

The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XIV.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., OCTOBER 2, 1852.

NO. 698.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:

OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

	Three months.	Six months.	One year.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	\$5.00

THE DEAF AND DUMB GIRL.

BY MRS. FRANCES OSGOOD.

She sits like some enchanted maid,
Amid the thoughtless, joyous throng;
For Heaven, a halcyon life has laid,
To charm her life from care and wrong.
She needs no speech, a power is hers
More pure, more worthy of the name,
A passionate eloquence to which,
Our uttered words are weak and tame.
The very soul of language fills
Those dark, wild, earnest, pleading eyes,
Each movement talks, each gesture thrills
The gazer's heart like plaintive sighs.
Oh, could she speak, the soul that pours
Its music now through every glance,
That kindles every wistful smile,
Would waste in words its wealth of perchance.
We should not mark that pale pure face
Light up with every waking thought;
Nor watch the eager, eloquent grace,
Her heart, denied a tongue, has taught.
And could she hear the discord round,
The worldly test, the idle vow,
Would down the low sweet hymn of love
That pitying angels sing her now.

THE BEAUTIFUL IN A TREE.

BY A. J. DOWLING.

In what does the beauty of a tree consist?—
We mean, of course, what may strictly be called
an ornamental tree—not a tree planted for its
fruit in the orchard, or growing for timber in the
forest, but standing alone in the lawn or meadow
—growing in groups in the pleasure-ground,
over-arching the road-side, or bordering some
stately avenue.

Is it not, first of all, that such a tree, standing
where it can grow untouched, and develop itself
on all sides, is one of the finest pictures of sym-
metry and proportion that the eye can anywhere
meet with? The tree may be young, or it may
be old, but if left to nature, it is sure to grow in
some form that courts the eye and satisfies it.
It may branch out boldly and grandly, like the
Oak; its top may be broad and stately, like the
Chestnut, or drooping and elegant like the Elm,
or delicate and airy, like the Birch, but it is sure
to grow into the type-form—either beautiful or
picturesque—that nature stamped upon its species
and which is the highest beauty that such a tree
can possess. It is true that nature plants some
trees, like the Fir and Pine, in the fissures of the
rock, and on the edge of the precipice; that she
twists their boughs and gnarls their stems by
storms and tempests—thereby adding to their
picturesque power in sublime and grand scenery;
but as a general truth, it may be clearly stated
that the beautiful, in a tree of any kind, is never
so fully developed as when, in a genial soil and
climate, it stands quite alone, stretching its boughs
upward freely to the sky, and outward to the
breeze, and even downward towards the earth—
almost touching it with their graceful sweep, till
only a glimpse of the fine trunk is had at its
spreading base, and the whole top is one great
globe of waving, floating, drooping or sturdy lux-
uriance, giving one as perfect an idea of symme-
try and proportion as can be found short of the
Grecian Apollo itself.

We have taken the pains to present this beau-
tiful of a fine ornamental tree to our readers,
in order to contrast it with another picture, not from
nature, but by the hands of quite another master.

This master is the man whose passion is to
prune trees. To his mind, there is nothing com-
parable to the satisfaction of trimming a tree. A
tree in a state of nature is a no more respectable
object than an untamed savage. It is running to
waste with leaves and branches, and has none of
the look of civilization about it. Only let him
use his saw for a short time, upon any young
specimen just growing into adolescence, and
throwing out its delicate branches like a fine fall
of drapery to conceal its naked trunk, and you
shall see how he will improve its appearance.—
Yes, he will trim up those branches till there is
a tall, naked stem, higher than his head. That
shows that the tree has been taken care of—has
been trimmed—ergo, trained and educated into
a look of respectability. This is his great point
—the fundamental law of sylvan beauty in his
mind—a bare pole with a top of foliage at the
end of it. If he cannot do this, he may content
himself with thinning out the branches to let in the
light, or clipping them at the end to send the
head upwards, or cutting out the leader to make
it spread laterally. But though the trees formed
by these latter modes of pruning are all well
enough, they never reach that exalted standard
which has for its type a pole as bare as a ship's
mast, with only a flying studding-sail of green
boughs at the end of it.*

We suppose this very common pleasure—for
it must be a pleasure—which so many persons
find in trimming ornamental trees, is based on
a feeling that trees, growing quite in the natural
way, must be capable of some amelioration by
art; and as pruning is usually acknowledged to
be useful in developing certain points in a fruit
tree, a like good purpose will be reached by the
use of the knife upon an ornamental tree. But
the comparison does not hold good, since the
objects aimed at are essentially different. Prun-
ing, at least all useful pruning, as applied to fruit
trees, is applied for the purpose of adding to,
diminishing, or otherwise regulating the fruitfulness
of the tree; and this, in many cases, is ef-
fected at the acknowledged diminution of the

growth, luxuriance and beauty of the tree so far as
spread of branches and prodigality of foliage go.
But even here, the pruner who prunes only for
the sake of using the knife, (like heartless young
surgeons in hospitals,) not unfrequently goes too
far, injures the perfect maturity of the crop, and
hastens the decline of the tree, by depriving it of
the fair proportions which nature has established
between the leaf and the fruit.

