, aided only by her children as they might each arrive at years sufficient to render her assistance. His father left him no patrimony; to use his own language he "inherited nothing but poverty, ignorance and infancy." His education was limited and defective; and such only as he received by a very short privilege in broken intervals at one of the humble and lowly district schools of that day. His mother was indigent, and had not the means of giving him a more thorough education, whilst the services of her son were indispensably necessary for the support and maintenance of herself and younger members of her family. Those services he most cheerfully rendered. He was indeed no "stranger to the use of the plough, the spade, and the hoe, over which by the sweat of his brow, he literally earned his daily bread." By the industry and perseverance with which he discharged these humble and arduous labors, by the zeal and devotion with which he performed these filial duties he

secured the admiration, the regard and confidence of his neighbors in childhood, as he did subsequently that of his countrymen in the maturity of his manhood, for the energy and unflinching devotion with which, under all circumstances, he served his country.

He continued to labour on the farm for the support of his mother and her family until he was about fourteen years of age. At this time, she having again married and emigrated to the State of Kentucky, he was thrown penniless upon the cold charities of the world, to direct his own course as he might think proper without the advantage even of a guardian, without the society, counsel or control of a parent.

He first entered a drug-store in the city of Richmond. Remaining there for a short time he next entered the office of the Clerk of the High Court of Chancery of the State of Virginia, where he found employment more congenial to his taste than any in which he had been engaged, and an opportunity of cultivating his mind, and obtaining information for which, even in earlier years, he manifested an ardent desire. He discharged the various duties of his office with industry and fidelity. Those hours of leisure, which by youth are ordinarily spent in idleness or pleasure, were by him sedulously devoted to the improvement of his education and to the acquirement of knowledge. Chancellor Wythe, one of the signers of the declaration of American independence, attracted by his industry and superior native powers, took him into his special favor; gave general direction as to his course of reading, supplied him with books and finally made him his amanuensis. Leaving the office of the clerk of the high court of Chancery he resided about a year in the office of Governor Brooke then Attorney General of the state, where superior opportunities were afforded for prosecuting the study of law.

When about twenty years of age, and having by his own labor and industry supported himself and risen superior to his early defective education, he was admitted to the bar, and emigrated to the State of Kentucky and commenced the practice of the law at Lexington, where he had for his competitors the most distinguished and able lawyers of that State. At this time he was an entire stranger "without a friend, without a patron, and destitute of the means to pay his weekly board;" he was even unconscious of the rich treasures of his intellect, and had no motive stimulating him to exertion other than the treasures of industry and a laudable desire to procure an honest and an independent support. Nevertheless he neither desponded nor relaxed his efforts; neither did he bend the supple hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning. His "lips never learned to utter the language of sycophancy." Spurning the arts and devices of the pettifogger, and observing with the most scrupulous fidelity the rules of professional propriety, he sought success by striving to deserve it. His hopes were more than realized; his talents and his noble manly bearing were full appreciated, and he rushed immediately into a successful, a lucrative practice and in a short while stood in the front ranks of his profession. Prosecuting the peculiar duties of his profession with untiring industry and the most brilliant success, he was not unmindful of the claims of his country. Born amid the conflicting, the perilous, and exciting scenes of the revolution, and associating with the prominent actors of the revolution, he participated largely of the patriotic sentiment of that day. Rising by dint of his own energy and perseverance under the genial influence of our free institutions from poverty and obscurity to wealth and distinction, a republican by nature and by education, he ever manifested the most lively interest in the honor, the welfare and prosperity of his country. By the eloquence and power with which he opposed the alien and sedition laws in his first popular addresses to the people of Kentucky he acquired the very honorable cognomen of the "great commoner," and fixed himself indelibly on the hearts of the people. Thus appreciated, in his absence and without his knowledge or solicitation he was named by his fellow citizens as a candidate for a seat in the General Assembly of his adopted State.

Possessed of a lofty and high sense of honor, he would not consent to canvass, to become the advocate of his own qualification, of his own election, until calumny and detraction directed against him and his political sentiments imposed upon him the necessity of vindicating both.—Triumphantly elected, he entered upon his legislative career with a fixed and unalterable purpose from which he never swerved, to act solely for the public good regardless of his popularity. Remaining in the legislature for several years, he frequently came in collision with the ablest and most distinguished debaters of the State without encountering a superior. In 1806, being then in the thirtieth year of his age, he was returned to the Senate of the United States, then the youngest as he was when he died the oldest member that ever occupied a seat in that distinguished body. In 1809 he was again returned to the same station, and in 1811 he was elected to the House of Representatives, where the distinguished and unparalleled honor was conferred upon him of being appointed speaker to preside over the deliberations of that body the first day he sat as a member thereof. The ability, dignity and success with which he discharged the duties of that honorable and responsible station, show that the honor was not improperly conferred; for he is regarded by common consent as the best presiding officer the country has produced.

With him liberty and love of country was a passion to the indulgence of which he surrendered himself without restraint. And now being young, only about thirty-four years of age, the leader of the great republican party, of a warm and ardent temperament, sensitive to the slightest injuries and insults that might be offered to his country, his feelings were wrought to the highest pitch of indignation by the repeated wrongs of the British Government, such as impressing American seamen, claiming and exercising the right to search American vessels, interfering with, and committing depredations upon American commerce. He felt that the period had arrived when the nation must vindicate its honor, when it must assist and maintain its national independence, and when war, the last sad resort of nations, had become inevitable, all the magic power of his eloquence was exerted to arouse Congress and the country to what he regarded as a proper

appreciation of national honor. At this time he was in the House like a flaming fire. As he depicted the condition of our gallant tars, who had served their country so nobly and effectively at Tripoli, who had triumphantly borne the stars and stripes around the globe in tones of thunder, but who had been unwillingly true from the flag of their country, and were then forced to fight the battles of Great Britain; as he represented them as pleading their allegiance and their service as reasons for our protection, his eloquence is said to have been overwhelming, to have exerted tears even from his bitterest opponents. Such eloquence was not ineffectual. The war was augmented, the navy increased, and army declared.

The first initiatory operations on the frontier having been attended with some disgraceful disasters, "Mr. Clay, then the leader, the life and soul of the Republican, the war party," did not respond "but moved," says his early biographer, "in majesty for he moved in strength. No difficulty could weary or withstand his energies. Like the Carthaginian chief in the passage of the Alps, he kept his place in front of his comrades, putting aside, with a giant effort, every obstacle that opposed his progress, applauding the forecast of his followers, and rousing those who lingered by terms of reproach, till he succeeded in placing them upon a moral eminence from which they could look down upon the region where their prowess was to meet with its long expected reward." This reward was realized in a series of brilliant naval victories, and in the memorable victories of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, New Orleans, and other fields made illustrious by American prowess.

In the darkest and most gloomy period of the war, Mr. Madison, urged by patriotic motives and by a desire for the success of his own administration, wished to have the first military talent at the head of the army. And having the utmost confidence in the courage and fortitude of Mr. Clay, as well as in the resources of his vast and capacious mind, he offered him the position of General in Chief of the United States forces.—Mr. Clay, although he felt and appreciated the compliment, and knew that military renown would lead most certainly to civil preferment, yet believing that he could better serve his country in Congress, and rising superior to all selfish considerations declined the offer. For the same reason he twice declined a situation in the cabinet of Mr. Madison.

At length the army and the navy having changed the tide of battle, and both having been placed upon a secure and successful footing, he with others accepted of the President the appointment of Commissioners and repaired to Ghent to meet commissioners on the part of Great Britain to negotiate a treaty of peace. In this new position he sternly and inflexibly resisted every proposition inconsistent either with the honor or interest of his country, whilst on his part he made no illiberal or unreasonable demands. By these means a treaty honorable to both nations was speedily negotiated, and the gates of war were closed.

By his intelligence, his lofty bearing, and skill as a diplomatist, he secured the highest admiration and regard of the British commissioners and even increased his reputation at home. Returning to the United States he partook of a public dinner at New York which was given in honor of him, and in anticipation of his return. Arriving at Lexington, his progress to which was like a triumphal march, he learned that in his absence and without his knowledge or solicitation, he had been unanimously elected to Congress. He believing the election to be illegal resigned his commission. A new election was ordered in which he was again unanimously elected. A most remarkable instance of his popularity, and of a proper public appreciation of the intelligence and worth of one of the country's greatest benefactors.

At the meeting of Congress he again took his seat in the House of Representatives, of which he remained a member, with the exception of one Congress, until 1825. He was again made speaker; a position he occupied so long as he was a member of that body, when his health would permit.

The close of the war gave an opportunity of looking into the internal and domestic condition of the country. Here Mr. Clay found labor sufficient to engross his entire attention, and to call forth the energies of his intellect. A deranged currency, internal improvement, and a protective tariff were all subjects of legislation, about which he felt great solicitude, and on which he bestowed a great deal of reflection. In consequence of the importance of these and other subjects he declined every position in Mr. Monroe's cabinet; and also the mission to Russia.

Whilst thus arrested the attention and excited the admiration of all honorable men by exhibiting to the world an instance of a patriot, whom the allurements of no exalted station could entice from the path of duty, could even induce to relinquish a more humble for a more honorable station, he was equally distinguished by the complete independence with which he ever acted on all questions affecting the interest of his country. No idea of self promotion, no pride of consistency, no favor, fear or affection, could bias or influence his public conduct. Experience and the progress of the war, having convinced him of the necessity and constitutionality of a United States bank, to which he had previously been decidedly opposed, he did not hesitate to avow a change of opinion and to assist in establishing such an institution both by his speeches and his votes. This one change on a great question exhibits his ingenuousness; the fact that during his life he changed but once on an important question shows his firmness and stability. Although flattered by Presidents Madison and Monroe, in the various exalted stations offered and pressed upon him by each of them, as though he almost possessed the power of ubiquity; although his personal and political relations with each of them were friendly and intimate, yet none of these considerations could fetter or bend the dictates of his understanding, or influence his action on any question on which his views and theirs might be at variance. The conduct of General Jackson in the Seminole war, in some portions of which the President Mr. Monroe was implicated, excited a great deal of popular attention and clamor. Mr. Clay and others regarded their conduct as dangerous to the stability of the government, in vio-

lation of the Constitution of the United States. Yet, notwithstanding the important military services of one, the distinguished civil and military services of the other, and the relations of personal friendship and kindness with both, he could not overlook those violations of that sacred instrument, but in the strongest though respectful terms, gallantly and nobly defended it against the assaults even of his friends.

In the administration of Mr. Monroe, Missouri applied for admission into the Union as a State, out of which grew more appalling difficulties than any Mr. Clay had encountered during his political life. The peculiar institutions of the South and the North came in collision, and the passions and prejudices rather than the reason of men prevailed. Mr. Jefferson said that the news of this sectional contest fell upon his ears like the knell of the Union; the whole country saw and appreciated the danger. Mr. Clay regarded this internal strife as more alarming, more difficult to control or suppress, more dangerous in its ultimate consequences than all the artillery of Great Britain in the war of 1812. Nevertheless he did not despond, but summoning all his energies, he devised and submitted a plan of compromise, urged its adoption with all his power both in and out of the House. At length after long and continuous excitement, strife and mental agony, the compromise was adopted. Missouri was admitted, and the Union was saved. Mr. Clay said that if the contest and suspense had continued two weeks longer, he could not have survived it, that he must inevitably have died.

In 1825 Mr. Adams, he having acceded to the Presidency, invited Mr. Clay to take charge of the state department. As the currency had been restored, a system of internal improvement commenced, a protective tariff or the American system established, Missouri admitted as a State, and the harmony of the Union restored, Mr. Clay no longer saw any pressing necessity for remaining in the House of Representatives; and having safely conducted the country through the war of 1812, and the Missouri compromise, and seeing the evidences of prosperity and progress throughout our borders, he consented to accept the appointment of Secretary of State, and entered upon the performance of the duties thereof. The ability and success with which he discharged the duties of that station, were such as his known character and patriotism would induce us to expect, and show that Presidents Madison, Monroe and Adams had not overrated his capacity and patriotism, and that there was not in the Republic one citizen more competent than he to take charge of that department. In that position it is said that he negotiated more commercial treaties than had been done by all preceding administrations combined. He continued in that position until the close of Mr. Adams' administration in 1829 after which he retired to private life.

In the Autumn of 1831, he again returned to the Senate of the United States. At this time and for a number of years thereafter, the Senate was, perhaps, as able a body as any legislative assembly that ever convened on earth. It so happened that a series of the most exciting and interesting questions came up for the action of Congress, and aroused and called into action all the forensic powers and eloquence of which that body was susceptible. Mr. Clay actively participated in the debates on all important questions, and mingled in those forensic contests without encountering a superior on one solitary occasion. He exhibited the same unflinching industry; the same patriotic devotion that had distinguished him through life; the same ardent desire for the honor, prosperity and welfare of his country. In 1831-'32, Mr. Van Buren's nomination as minister to England, came up for confirmation. He, when Secretary of State, had given instructions to Mr. McLane, then minister to England, as Mr. Clay thought inconsistent "with the high, unsullied and dignified character of our previous diplomacy;" that they were, "on the contrary, the language of an humble vassal to a proud and haughty lord;" language "prostrating and degrading the American eagle before the British lion." For these reasons, Mr. Clay, with his exalted feelings of national pride, thinking Mr. Van Buren an improper person to maintain the nation's honor abroad, although entertaining feelings of personal friendship and kindness, voted against the confirmation of his nomination.

A few years thereafter, the public deposits were removed from the United States Bank, in which Mr. Clay thought that the President of the United States had exercised powers not delegated by the constitution or laws, but in violation of both. So believing, although hostile relations then existed between him and the President, yet determined to maintain unsullied the laws and constitution of his country, he introduced resolutions condemning the conduct of the President, and urged their passage through the Senate with all the power and eloquence he could command. As personal and political friendship, and a sense of favor conferred could not protect President Monroe from his opposition in all cases in which he regarded the constitution as violated by him; as personal friendship with Mr. Van Buren, could not induce him to vote for his confirmation when a due sense of national honor forbid it;—so neither could the hostility and frowns of General Jackson prevent him from vindicating the laws and constitution of the country against his assaults.

No grand juror ever more strictly performed his duties without fear, favor or affection, than did Mr. Clay maintain, vindicate and defend the honor, the laws and the constitution of his country. As he advanced in years and usefulness, greater difficulties and dangers appeared to spring up as if to test the extent of his resources and patriotism, the powers of his endurance and fortitude. In 1832-'33 the spirit of nullification had reached an alarming point; when one section of country had threatened to nullify and resist the laws of the nation, when an actual collision appeared almost inevitable, when fraternal blood was about to flow from irreconcilable wounds, from wounds none could hope to see healed. These difficulties threatening either a consolidation of the States or a severance of the Union, were calculated to appal the stoutest heart. The whole nation appreciated the danger and trembled with apprehension. The eyes of all American patriots, now forgetful of all personal and political opposition, were turned to Mr. Clay, gazing with strong hope and some confidence, that he,

the only man of them all equal to the emergency, might yet avert the appalling danger; this hope and this confidence were not misplaced.

For he rising in his powers and patriotism as dangers thickened and grew more appalling, summoning all his energies and powers, with the severest labor and excruciating anxiety, devised and submitted a plan of compromise to the consideration of the Senate. He urged its adoption with all the powers of his persuasive eloquence. He was at length successful; the compromise was adopted, the nation breathed freely for the Union was again secure. Then the whole country bore honorable testimony to his greatness and to his patriotism. He continued in the Senate, actively participating in all its legislation, striving to defend the constitution and the laws from all assaults, to remove all distress, and to restore prosperity to the country until 1842. At this time he retired to private life, leaving the Senate, the theatre of his public services, of his glory and renown, as he supposed forever. Yet he could not leave, without feeling, a most ardent desire, that the Senate and the Government might both be preserved in all their purity. So feeling he poured forth from the fountains of his warm heart this patriotic wish: "in retiring as I am about to do forever, from the Senate, suffer me to express my heart-felt wishes, that all the great and patriotic objects of the wise framers of our constitution, may be fulfilled; that the high destiny designed for it may be fully answered; and that its deliberations now and hereafter may eventuate in securing the prosperity of our beloved country, in maintaining its rights and honor abroad, and upholding its interest at home."

The entire Senate, composed of aged and dignified men, for the present forgetful of all political difference, of every personal collision, wept at the sound of his voice died in that chamber, at the prospect of the nation losing the benefit of the wisdom and prudent counsels of the patriot and statesman who had just retired from their midst. An awful silence for some time pervaded the chamber. It was at length broken by a motion from a senator, that the Senate do now adjourn. This motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and constituted the highest compliment ever bestowed by that distinguished body—a compliment proceeding from the hearts of those by whom it was bestowed.

In 1844 he was a candidate for the Presidency of the United States; although he desired the good opinion and support of his fellow citizens he spurned to obtain them by any unworthy sacrifices. Desiring to ascend the pyramid of fame he strove to do it by the sublime flight of the eagle, not by the tortuous windings of the reptile. In this contest the truth and sincerity of his declaration "I would rather be right than be President of the United States" were clearly established.

Had he advocated the annexation of Texas no one doubted, he did not himself doubt, that he would be elected President of the U. States by an overwhelming majority. Yet he chose to hazard that exalted station, that glittering prize, in discharging what he believed to be a solemn duty to his country, believing that Texas could not be annexed without a breach of faith, that the annexation would be an act of war, and might result in an actual collision with Mexico, which, in its remote consequences and results, might hazard the existence of the Union itself, he would not advocate it, but announced to the country his opposition to the measure. That opposition effected his defeat.

The annexation, as he predicted, brought on the Mexican war. When it was delicately communicated to him that his gallant son who bore the same name and inherited the spirit of his father, the lieutenant colonel of a volunteer regiment, had fallen at the head of his column nobly leading the charge; with the hot tears of the father and the spirit of an American patriot, choking with emotion, he exclaimed, "My son! my son! he has fallen! but where he preferred to fall! and where if I must lose him, I prefer to lose him, beneath the flag and in the service of his country."

With the termination, and out of the war came those recent and appalling sectional conflicts with which all are familiar. Mr. Clay in his retirement looked on with the deepest solicitude and anxiety. Noble, patriotic Kentucky, that the nation might, in that perilous crisis, have the benefit of his wisdom, patriotism and prudent counsel, called him from his retirement and sent him to the Senate of the United States.

Though full of years, and full of honor, with alacrity he obeyed his country's call. On taking his seat in the Senate he did not taunt senators with the result of their Texas policy. No! Far different was his conduct. He knew that the Union was in peril; that the government which he loved, which he had so long and faithfully served, for which he had ever been ready to sacrifice his life, was in danger. His enquiry was, how can these difficulties be surmounted? this Union be preserved? our liberties be perpetuated?

Neither disappointment, wounded pride, nor self-interest could clog the wings of his patriotism. His were "the high, the noble, the sublime emotions of patriotism, which soaring towards heaven, rises far above all mean, low or selfish things, and is absorbed by one soul-transferring thought of the good and the glory of his country." His was "that patriotism which, catching its inspiration from the immortal God, and leaving at an immeasurable distance below, all lesser, groveling personal interests and feelings, animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion and of death itself." It was such patriotism as this that exclaimed, "I know no North, no South, no East, no West," but my whole country.

The result of his patriotic labors in that perilous crisis is known to all. The Union by his exertions, aided by other great and good men, was saved. The anxiety, the suspense and labor were too much for his age and strength. They brought on the disease, says his physician, of which he died. He was the gallant leader of a band of noble patriots against the hosts of fanaticism; and although his charge was successful, and the Union was defended, he fell mortally wounded.

This day we breathe the air of liberty and union at the cost of our lamented friend, whose image is now before us, but whose bones are mouldering beneath the clods of the valley!

What should be our gratitude, what our emotions! They may be felt, but are not to be spoken! Whilst dying of a disease thus acquired, and our countrymen in their enthusiasm for a distinguished and unfortunate foreigner, forgetful of the doctrines of neutrality, were about to depart from the teachings of the father of his country, Mr. Clay retaught the same lessons, and gave them the force and solemnity of his dying injunctions. As we mourn his death, let us carefully observe and heed his solemn warning. Whilst our gratitude is ever due to Washington, and the fathers of the Republic for their courage and wisdom, by virtue of which our free institutions were established, so, also, we should be ever grateful to Henry Clay for having with equal labor and difficulty, with equal wisdom and patriotism, averted the perilous dangers which threatened their destruction.

Thus taking a cursory view of the life of this distinguished American citizen, and reflecting upon the lowly and humble condition from which by his own unaided energy and genius he elevated himself to almost every exalted station known to our institutions, we find in his success abundant reason to excite our wonder and admiration. But when we consider the additional facts, that during a long series of years at the bar, in the service of his country in the halls of legislation, at home and abroad, in seasons of war and of peace, and in an executive department, that in all these positions on no occasion did he appear inferior to any one whom our country has produced, our wonder and admiration gives place to the most profound astonishment. In his intellectual contests he was not striving with inferior men; he had for his rivals and competitors, as noble, as distinguished, as intellectual a band of patriots as ever adorned the annals of this or any other nation. In all times, however, of imminent peril, as in the war of 1812, the Missouri compromise, the tariff compromise, and the compromises of the recent territorial annexations, constituting difficulties that appalled the stoutest hearts, the whole country looked to him for national protection and security with more confidence than to any or all of his competitors. Even they on these occasions appeared to yield to him the meed of superiority and voluntarily to assume a secondary position.

Born in an humble and lowly condition, and compelled by necessities in early life to take a practical, rather than a theoretical view of all subjects, he acquired the habit of a practical, common sense mode of investigation, which distinguished him through life. No metaphysical, or visionary views obstructed the clearness, or accuracy of his perceptions. Passing through all grades and conditions of life, he became familiarly acquainted with the springs of human action, and learned to find and to tread with almost unerring certainty the avenues leading to the human heart.

His personal appearance was imposing and prepossessing. "His voice was exceedingly silver deep toned, and exquisitely modulated, a fit organ to herald forth the noble sentiments of a noble heart." His powers of argument and close investigation, though of the highest order, were associated with the capacity to soar into the regions of imagination, with the sublime flight of the eagle. These superior powers of oratory, of practical, common sense, argument, all concentrated and combined in him, the prominent and distinguished traits of whose character were consistency, courage, frankness and patriotism, rendered his eloquence on all important absorbing questions, convincing, overwhelming.

Although it might be regarded as invidious to claim for him superiority over all other patriots living and dead, with whom he came in collision, it may not be improper to say that in his capacity for compromise, for controlling and subduing the passions of men in all periods of excitement, and in political wisdom and sagacity he was the superior of them all.

In the private walks of life he was distinguished for his integrity, his hospitality, and open heartedness; for his kindness and liberality to the stranger the poor and the friendless. His powers of conversation were almost unequalled; his intimate acquaintance with the habits, and modes of thought of all conditions of life, and his versatile genius rendered him an acceptable companion in any society in which he might be thrown whilst "the curse of aristocracy never chilled the warm flow of his natural feelings." These were the qualities that invested his domestic and social circle with their greatest charms, and made all (except those who were blinded by prejudice and political opposition) who came within the sphere of their influence his fast and his abiding friends.

Whilst thus serving and promoting the prosperity and honor of his own country, and adorning the walks of private life, he was not unmindful or regardless of the oppression and suffering of his fellow men throughout the world. His great heart was sufficiently capacious to embrace with its warm sympathies the whole human family. And when the modern Greeks exhibited something of the fire of that patriotism that warmed and animated the hearts of their ancestors, and resolved to assert and maintain their natural rights, they called from Mr. Clay bursts of eloquence in their behalf that would have done honour to their most renowned orator of antiquity. The South American provinces having resolved to throw off the Spanish yoke, and to maintain a national independence, likewise elicited the warm sympathies of his heart in their behalf. He resolved to render them every assistance in his power, consistent with the neutrality of his government. The numerous eloquent speeches delivered by him in behalf of South American liberty, were translated and read at the head of the Patriot columns, to which his name became as familiar as household words, and nerve their arms in battle.

But notwithstanding the power of his eloquence so often heard in behalf of human liberty, of the honor, the welfare and perpetuity of his government; the genuineness and devotion of his patriotism; the incalculable benefit of his public services; yet by his brilliant, his astonishing, his unparalleled success he became the victim of jealousy and the object of the basest and most unfounded calumny and detraction. For

"He who ascends to mountain-tops, shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapt in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind,
Must look down on the hate of those below."

Though high above the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow,
Contenting tempests on his naked head, [let.]
And thus reward the toils which to these summits

"His success and distinction created bitter, implacable, reckless enemies." And although, at all times, he was sustained and cherished by his adopted State, as he deserved to be, as though he was her favorite child, and by warm, ardent and generous friends throughout the land, who knew his worth and could appreciate his motives, yet everywhere out of Kentucky, he appeared as if he would be buried beneath the infamy with which his enemies and calumniators attempted to overwhelm him. To him honor was dearer than life. Nevertheless protected by the shield of innocence, and carrying within his own bosom a heart conscious of its own rectitude, and with masterly ability, defending his good name against the aspersions of his enemies, without one solitary act or expression of weakness, without the slightest departure from dignity, but elevated even in his noble manly bearing by the reckless and unfounded assaults of his enemies, with the utmost confidence he was judged of by the country and posterity with a full assurance that full and ample justice would eventually be done. Altho' thus apparently prostrated by the malignity of some and the credulity of others, when even his country which he had so faithfully and effectively served for a time appeared to desert and to treat him with ingratitude, yet his patriotism and love of country knew no abatement; his energies and labors in her behalf were not relaxed. In this emergency, though thus treated by his countrymen, he looking even with pity on his accusers, in the nobleness of his heart, said, "I have no reproaches, none, to make toward my country which has distinguished and elevated me, far beyond what I had any right to expect. I forgive my enemies and hope they may live to obtain the forgiveness of their own hearts." These charges now believed by none, although for a time they irritated his feelings and obscured his reputation, in the end have served only to elevate him against whom they were directed, and to cover with shame those by whom they were invented. The verdict of the country is rendered in the mourning that is heard throughout our borders, in the demonstrations of respect in every city, village and hamlet throughout the nation such as have never before been exhibited upon the death of an American citizen. As he was in life incapable of travelling through the country without receiving the joyful congratulations of his fellow citizens, so in death as his mortal remains were borne to their last resting place, the whole country through which they were carried, assembled to take the last look on his manly form, and to pay the mournful tribute of their tears. In his death philanthropy has lost one of her warmest advocates, liberty one of her most eloquent defenders, the world one of its most gifted sons. This loss, however, will be most severely felt by the people of the U. States. We indeed have sustained a great, an irreparable loss. Passing over his services in the war of 1812—and in the ordinary legislation of the country, in maintaining its constitution and laws, in developing its resources, in promoting its prosperity, and in upholding its honor, in all of which he had no superior, on three other several occasions, the dangers which assailed our institutions, were such that but for the patriotism, the wisdom and sagacity of him whose death we mourn this day our model Republic would be remembered among the things that were; of all the patriots who were his contemporaries, not one nor all combined, we fear, could have averted that calamity. We now have in our midst the same elements, the same domestic causes which produced these dangers. Why may they not occur again? If a mysterious Providence shall permit them again to environ the nation, where! oh where! is the patriot or patriots of our land who can remove them? *The patriot, the statesman, is gone, has left the scenes of his service, his greatness and renown; he has finally departed from that country he devotedly loved, and effectively served; his work on earth is finished! Kentucky, that noble gallant State, to which the nation owes a debt of gratitude that can never be cancelled, which in the darkest hour of "calumny and detraction, interposed her broad and impenetrable shield, repelled the poisonous shafts that were aimed for his destruction, vindicated his good name from every malignant and unfounded aspersion," and kept him in the Senate of the nation, has his ashes. His mortal remains with those of other gallant sons lie beneath her green sod. Kentucky may, she should, have his ashes; she alone deserves them; but the Union has his fame, and participates in the glory of his great name; the world has his example. He went down to the grave full of years, full of honor, having outlived every calumny, triumphing over his last enemy, at peace with mankind and his God, leaving his country united and free with the evidences of prosperity throughout her borders.*

"That country will protect and cherish his name as her richest treasure." "The earth which bears him dead, bears not alive so stout a gentleman." He now belongs to history, and on her ample pages she has not recorded a more distinguished name. As a patriot, statesman and philanthropist, in all the elements of true greatness, the world has exhibited no superior. Providence favored us with a Washington to guide and direct us through the perilous scenes of the revolution and the formation of a government, and with a Clay to protect and save us from dangers and perils as great as those of the revolution. Hitherto it was the pride of America that the greatest man of history was her son. It is now her honor that the great men of history were her sons. The names of Washington and Clay, the founder and the defender of our free institutions now associated in history, as we trust their spirits are in heaven, will float down the tide of time as bright examples of patriots who rising superior to self, devoted themselves and their lives to liberty and their country.

Truly thankful to a beneficent Providence for permitting our distinguished and lamented friend to remain with and serve us so long; and with all humility submitting to the sad decree that took him from our midst; we are also thankful that the poignancy of our grief has been mitigated by our having previously been gradually prepared to witness this visitation; but, above all, are we thankful that superadded and infinitely superior to his other titles to renown, is the fact that he died a Christian. As, a few years ago, grave senators wept as he took leave of the Senate which he so long adorned, so now a nation weeps and not as those who have no hope as he leaves this scene of his action and fame, and his house of clay to be promoted to that house not made with hands eternal in the heavens.

In the closing scenes of life, still grateful for his adopted State which ever cherished and defended him as a favorite child, he again requested to be buried beneath her soil. As life's last ebbing

sounds are almost out, as his thoughts and affections are withdrawn from the world, the last of all, turn to the immediate and dearest objects of earthly affection. They turn to his wife who for fifty years had journeyed with him along the pilgrimage of life, but whom age and infirmity prevented from being present to wipe the death damp from his brow; to his mother who seventy-five years ago shared with him his early poverty, and instilled into his breast those lessons of patriotism and piety, which made his life so distinguished and his death so triumphant. At this solemn moment he exclaimed, "My wife! my wife! my mother! my mother!" Having said "I have strong hopes and some confidence, and I am going! I am going home," the seal of silence was fixed upon his lips!

Although he has departed he has left to the people of his country the rich legacy of liberty and union, and his glorious example, addressing itself to us all, and teaching the duties of patriotism, through evil and through good report as the surest paths to distinction and permanent fame, and with "peculiar force to the humble youth of the country, it tells them that there is a path to distinction and renown straight, onward, steady, without change or distinction which even the humble and the lowly may tread."

Hon. Wm. A. Graham's Declination.
We publish in another column the admirable letters of Mr. Graham, declining the nomination of Vice President on the Webster ticket in North Carolina. The letter is addressed to the editor of the Wilmington (N. C.) Commercial, who had placed the names of those gentlemen at the head of his paper. The whole bearing of this letter of Mr. Graham is most commendable, and cannot fail to meet with the hearty approbation of every true Whig in this broad land.

We hear the question asked at all points every day, "Why does not Mr. Webster come out and declare where he stands?" We must confess this is a question full of meaning, and one that, it seems to us, should take no longer to answer, than to write it out in a few words. We believe that ninety-nine hundredths of the *fast* friends of Mr. Webster are dissatisfied with his silence on this subject, and every day his declarations are delayed adds only to the surprise caused by it. We think the course adopted by Mr. Webster is an unaccountable one, and one in which he cannot be justified by the party to which he has so long been attached, and with whom he has been battling for the principles cherished by them.

In the memorable speech made by Mr. Webster at Faneuil Hall, in 1842, he asked the question, "where shall I go if I leave the Whig party?" so we reiterate that important question, where will he go if he now leave that same party? It cannot be, and we will not believe it, that Daniel Webster, the great expounder of the Constitution and defender of Whig principles, will leave that party who would have come up to the ballot boxes most cheerfully in November, to a man, and voted for Daniel Webster for President, if the National Convention had nominated him for that high office. We believe, and we know, that Mr. Webster would have thought it more than indiscreet, if he had received that nomination, and Gen. Scott and his friends had refused to give in their prompt adherence to it. The golden rule is one that should, and we are sure does, govern the Whig party; and as Mr. Webster has always been in, and a favorite of, that party, no wonder that the question should be so urgently and so frequently put, "Where is Daniel Webster to be found?" We hope to be able very soon to record his own answer, in the same glowing, patriotic terms as those given by Mr. Graham in his letter now published.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Letter from Mr. Webster.
To the editors of the *Nat. Int.*—
I observe that in a debate in the Senate, as reported in the "Baltimore Sun," one day last week, the following paragraph appears in a speech of Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina:

"Mr. Mangum alluded to the great importance to the country and to the Whig party that the consistency of the head of the Central Committee of that powerful and-to-be-victorious party should be maintained. He opposed the whole bill. He said no reason for taking away the printing of the Documents to give it to the political press. No complaints had ever been heard against the contract system as regarded the printing for the Departments."

"Mr. Douglas said that there were complaints. He could show that the system as practised there was a perfect mockery."

"Mr. Mangum said, perhaps there were occasional petty paltry tricks committed in the Departments. Very recently one had been committed, and that, too, by the great man of the Whig party; he meant the Secretary of State; a trick unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to his party, so far as he could effect it, which was but to a slight extent, and which shortly would not be to any extent."

Upon inquiring, through a friend, I learn from Mr. Mangum that his observations were intended to apply to the appointment of the "Wilmington Commercial," conducted by Mr. Loring, as a paper to publish the laws in North Carolina; and to the appointment for the same purpose of the "Knoxville Whig" in Tennessee.

The "Wilmington Commercial" was appointed as a paper to publish the laws upon what was esteemed good Whig authority; and if Mr. Mangum had seen fit to consult the members of Congress from his own State, including eminent Whigs, he would have learned that there is not a more respectable journal in North Carolina than the "Wilmington Commercial"; that the editor, Mr. Loring, is a highly respectable man, of irreproachable character; and that his paper has the largest circulation of any Whig paper published in Wilmington, the most populous and far the most commercial city or town in North Carolina. I refer Mr. Mangum on this subject to his speeches in Congress.

As to the appointment of the "Knoxville Whig" as one of the papers to publish the laws in Tennessee, it is sufficient to say that that appointment was made by me upon the express recommendation of a majority of the Whig members of Congress from that State.

So far as I remember, I never read a single number of either of these newspapers.

I hope I may be pardoned, under the circumstances, for this obtrusion on the public, so unusual with me, to defend my official conduct against mere random vituperation.

DAN L. WEBSTER.

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

General Intelligence.

Chinese Celebration of July 4th.—The participation by the Chinese in the celebration of our National Anniversary at San Francisco is described as follows:

"The great and principal feature of the procession was the Celestials, who turned out in astonishing numbers. There were no less than three or four hundred of these singular beings, who took an active part in commemorating this glorious day. Their procession was headed by four of their number bearing a large flag made of silk, on which was the figure of a dragon and having eyes made of looking-glass. It was one of the richest specimens of art we have seen, and the cost of it alone was \$2,000. Another banner in the procession, borne by some of their numbers, bore the emblematic words of 'A rush for Republicanism,' and the 4th of July hereafter and forever a festival day for the Chinese." A carriage drawn by four grey horses contained a band of their native musicians, who, with their unwieldy and strange looking musical instruments, discoursed horrible harmony in an extravagant style. A large number of mandarins in carriages and on horseback were in attendance, whilst many followed on foot. The whole under the command of Norman Assing, Esq., together with Sam Wo, and several other of our prominent Chinese citizens."

Rights of Married Women in Indiana.—We learn from a statement in the Louisville Democrat that among the reforms in law proposed by the law commissioners of Indiana, is a bill regulating the law of descents, changing materially the rights of married women. The Democrat says:

"They are placed by the proposed law on the basis of the civil law; entitled to the community, or the partnership interest in the property of the husband, instead of the dower or life estate. They hold the fee in one-third of the realty on the decease of the husband instead of the tenancy as formerly. The husband is restricted from alienation by will or deed without the consent of the wife of her interest provided for her by law."

The stern doctrines of the fathers of the common law have had their day; and chivalry, which made a pet, as also a puppet, of woman, has yielded to the belief that women are neither angels nor devoid of common sense. Chivalry, or bread and butter, the last is decidedly preferable."

The last accounts from Cuba show that the government of that island have discovered new conspiracies, and have arrested many of the alleged conspirators, some for having arms, or powder, or lead in their houses, others for having copies of a treasonable paper, secretly printed, and others on mere suspicion. Great excitement existed at Havana, and great numbers of the Creoles were daily thrown into prisons that have remained untenanted for 20 years—the most loathsome dungeons were put in requisition to accommodate those persons who were deemed the most refractory. And in addition to all this political consternation, the yellow fever and small pox are said to prevail at Havana, especially among the shipping and the troops; that of one company of 120 soldiers, 110 had died, and in a chain gang of 109 there has died 100. The Governor was sending the troops to the country. These are indeed sad details, and calculated not only to make us sympathize with the suffering, but to render us thankful to Providence that our own happy land is exempt from such sore afflictions.

Bell Bucon for Hatteras.—Messrs. Merrick & Son have recently completed at the South-west foundry, a vessel of a most novel construction, for the Government, which is to be moored on the shore of Cape Hatteras. It is of iron, in the form of a boat, of the most buoyant description, the top being covered over, and made perfectly water tight. It has also four bulkheads, dividing its length into five water-tight compartments, rendering its sinking a matter of impossibility. The hull is 40 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 8 feet deep. Amidships is a wrought iron mast, sustaining at a height of 15 feet above the deck, a bell weighing 1,000 pounds. The bell is permanently attached to the mast, and is, of course, subject to all the motions that the waves would give to the hull. Around the bell are suspended four hammers, which, being acted upon by springs, strike it on the recurrence of every pitch and roll of the vessel.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Railroad Iron.—There is some prospect that causes now in operation will afford to this important branch of manufacture some degree of that protection which has been so long and so unjustly withheld from it by the Government. The New York Express says:

"The price of railroad iron in England has gone up from \$21 to \$31 per ton. This adds also under our ad valorem tariff \$6 per ton to the duty, thus increasing the protection, when it is least essential, and diminishing it when it is most needed by the hard driven manufacturers."

So low has been the price of railroad iron, for three or four years past, that all the works for the manufacture of it in the country have been abandoned. Within a few weeks, one or two of the works in the United States, encouraged by the advancing prices, have commenced operations, giving employment to a large number of workmen.

Within the last three years nearly 400,000 tons of railroad iron, worth over nineteen millions of dollars have been imported into the United States from England."

Shade Trees in Cities.—The last article prepared for the press, by the late A. J. Downing, was in discouragement of the cultivation of the Ailanthus—a tree which was introduced into this country from Europe, though it was originally from China, and became popular on account of its growth. The objections are its unpleasant smell, both in leaf and flower, and its innumerable suckers, which exhaust the soil. Mr. Downing recommends instead, the American maples; for light soils, and the milder parts of the Union, the silver maple; for the North and East, the soft and sugar maple.

Ancient Seed.—Letters from Cheshell, in Africa, have been received in Paris, announcing that the ancient seed of flour, grain, and corn, found in the Egyptian tombs, and supposed to be that used during the time of the kings of Egypt, the Pharaohs, have been sown in the garden of a farmer, and produced several ears, which offered an excellent opportunity is offered for employment for two or three years.

Cincinnati Pork Establishment.—A Cincinnati paper in an article containing an enumeration and description of some of the principal manufactured products of that city, concludes with the following statement:

"But after all, the great leading feature of Cincinnati, which has made her wealthy, and given her the proud title of Porkopolis, is the establishments that cover acres of her territory appropriated for the curing of pork and hams of the 250,000 swine that are annually driven into her limits for slaughter. To those living in the eastern cities, not acquainted with the cleanly character of these establishments, we will remark that they are sometimes occupied by Whigs and Democrats to hold Conventions in, and only a few days since, one was used for a similar purpose by the Free Soilers. Balls and fairs have been held in them, and in one (at Madison) the sweet Jenny Lind dispensed her delicious tender lines."

Origin of the Cholera.—At a recent religious meeting held at Exeter Hall in London, the great Senate House of the English religious world, a gentleman of authority stated the undeniable fact that the tax levied upon salt by Warren Hastings, during his tyrannical rule in India was the cause of the Asiatic cholera—a disease that has spread its poisonous, putrid breath over the world and sent millions to the grave. The cholera was unknown before the period alluded to, and made its appearance immediately following the edict which deprived the lower castes of Hindoos of a healthful ingredient in their food.

Boiler Explosions in France.—In twenty-two years there have been only eighteen accidents in France by the explosion of boilers. In that country no locomotive, nor any steam boiler, can be used without having been first submitted to the examination and test of one of the Government engineers appointed for that purpose. This plan we hope to see adopted at no distant day in our own country. Out of 10,000 boilers in use, in one year, there were only two accidents took place. It is creditable to France, that she carries out the laws she has enacted.

Seventy thousand Indians are now reported to be in a starving condition, in California alone, and \$100,000 have been appropriated to alleviate their hunger. Nine-tenths of the depredations of the Indians we hear of are the result of hunger, after they are driven from their hunting grounds, and the grass of their pastures consumed by the cattle of the white man. Greater liberality to the Indians, and better supervision of Indian agents, would annually save millions in the Quartermaster's Department, and prevent the occurrence of the most distressing and cruel murders along our frontier settlements and emigrant routes.

Wax Seals.—We are requested by the Postmaster-General again to caution the Public against the use of wax seals on letters which are to be transmitted across the Isthmus, either to or from the Pacific.

The Postmaster of San Francisco reports, under date of 16th July, that "the [then] last mail from New York contained a large number of letters thus sealed, which [owing to the melting of the wax] it was impossible to separate without injury to a portion of them."

Similar complaints have been received from other quarters, and particularly from England, in respect to letters sent sealed in this manner from California.—*Nat. Int.*

Vegetable Vitality.—Algiers journals state that of a number of grains of wheat found in an Egyptian mummy, twenty-four were planted last year in Algeria, and that seven of them have produced each six or seven ears of grain, with between seventy and ninety grains in each ear.—The stalks are higher and stronger than in ordinary wheat, and each grain displays a sort of beard. The seed obtained this year is to be sown, and will it is expected, yield an abundant crop.

Sources of Population.—The current number of the *New England Review* contains an elaborate article on the sources of the population of the United States, in which the writer arrives at the conclusion that the number of white people in this country, not Anglo-Saxon by birth or blood, is not over 4,668,736, while the Anglo-Saxon portion amounts to 15,000,000, the balance consisting of 3,594,762 of the African race: total, 23,293,498.

Secret tribunals.—Mr. D'Israeli throws light on a dark spot, in the following passage from a recent speech in the House of Commons: "A great prejudice," he said, "existed against any judicial proceedings of a secret character; but in countries where assassination was a national custom there were difficulties in the way of the publication of evidence, and the main reason why judicial inquiries were kept secret in Italy was that those who gave their testimony often met a violent death in consequence."

Webster's Dictionary appears to be rising fast in popularity in England. William Longman, the publisher, has been endeavoring, in vain, to find an editor competent to prepare a new edition of Johnson's Dictionary, and has now adopted the revised edition of Webster, by Goodrich, as a perfect English Standard.

Analysis of a Cucumber.—An analysis of the cucumber, by Professor Salisbury of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit are water! This is more than the water-melon, which contains ninety-four parts. The muskmelon contains ninety.

Gold in South Carolina.—Wm. B. Dorne, Esq., of Abbeville District, South Carolina, has a gold mine on his farm, from which he has taken since the 1st of March last, the sum of \$4,061 dwts. of gold, with only eight hands, and a small circle mill, propelled by two mules, which only pulverizes about fifteen bushels of ore per day.

Recent experiments, it is stated, have shown that Steam, as generated in steam boilers, is an effectual extinguisher of fire. A foreign journal states that it was applied to a fire on board a steamship, from the boiler, with the most complete success. It was also tried at Trenton, in an iron manufactory, with the same result.

Ten Thousand Men Wanted.—The Superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad has advertised for 10,000 men to work on that road. As there are over 700 miles to be completed, and as the company has ample cash funds in hand, an excellent opportunity is offered for employment for two or three years.

Improved Order of Red Men.—The annual session of the Great Council of Virginia, Improved Order of Red Men, commenced at Winchester, on Tuesday, July 27th, and continued two days. W. G. Sachem, Isiah Stokes, of Metamora Tribe, No. 9, presided over the deliberations of the body. The business of the session was prosecuted with great industry, and harmony and good feeling characterized all the proceedings. The Order generally throughout the State, was represented to be in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected for the present year, viz: John R. Smith, of Middleway, Great Sachem; A. McAlister, of Suffolk, Great S. Sagamore; John Boring, of Wheeling, G. J. Sagamore; W. W. Sisson, of Alexandria, Great Prophet; C. A. B. Coffroth, of Winchester, G. K. of Records; Samuel Hardy, of Winchester, G. K. of Wampum; A. McAlister, of Norfolk, D. D. Fiske, of Portsmouth, and George Percy, of Harper's Ferry, Representatives to the G. Council of the United States.

Melancholy.—A young man recently returned to his home in Clarkson, New York, after a year's absence in California, and fell lifeless as he entered the room to greet his mother and sister. Such deaths are frequent. The excitement of a return to home and friends, as in the above case, added to diseases contracted on the homeward passage, proves fatal.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS will have elapsed on the fourth of November next since Geo. Washington was made a Free and Accepted Mason, in Fredericksburg Lodge, in Virginia. The day will be celebrated as a festival by the Lodges throughout the United States.

Dr. Stiles, a very respectable physician in Claiborne county, Miss., killed himself a few days since by taking six grains of Strychnine in mistake for Quinine. He lived about ten minutes after swallowing the fatal dose.

The expenses of the New York city almshouse for the month of July amounted to \$47,404. The pauper population sustained by it numbered 5929.

The number of convents in England alone is already fifty-three; and the number of nuns, at a low estimate, somewhere about one thousand five hundred.

WATER! WATER!!

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

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

FOR RUNNING WATER UP HILL,

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

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

By means of this unrivaled invention, water may be poured out in a constant stream, cold and pure as it comes from your springs—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 spouting jetting fountains.

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

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

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

ALFRED V. COFFIN,

New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C.

I append a Certificate from Professor Morse, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph; also one from Judge Beck, Editor of the Cultivator:—

SHERBURNE, Chicago Co.,

April 14th, 1847.

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

DAVID C. BUEL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.,

May 2d, 1848.

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

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

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

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

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

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

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

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

Leave Greensboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Arrive in Richmond or Petersburg second day thereafter, in time for the evening Cars North.

Leave Richmond or Petersburg every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M. Arrive in Greensboro second day thereafter, in time for the Salisbury Stage.

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

J. HOLDREY & CO.

P. FLAGG & CO.

July 24th, 1852. 688-1f.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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

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

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

JAMES SLOAN, President.

S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.

C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. CUMMING, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

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

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

June 1st, 1852.

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 hand 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 439 ACRES, about FIFTY of which is GOOD MEADOW LAND, 25 acres near 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. 692-1s.

A CARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st, 1852.
THE subscribers take pleasure in informing their friends and the traveling community generally, that they have this day taken possession of that well and favorably known Hotel

CONGRESS HALL,

Third and Chesnut Streets.

They have had the house thoroughly repaired, and all the modern improvements introduced, and furnished in a style of elegance which will at once render it unsurpassed for comfort and convenience. This is decidedly the best located house in the city, being in the immediate vicinity of business, the Exchange, Custom House, and many other public buildings.

Lines of Omnibuses leave for every part of the city every few minutes, their head quarters being within one square of this House.

The subscribers are determined to spare no pains in making this a convenient and comfortable home to the traveler.

NORRIS & JACKSON,
Late of Virginia,
Proprietors.

James E. Norris, who is well known to many of the business men visiting the city, lately in the Hardware house of James J. Duncan & Co., and formerly proprietor of the Virginia Hotel, St. Louis, will have the management of the House, assisted by polite and competent persons. 689-7

Head Quarters,

GREENSBORO, Sept. 1, 1852

To Col. Masten, Col. Com. 86th Reg. N. C. Militia:

You are hereby commanded to appear with your Regiment at the usual place of mustering, on Saturday the 16th day of October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection.

To Col. Beasley, Col. Com. 65th Reg. N. C. Militia: You are hereby commanded to appear in like manner, on Monday the 18th of October.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Scott and Graham Club.

A regular meeting of the Guilford County Scott and Graham Club will be held at the Court House this evening, September 11, at early candle lighting.

Addresses will be delivered by Hon. JAMES T. MOREHEAD and others.
ROBT M. SLOAN, Secretaries.
D. P. WEIR,
Sept. 11, 1852.

We have had the pleasure of shaking by the hand our worthy Representative, JAMES T. MOREHEAD, this week returned from Congress. He is looking in fine health and spirits.

The occasion is a proper one for the remark, that while Mr. M. has discharged his legislative duties in a discreet, faithful, independent manner, he has likewise, so far as we have enjoyed opportunity to observe, been assiduously attentive to his constituents through the mails. For our own part, we once for all acknowledge our obligations for his frequent attentions to our office.

We are happy to believe that in Mr. M.,—as in his excellent predecessor,—not only the political opinions, but likewise the sober moral sense and sentiment of the constituency of the district, have been fully and fairly represented, both in the halls of legislation and in general society at Washington.

Congress—Close of the Session.

Congress made extraordinary haste with the business of legislation as the session approached its close. It is remarked, that more business was done within the last two weeks than in all the preceding eight and a half months—thus showing what they could do, and that there long sessions are a wanton waste of time and money.

We compile from the papers a brief notice of the most important acts passed.

The usual acts of appropriation were passed, to wit: for the Indian department, for pensions, for the military academy, for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government, for the naval services, for the army, for ocean steamers, for light houses, &c.

On the 25th the Senate passed the River and Harbor bill, making vast appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbours. This measure has been long in agitation before the National Legislature. President Polk once vetoed a bill with features similar to the one now passed; but the principle now seems to be assumed, that the National Government has the constitutional power to engage in a general system of internal improvements, and this bill is a very decisive act in support of the principle. The necessity of such legislation has long been felt; but the fear is expressed in some quarters that a system of log-rolling legislation of this kind may plunge the country into enormous expenditure. We think, however, that apprehension that our successors may do wrong ought not to deter our legislators from the performance of a duty, which had become imperative, to that vast portion of the American people on the borders of the lakes and in the Mississippi valley, who are to be directly benefited by the act just passed. The passage of this act is the vindication of an important item of Whig policy, for which we are ready to bear our share of the responsibility.

An appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for improving the Cape Fear river at and below Wilmington, was included in the river and harbor bill.

The same day the Senate's bill, for the better security of the lives of passengers on steamboats, was taken up, and passed in the House, with some one hundred and fifty amendments, some of which were evidently designed to kill the measure. But in this its enemies were mistaken, for on Saturday the Senate took up the bill, concurred in all the amendments, and passed it. It is quite stringent; and the steamboat owners, in their unreasonable zeal to oppose so wholesome a bill, have only added to their own burdens, by the load of amendments which were put on in the House, at their instigation, for the purpose of thwarting legislation was never more reprehensible, in spirit and manner. He said that he would rather hazard the perils of an Indian fight, (and the General has been accessory to the burning of powder,) than the risk he must run in going home in steamboats. Senator Davis said the objections to the bill were of the most trifling kind.

Among the bills which failed in the crush of business during the last hours of the session, were two which had awakened much interest.—These were, first, the bill granting to the several States a fund, in public land, for the support of internal improvement and education; the second, the bill for the endowment and support of hospitals for indigent insane persons in all the States.

Post Master General.

Nathan K. Hall having been appointed and confirmed Judge of the Eastern District of New York,—the appointment of Post Master General has been conferred upon S. D. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, and the appointment confirmed by the Senate.

Drunken Members of Congress.

It is said that William H. Polk was drunk when he called every body a liar, in the House of Representatives, on the 24th ult. And we suspect that divers other honorable gentlemen were so drunk that they did not know exactly what Polk, or any one else did say. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, noticing the habits of the House, says, "perhaps Mr. STANLY may have reached the seat of the disease, and exposed the cause of these derelictions, in calling the attention of the Speaker to the fact, that some of the committee rooms were frequented and employed as 'common groceries.'"

It is charitable, and we hope also fair, to presume that there is a majority of sober members of the House; but, unfortunately, the drunkards appear in sufficient numbers and influence to give character to the body. It is time that the public press everywhere speak out in unmistakable tones, and thus assist the sober and decent portion of the House to retrieve the reputation of our great Representative body. It were criminal to talk delicately and mince phrases about the honor of Congress, and the vulgarity of making exposures, when the wretched dissipation and licentiousness which abound during the sessions bring disgrace upon the country. Let the honest masses see the facts, in their hideousness, and the remedy will soon be applied at the ballot box.

General Pierce.

The biographies of General Franklin Pierce, which fill the local newspapers of the day, are very largely—in some cases chiefly—devoted to an account of his father, Gov. Benjamin Pierce. The object is, to represent the departed Governor as an uncommonly great personage, and have people to draw the very natural inference that Franklin is "a son of the old man." A very logical way this, to build up a distinguished name!—but, according to their own showing, as the Irishman said of a silly lord who boasted a great ancestry, "he is like a potato, the best part of him is in the ground."

But, in truth, we are willing to allow, and do cheerfully allow, that Gen. Pierce is a fair man as to intellect. We have no idea of uttering or insinuating against him any charge of cowardice; but when his friends show a disposition to set him up as an uncommonly great General, skilled in the conduct and strategy of war,—his opponents cannot be persuaded of the impropriety of mentioning the fact that he fainted "near" the hottest fire of the enemy. We have no doubt but that Gen. P. is a gentleman of ordinary courage and nerve; but the idea of foisting him upon the country as a great military man is simply ridiculous, and deserves to be ridiculed and hoisted out of all countenance.

Gen. P. probably has the energy of will, the clearness of intellect, all the natural endowments necessary to make himself eminent before the country. He is said to be social, even convivial in his personal habits; but less subject to anything like censure in this respect than some older and abler men upon whom the country has bestowed its perennial honors. Leaving out the objections growing out of politics and locality, we have but one other great objection to the man, and that is the genuine Yankee letter which he wrote about his New Boston speech. The evidence that he did make in that speech the declarations reported upon him, is too strong to disbelieve for a moment. And the manner in which he has attempted to shake it off we do think unbecoming any man who pretends to be governed by the ordinary moral rules of life. We do sincerely regret, as an American, that Franklin Pierce wrote that De Leon letter, which to our minds shows a disposition to equivocate, below the character of any man worthy to be President of the United States.

"They [the Scott papers] want tell their readers that the Van Burens are now strong advocates of the Compromise measures, fugitive slave law and all." North Carolinian.

The Scott papers want tell their readers that which is not true in this particular. If there is any evidence that the Carolinian's statement is correct, we have not seen it; and, indeed, if we were to hear the Van Burens themselves declare they are "now strong advocates of the Compromise measures, fugitive slave law and all," we should not believe them to be sincere. The Democracy of the South would, doubtless, however, be ready again to support their old favorite, whenever he says the word!

Mr. Foss, of New Hampshire, who reported Gen. Pierce's famous New Boston speech, has written a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, reaffirming the truth of the report, and explaining why Gen. Pierce made the speech, and the reasons for assuming the positions that he did. Mr. F. is not a Scott man, because Gen. Scott stands upon the Whig Platform, and "would not feel the same repugnance to slavery as one born and educated at the North."

The Hon. John P. Hale has not formally accepted the nomination tendered him by the Pittsburg Convention, but will not decline it. He neither seeks nor refuses the Presidency; but allows his name to be used merely for the purpose of keeping up the organization of the party to which he belongs, and of which he is now the standard bearer.

Mr. Walker's appropriate and elegant Eulogy on Henry Clay appears in this paper, in accordance with the request of the large audience before whom it was pronounced.

Whig Electors.

The Whig Electoral Ticket for the State of North Carolina has been filled, with the exception of the 2d and 3d Districts. The following worthy names are now on the Ticket, viz: For the State at large, Henry W. Miller, of Wake; 1st District, George W. Baxter; 4th, Ralph Gorrell; 5th, Henry K. Nash; 6th, M. W. Ransom; 7th, John Winslow; 8th, F. B. Satterthwaite; 9th, David A. Barnes.

The Raleigh Register states that the following gentlemen have been appointed Assistant Electors for the State at large by the "Whig State Executive Committee," viz: Tod R. Caldwell, Morgan; Haywood W. Guion, Lincoln; C. A. Parks, Statesville; Rufus Barringer, Concord; Col. J. A. Young, Charlotte; Nathaniel Boyden, Salisbury; Alfred G. Foster, Lexington; Thos. S. Ashe, Wadesboro'; Wm. B. Wright, Fayetteville; Jas. T. Littlejohn, Oxford; Thomas D. Meares, Wilmington; Sion H. Rogers, Raleigh; Maurice Q. Waddell, Pittsboro'; John N. Washington, Newbern; P. H. Winston, Windsor; W. J. Baker, Gatesville; R. T. Paine, Edenton; Geo. Davis, Wilmington; Jas. W. Bryan, Newbern; Dr. Rufus K. Speed, Elizabeth City.

The Committee have made no appointments west of Morganton, for the reason that our friends in that section have not yet been heard from. They will be made at an early day, together with others, in such parts of the State, as may be thought advisable. It is earnestly requested that the gentlemen named will co-operate with the Electors for the State at large, the District Electors and the sub-Electors, in canvassing their Districts and Counties, and in adopting means for the organization of the Whig Party and the advancement of the Whig cause.—Register.

The Freshet.

The great rains and floods in the water courses, the last days of August, were general over the whole Atlantic slope. In the Western part of this State much damage was done to crops and improvements along the water courses. The Salem Press says:

"We learn that great damage was done by the freshet in the Yadkin River and its tributaries, on the 27th and 28th ult. A large portion of the corn crop has been destroyed, and in Yadkin and Surry counties a number of bridges and some mills have been swept away. The cotton factory on Hunting Creek, in Iredell county, erected by Dr. Gage, and another in Surry (Cromwell South's), have been swept away. The Yadkin River is said to have been between four and five feet higher than in the great freshet two years ago. The water courses in this immediate neighborhood were also very high, but we have heard of no serious damage occasioned thereby."

The Salisbury Watchman remarks that the freshet in the Yadkin was the most destructive ever known. It says:

"On Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, the river began to rise, and continued rising higher and higher, overleaping its banks—spreading over all the low lands—submerging thousands of acres of corn, and sweeping down its current barns, mills, bridges, bales of cotton, and stacks of hay and fodder, until 10 o'clock, A. M., on Monday, when it reached its highest point, being from 4 to 5 feet beyond the highest water mark in the great freshet of 1850, which was the greatest known during half a century."

"On the South Yadkin River, the waters rose six feet above the high water-mark of 1850, sweeping everything before them. Mr. Newberry F. Hall's Toll bridge, grist and saw-mill, mill-dam, and cotton gin, and a large quantity of lumber, Mr. Charles F. Fisher's mill, Foundry and sundry other houses, and the new bridge lately erected at great expense by that and Davis county, are all swept away. Not a single bridge that we can hear of now spans the waters of the South Yadkin."

The Lincoln Republican says:

"A great deal of rain fell in this vicinity last week. All Friday night it seemed literally to pour down in a continued torrent, filling our water courses to such an extent as to carry away the most of our bridges, tearing down mill-dams, and, in some instances, sweeping off entire mills, forges, &c. In some of the streams the water was as high as it has ever been known to be; in the South Fork it rose nearly to the highest mark ever before reached.—All the bridges near Lincoln are gone, thus cutting off much of our communication with our country friends."

The Cheraw Gazette says that the damage to the crops will be incalculable by the overflowing of the Pee Dee River. The unprecedented rise in the Broad and Congaree rivers has washed away bridges, railroad trestle-work, &c. A dispatch from Columbia says that the water has risen higher than ever before known.

A terrific storm raged all along the Southern coast on the 25th and 26th. At Mobile the loss of property will reach \$500,000. At Memphis, Tenn., property was destroyed to the amount of \$20,000.

SENATOR BUTLER, of South Carolina, has written a letter, reiterating his opposition to the compromise measures, and objecting to his State taking any part in the presidential election. It will, however, he contends, be the duty of South Carolina, when the time arrives to cast her vote for the best man. He has a high opinion of General Scott, but, being his antipode in politics, he cannot support him, and therefore, as the only alternative, he thinks the State should vote for General Pierce. He does not, however, believe the South can hope for security from the result of the presidential election. "The disease to be healed, he says, is radical, and will require some more forcible power."

GEN. WM. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, at a recent Democratic ratification meeting at Carrollton, in that State, spoke as follows of Gen. Scott:

"Gen. Scott is known to the nation and to the world, and, as it is not my province to paint Whig portraits, I would be content to examine his position before the world without saying anything of him personally, but for the known positions we relatively occupied in the city of Mexico, and for the purpose of saying publicly, that, throughout our whole intercourse, though delicate and embarrassing, he acquitted himself to win my esteem and admiration."

He spoke at further length in the same strain.

Extracts from the Speech delivered by Hon. Daniel Webster, at Abington, Mass., Oct. 9, 1848.

Fellow citizens, my opinions upon the great national question now depending, the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, have been heretofore expressed by me in the hearing of some of you. I do not propose now to dwell at any length upon that general question. I presented it then, and I present it to-day, as a question with two sides to it; on the one side, the election of Gen. Taylor; on the other, the election of Gen. Cass, as President of the United States. If there be any third part of this question, I cannot discern it. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, it is well known from my own declaration, as well as from other sources, that on general principles, I was not advising nor recommending the nomination of General Taylor, to the Whigs, as their candidate for the Presidency. On the contrary, as far as is reasonable and just, I opposed that nomination; but I did it on general principles, of course, not in any way indicating a want of respect for his services as a military man, or for his character and qualities as a citizen. It would be idle now and improper to enter into a statement of any reasons for that opinion, because the time for considering that question has passed, and the Whig Convention, according to the usages of the party have nominated General Taylor. He is the only Whig candidate before the people, and the only Whig candidate who can receive any vote for the office of President; and, therefore, it becomes a question for the consideration of all those who are attached to the Whig cause, believing it to be the cause of the country, whether there is any other course for them to pursue, but to acquiesce in the decision of the majority of their brethren, and to sustain the nomination.

And in one respect, I am sure that every member of this meeting and every Whig of Massachusetts will agree with me, and if it be proper to support General Taylor as the nominee of the Whig party, it is proper to make that support generous, manly, efficient, effectual. A hesitating, flinching, halting support would do no more harm than good.

Gentlemen, the Whig party may encounter misfortunes; it may commit mistakes; but for one I SHALL FOLLOW ITS FORTUNES; because I am more willing to trust myself and trust the country, upon Whig principles and Whig policy, than upon those of any other political party or association. [Great applause.] I believe that these principles and that policy have come down to us from the days of Washington. I see that this Whig party stretches from the North to the South, from the East to the West, comprising much of numbers, much of intelligence and virtue, much of disinterested patriotism. In a country like ours, it is not an easy thing to form a party that shall not be local, but that shall be sound and constitutional, and that shall spread over all the country, possessing in every State more or less weight, influence, power and numbers. I look to the preservation of that party; I look to it as a great security, even if it prove to be a minority. The Whigs, if united and strong, and patriotic and persevering, though they may be a minority for twenty years, are capable of rendering the country great service. For one, therefore, I am for supporting, decidedly and with alacrity, the nomination, which, under all circumstances, the Whig Convention has seen fit to make, looking to its influence as the only means of escape from great and threatening dangers.

If Mr. Webster occupied in 1852 the position which he so ably and magnanimously vindicated in 1848, his friends, who are at the same time thorough supporters of the Whig cause, would be saved from very deep mortification or his behalf. Neither those friends of Mr. Webster who are now pressing his name into the Presidential canvass, nor Mr. Webster himself who tacitly sanctions their course, have the faintest shade of hope of success; on the contrary, they know that the movement is directly calculated to thwart the hopes and success of the conservative Whig party. They might just as well make open declarations for Pierce at once;—in fact, this course would look more manly.

A contemporary (the senior of the Observer) remarks: "After he and his friends had gone into the Whig Convention, had strained every nerve to get the nomination, and had failed to get it, it is mean and little beyond expression to set himself up to defeat the election of him who did get it, and who, if he has not the prodigious intellect of Mr. Webster, has served his country full as long, as faithfully, and as usefully, and has always had honor enough to give his successful Whig competitors his cordial and hearty support. In 1840, in 1844, and in 1848, General Scott had a large party of friends in the Whig Convention—sometimes, and I believe every time, a much larger party than Mr. Webster had in the late Baltimore Convention. Well, did Gen. Scott oppose the nomination in either of those cases, and allow himself to be thrust forward to defeat the duly selected candidate of his party? Not he! The noble soul of the old Hero would have scorned such a proposal! Like Henry Clay, he quietly bowed to the will of the people, and urged his friends to sustain that will."

Southern Whig Support.

The Huntsville (Alabama) Advocate very sensibly remarks:

"We have never been able to understand that course of reasoning which could induce any one calling himself a Whig from principle, to refuse to vote for Scott, and either indirectly or directly vote for Pierce, whose civil life has been chiefly memorable (if memorable at all) for his bitter opposition to Whig principles, and who cannot and does not show a cleaner bill of health for the South than Scott—southern by birth, education, feelings, and interests, and national by pouring out his blood for the nation in every region of it! With such a candidate, distinguished and successful in every station; with such a platform of principles, and with all together, how can Scott fail to get the support of all Whigs, and also of being elected?"

A letter from a friend in Marshall county, Mississippi, states that the grain crops are fine, and that the cotton crop bids fair to be heavy. Not much excitement in relation to political matters.

Galpinism.

The following table shows how those Senators, who think that Gen. Scott has received too much pay for the immutal halo which he has shed upon our national reputation, serve the dear people's money when they get a chance to dip their tongs into the public crib. These gentlemen received the sums respectively attached to their names for one night's quiet rest in Washington—under the pretence, false of course, that they had, during the night, traveled home and returned:

Atchison	\$1696
Borland	1808
Clemens	1040
Dodge of Iowa	1440
Dodge of Wisconsin	1584
Douglas	1084
Downs	2240
Felch	806
Gwin	4008
Hamlin	590
Jones of Iowa	1600
Norris	472
Rusk	2347
Sebastian	1520
Shields	1341
Soule	2074
Walker of Wisconsin	1584

These Senators voted for the resolution of inquiry into the amount of pay which Gen. Scott had received, with a view to censure and cripple him in the Presidential canvass; though they well knew that he had taken nothing more than what was expressly provided by law as his compensation. The brave old Soldier has never, like these Senators, thrust his hand into the public purse after constructive mileage!

In the whole list of Senators who charged the Government "constructive mileage," we believe there were only six Whigs,—and they ought never to be permitted to return to the Senate. Our own State of North Carolina, we are proud to say, was not represented in this category of constructive mileage Senators. Representing truly the magnanimous spirit and honest hearts of the North Carolina people, they scorned this act of doubtful propriety. It is just what we had a right to look for from North Carolina Senators.

The New Postage Law.

The law regulating the passage of printed matter through the Post Office, which was passed at the late session of Congress, will go into operation from and after the 30th September, instant.

It provides that—

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, &c., weighing not over three ounces, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly, in advance, either at the office where mailed or where received.

Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and half ounces, half the above rates, where circulated within the states of publication.

Newspapers, papers and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo., in packages of not less than eight ounces to one address, to be charged half cent an ounce, though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more.

Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid, or charged double.

Books, bound or unbound, of not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent. to be added where not prepaid.

Weekly newspapers free in the county of publication to actual subscribers.

Bills for newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys therefor, may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper publishers free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts before mentioned.

SCOTT IN MARYLAND.—After commenting at some length on the conduct of those Whigs who refused to support Gen. Scott because they had other preferences, the Baltimore Patriot remarks:

There were more Whigs in 1848 who did not vote for Gen. Taylor, than can now be found who will not vote for Gen. Scott, and the Democrats crowded loudly about it then, and up to the very day of election but that Baltimore city and county would give 2500 majority for Cass, and that he would carry the State by a decided majority—yet, after all, Taylor had Maryland by 3500 majority! So it will be with Gen. Scott. He will carry Maryland, because it is too late now for our good old Whig State, who never cast her vote for any but a Whig, to fall away, and do that which would be a blot on her fair escutcheon that could never be wiped out. No, no. Maryland is Whig.

TANNERIES.—The Superintendent of the Census Bureau has published a statistical account of the Tanneries in the United States in 1850.—The aggregates are as follows:

Number, ..	6,263
Capital invested, ..	\$18,600,553
Hides, ..	6,128,970
Skins, ..	2,653,865
Value of raw material, ..	\$19,613,237
Hands employed, ..	21,011
Value of skins produced, ..	\$32,861,796

In North Carolina there are 151 Tanneries, in which 5,296 persons are employed. Amount of capital invested, \$251,055. Value produced, \$352,535.

Idle Boasting.

That the Public may see how little reliance is to be placed in the bragari assertions that Pierce and King will carry North Carolina in November, we subjoin a few of the equally confident predictions, based upon the strength of the result of the August elections in 1848, that Cass and Butler were destined to sweep every thing before them:

FROM THE "STANDARD" OF AUGUST AND SEPT. 1848.

"Fellow-Democrats of the Union! what do you think now of old North Carolina! We knew that your hearts were with us, and that you hoped we would hold our own; but you could not anticipate as we did that we should send such dismay and consternation among the Taylor men in this stronghold of Federalism. Put us down at once for Cass and Butler."

"As a Democrat speaking to Democrats, and as a

friend to friends, we say to you fight on, and fight boldly! Day is breaking on the old North; THE SUN OF VICTORY ALREADY ASCENDS THE HEAVENS! WE know you can and we hope you will."

"The New York Express is sadly in the dark about the 'eight or ten thousand majority' in this State for Taylor and Fillmore. The people of this State are hard to move; but when they once start they go ahead! until their wishes are accomplished. North Carolina will vote for Cass and Butler. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, Mr. Express!"

"Henceforth the Whigs are doomed. Cass and Butler will sweep the State in November, and Federalism will then die out, for good and all, in North Carolina."

And yet, in the face of all this braggadoia, TAYLOR carried the State of North Carolina by very nearly nine thousand majority. And we confidently believe that SCOTT and GRAHAM will carry the State by a majority nearly, if not quite, as large. The proper Whig spirit is being awakened, and soon the watch-fires will be blazing from every hilltop within our borders. BROTHUR WHITES! do your duties like men, and put a stop, for once and all, to the silly boastsings of your enemies.—Raleigh Register.

MARRIED.—On the 18th ult., in Marshall county, Miss. by the Rev. Thompson Blackwell, Col. THOMAS B. JONES, of De Soto, to Miss HANNAH S. REID, daughter of I. D. Reid, of Marshall,—all formerly of Rockingham, N. C.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 6th ult., at his residence in Lexington, Virginia, Mr. A. T. SLOAN, in the forty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Sloan possessed an excellent understanding, and an amiable heart. The openness, freedom, and cordiality of his manners, combined with great cheerfulness, and an abiding desire to make others happy, drew around him an extensive circle of warm friends and ardent admirers. Long will his cheerful face, his constant flow of harmless wit and humor be remembered, and their loss regretted. He had enjoyed the advantages of early religious instruction—being the son of a mother remarkable for her intelligent and faithful piety. For several years past he had been a constant and serious attendant on public worship, and often the subject of deep religious concern. This was fully evinced by several interviews he had with the pastor of the Presbyterian church on whose ministry he attended. The illness of which he died was protracted and severe. During this time, religious conversations were frequently held with him, and religious services performed in his sick room by his pastor and others. The willing interest he took in these exercises, the strong faith he expressed in Jesus Christ as his only Savior, the calmness with which he committed his wife and nine children into the hands of the Savior, the willingness he expressed to die, all conspire to cheer the heart of his aged mother and deeply afflicted family with the hope that he died the death of the righteous, and now shares in the heavenly inheritance of the saints in light. AMICUS.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Broadway, New York.

THE Metropolitan will be completed, and opened for the reception of Company, September First. Price of Board Two Dollars per day.

SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

695-3

\$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from me at or near Col. Robard's Hotel, Salisbury, on the evening of the 1st September, a fine, large, old fashioned, Liverpool lever Gold Watch, Jos. Johnson maker, No. 2245 or 1440, I think the former. It had a gold fob chain with long links joined by very short broad links, terminating in a large opening. Any one returning or giving information so that I get it, shall receive the above reward.

September 2, 1852. D. B. WOOD.

695-4

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.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

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

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on Factory terms.

GREENSBORO', Aug. 17, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

692-6

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 Leach's and Robbins's Hotels. Expenses neither have, nor will be increased in any respect.

B. CRAVEN, President.

Aug. 1852. 691-4

CEDAR FALLS SHEETINGS.

8 Bales prime quality,—at Factory prices, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

August 24, 1852.

15 Bags Guano,

AT \$6 per Bag, or where more than one sack is wanted, \$3.50 per 100 lbs., just received and for sale by T. CALDWELL & SONS.

August 26, 1852. 693-3

R. M. ORRELL,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Leaksville Candles.—A first rate article

Tallow Candles, for sale by

Feb. 5, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

Iron.—Square Round, Band, Tree, 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

For the Patriot.
MY MOTHER.
BY A. P. SPERRY.
My mother, when changeful fleeting years
Shall pencil furrows on thy brow;
When sadness, deep and sorrowing tears
Shall dim thine eye as beaming now;
Then, then my thoughts will turn to thee,
E'en as they did in boyhood's glee.
My mother, in time when growing old
Thy feeble steps more trembling are,
When the fire of thine eye grows cold
And age shall silver o'er thy hair,
Then will my thoughts still turn to thee
As when I gambled o'er thy knee.
My mother, tho' time its change may bring,
And all our earlier joys may sever,
Thy memory flies with hastening wing,
My mother I'll forget thee never;
My holiest thought will turn to thee,
As when I prayed beside thy knee.
September 1st, 1852.

Office of the N. C. Railroad Company,
August 9, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders and Contractors on the N. C. Railroad, that I will be at Concord on the 3d and 4th September; at Salisbury on the 8th and 9th; Lexington on the 10th; Jamestown on the 11th; Greensboro' on the 15th to the 21st; Graham on the 23d; Hillsboro' on the 24th and 25th; Raleigh on the 27th and 28th; and at Goldsboro' on the 30th September. It is very desirable to make settlements with Stockholders, and especially with Contractors, at the times above set forth.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.

*Salisbury Watchman; Hillsboro' Recorder; Register and Standard; Raleigh; Goldsboro' Telegraph; and Wilmington Herald, please publish twice.

RAIL ROAD AND PEW PLOWS.

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

And also a very superior RAIL ROAD PLOW. These plows will only be made to order. Railroad Contractors should all have them as they are so simply constructed that any ordinary smith can keep them in order.
Z. J. STAFFORD.
Bunker's Hill, Forsyth co., N. C. 687-41.

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

VALUABLE LAND NEAR GRAHAM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desiring to move to the South, will offer at public sale, on Thursday, the 30th day of September next, a Tract of Land containing 275 acres, more or less, adjoining the corporation of the town of Graham on the East. About half the tract is cleared land, and now under a high state of cultivation, with 20 acres of Meadow Land, and the whole well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and every other product of this country and climate. The place is improved with an excellent new Dwelling House, and all out-houses necessary to a large family and farming operations. Persons wishing to see the place, and learn particulars, will please apply to the subscriber residing on the premises.
At the same time and place there will be sold a lot of two acres, containing a **Gold Mine**, within the corporation. Rich specimens have been found on the surface, and a vein lately opened of ordinary size that is equally good as the surface.
JOHN H. HOIT.
Alamance county, Aug. 17, 1852. 692-3w.

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.
JOB WORTH.
Nov. 3, 1851. 652tf

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.
June, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

Cod Liver Oil, &c.

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

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doubt, where he may be found, at all times, ready to attend to the calls of all who may desire his professional services.
All who are indebted to him by book account, will please call and settle. 666tf
July 20, 1852.

Chairs, Chairs.

WE have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of **Bedsteads**, which we will sell cheap.
Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Artificial Leeches

A NEW and improved Leech, Cupping, and breast Glasses, patented in 1852.
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

COACH MATERIALS.

WE have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs, Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths, Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash es, Bands, Lamps—which will be sold lower than ever offered.
May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

Swede Iron Plow-moulds

An excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by
May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE THROAT, take the CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, noon, and evening, according to direction on the bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. None will long suffer from this trouble when they find it can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequently refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

From its agreeable effect in these cases, many find themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

From two eminent Physicians in
FAYETTEVILLE, Tenn., April, 16, 1851.

SIR—We have given your CHERRY PECTORAL an extensive trial in our practice, and find it to surpass every other remedy we have for curing affections of the respiratory organs.

DRS. DIEMER & HAMPTON.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured by CHERRY PECTORAL. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and upper portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking CHERRY PECTORAL in small and frequent doses. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved.

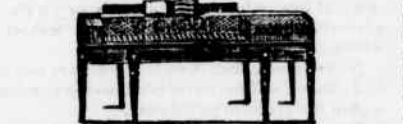
Rev. Doct. LANSING, of Brooklyn, N. Y., states: "I have seen the CHERRY PECTORAL cure such cases of Asthma and Bronchitis as leads me to believe it can rarely fail to cure those diseases."

FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be followed by large and frequent doses of the CHERRY PECTORAL, until it subdues the disease. If taken in season, it will not fail to cure.

WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up and soon cured by the use of CHERRY PECTORAL.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and dealers in Medicines every where.
June 19, 1852. 683-3m.



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.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.

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

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

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.

Aqua Ammonia, 25 "

Iodide Potassium, 62 1/2 "

Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "

Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "

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

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

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.
D. P. WEIR.
May, 1851. 623-4f.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'.

THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of cross elastic **Reachers and Springs**, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention entirely does away the Elipitic Springs and Perch and every thing complicated about the common carriage; is therefore less liable to get out of repair; is at least 150 lbs lighter than the old kind, and from its peculiar construction will run much longer than the elipitic plan. A horse will carry one of these Buggies and the driver with more ease than an empty one on elipitic springs, and from its easy swinging motion, it will be a most delightful pleasure carriage.

To suit purchasers, I will keep on hand an assortment of Buggies, Rockaways and Barouches, both Patent and on the old plan.
All kinds of work in my line done in substantial and elegant style, cheap, and on short notice.
MILTON ROSE.
Oct. 10, 1851. 648-1y.

Swede Iron Plow-moulds

An excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by
May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

PERSPECTUS OF THE
Rowan Whig and Western Advocate.

"Westward the star of empire takes its way."

PROVIDED a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, we propose to publish in the Town of Salisbury, a Weekly Paper, to be called the ROWAN WHIG and WESTERN ADVOCATE—the first number to be issued on or before the 7th of October, next.

It will be the object of the Whig and Advocate to correct error, to enlighten ignorance, to remove prejudice, and to guard against the machinations of that most pest of all mean creatures—the Political Demagogue—who to hold the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, and vice her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure."

The Whig and Advocate will use all proper means to elect Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT, President, and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Vice President of the United States. Whatever differences of political opinion may exist among us, we never can forget the services of General Scott until we are prepared to become slaves. We believe him to be Wise, Prudent and Virtuous, and faithful to the Constitution. He has sealed his devotion to his country with his blood, and borne himself with unshaken intrepidity on many a battle field when opposed by British and Mexican valor. His enemies being judges, he is at least, a man of honor and truth, and consequently, can never falsify his letter of acceptance to the late Whig Convention, and fail to sustain the principles and the spirit of the great Compromise Measures of 1850.

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM needs no commendation at our hands. The people of North Carolina, "his own, his native land, at least know him to possess a clear, cool and sound intellect, national principles and a spotless reputation."

The Whig and Advocate will oppose all men and measures which have for their object the disruption of our glorious Union, and will repel "every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest," or to enfeeble the ties which now unite us as one people.

The paper will be of imperial size—the Press and materials all new and will be published in the best style of the typographical art. It is hoped that every friend of the enterprise will put forth his exertions to obtain subscribers and forward their names to us either to Greensboro', Mocksville, or Salisbury by the 1st of October.

TERMS:

If paid within two months from first issue, \$2.00
If payment be delayed six months, 2.50
If delayed until the expiration of the year, 3.00
Subscriptions sent at the Editors risk by mail if postage is paid.

G. A. MILLER,
S. W. JAMES.

August 19, 1852.

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, Elisha 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 Elisha 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.

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 Dower.

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.



THE ATTENTION OF my friends and Dealers

generally is invited to my

Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic

Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs, Perfumery, &c.,

Which as regards 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.

D. P. WEIR,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

South Street, Greensboro'.

IS in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of **DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, AND DYE STUFFS**, warranted pure, and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape Fear.
D. P. WEIR.
May 15th, 1852.

Shingles! Shingles!! Shingles!!!

THE subscriber has on hand and is receiving a first rate article of **Pine shingles**, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to
W. M. LANDRETH.
Greensboro', June, 1852. 682-3m.

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:

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 circulation 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 *Electrics* 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 which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, 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. el," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous valid editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by these publishers from the pages of Blackwood, 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.

For any one of the four Reviews	Per ann.
For any two of the four Reviews	\$3.00
For any three of the four Reviews	5.00
For all four of the Reviews	8.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3.00
For Blackwood & three Reviews	9.00
For Blackwood & 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.

CLUBBING.

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 or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; to 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood 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. gr.
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. gr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 16 " "

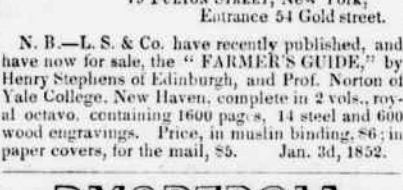
At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

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 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. Jan. 3d, 1852.

DYSPEPSIA.

HUTCHINGS'



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 great 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 cheering, invigorating, strengthening and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Constipation, Painfulness of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headaches, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEVERES

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

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

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

THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes 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, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

FOR sale in Greensboro', N. C. at the New Drug Store of
T. J. PATRICK.
Oct. 1, 1851. 60w-1y.

Linseed Oil.

—S BARRELS Linseed Oil, a first rate article, for sale by this Medicine by
Aug. 26, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Thrashing Machine.

One of Emery & Co.'s celebrated overshot Thrashers, manufactured in Albany, N. Y. for sale by
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
June 2, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

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

CHAS. M. LINES.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660-1y

References.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eady, Hoagins Mine; Holmes, Earnhart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—