But for the most part, we imagine that the
practitioner we complain of is a want of perception
of what is truly beautiful in an ornamental tree.
It seems to us indisputable that no one who has
any perception of the beautiful in nature, could
never doubt for a moment, that a fine single Elm
or Oak, such as we may find in the valley of the
Connecticut or the Genesee, which has never been
touched by a knife, is the most perfect stand-
ard of sylvan grace, symmetry, dignity, and
finely balanced proportions that it is possible to
conceive. One would not more wish to touch it
with saw or axe, (unless to remove some branch
that has fallen into decay,) than to give a nicer
curve to the rainbow, or add freshness to the
dew-drope. If any of our readers, who will stand
by the pruning knife, will only give themselves
up to the study of such trees as these—trees that
have the most completely developed forms that
nature stamps upon the species, they are certain
to arrive at the same conclusions. For the beau-
tiful in nature, though not alike visible to
every man, never fails to dawn, sooner or later,
upon all who seek her in the right spirit.

And in art, too—no greater master of landscape,
no Claude, or Poussin, or Turner, paints multi-
tude of trees; but trees of grand and majestic,
or grandly stamped with the wild irregularity of
nature in her sterner types. The few Dutch or
French artists who are the exception to this, and
have copied those emblems of pruned deformity
—the pollard trees that figure in the landscapes
of the Low Countries—have given local truthfulness
to their landscapes, at the expense of every-
thing like sylvan loveliness. A pollard willow
should be the very type and model of beauty in
the eye of the champion of the pruning saw. Its
finest parallels in the art of mending nature's
proportions for the sake of beauty, are in the
flattened heads of a certain tribe of Indians, and
the deformed feet of Chinese women. What
nature has especially designed for a delight to the
eye, and a fine suggestion to the spiritual sense,
as a beautiful tree, or the human form divine,
man should not lightly undertake to remodel or
clip of their high proportions.

John Randolph on a Course of Reading for Young Men.

Our readers will all join us in tendering thanks
to the friend who has enabled us to present them
with a letter of John Randolph, never before
published. We cannot introduce it better than
by giving the words of his friend to whom we
are indebted for the privilege, whose name, we
regret, we are not at liberty to mention:—[*Columbia* (S. C.) *Telegraph*.]

W. B. CARLISLE.—SIR: The enclosed is a copy
of a letter I received from John Randolph, of
Roanoke, some twenty-two years ago, when I
was a boy, and a stranger to Mr. Randolph.—
This is a valuable relic both for its intrinsic value
and as showing the spirit of the man who
would write such a letter to an unknown boy. I
think your readers will not regard it as detracting
from the interest of the *Telegraph*—I assure
you that it has never been in print.

ROANOKE, July 28, 1828.

SIR: Your letter of the 12th was received by
the last mail. It finds me in a state almost too
feeble to comply with your request, but as nothing
interests me so much as a young man inspired
with a generous emulation, and eager to improve
himself, I shall endeavor to do what you ask, al-
though I fear it will be but an imperfect sketch.

And first, let me premise that in all instances
where it is practicable, you should study history
in the original authors instead of compilations
from them. Thus, Gillies and Milford's histories
of Greece may be read, if you will, but not
until you shall have read the authors from whom
they have derived their information, and in the
original language where you are master of it.—
But should that not be the case, in the best trans-
lation of them, I subjoin the names of such trans-
lators: Herodotus (the father of history, and
note known to have been as faithful as he is elo-
quent.) (Trans. Beloe.) Thucydides—(Smith
and Hobbes.) Xenophon, who takes up the history
of Grecian affairs where Thucydides leaves
off, and continues it to the death of Epaminondas.
(Smith, is also the best translation of this history,
and of Longinus, on the sublime.) Xenophon's
Anabasis (by Spelman) is a most interesting
work. Arrian's expedition of Alexander,
Rooke's translation; Plutarch's Lives, (Langhorne)
Livy, (Baker); Roman history; Polybius, (Ham-
ilton); Cicero—his letters gave me more insight
into the springs that moved the factions at Rome,
than all the other books put together that I ever
met with. Milford's is the best translation—
Gordon's is not bad. Caesar, Duncan; Sallust,
(Gordon, Stuart, Murphy); Tacitus, (Murphy,
Gordon also); Suetonius, Pliny's letters, (Mel-
moth.)

The best compilation of Roman history that I
know, is one by Goldsmith, in 2 octavo volumes.
It is but a school book, but an admirable one.
Hoke is very heavy and dull—Ferguson's Re-
public is good.

I could have swelled the above list with a
number of inferior authors, such as Quintus Curtius,
Aurelius Victor, the Augustan histories &c. &c.,
but I take it for granted, that to know a few good
authors well, is preferable to running over a great
many.

Gibbon is the best connecting link between
ancient and modern history. To us the history of
England is of more importance than any other,
for it is up to 1776, the history of our own country,
ancestors, laws and institutions. But could we
reconcile ourselves to a shameful ignorance of
the history of other nations, we would not thor-
oughly understand that of England, herself.

Rapin's history of England, Hume is a de-
lightful writer, but not the slightest dependence
can be put upon his fidelity. Lord Clarendon's
history of the rebellion, making allowances for
his lordship's prejudices and partiality; Lud-
low's memoirs; life of Oliver Cromwell, by Ol-

iver Cromwell, one of the family, a late work,
and of inestimable value, for it consists of evi-
dence almost entirely. The writer does not play
the advocate.

The history of modern Europe previous to the
pacification of Munster, has become, by the
course of events, of less importance in our day,
than in the time of Lord Bolingbroke, whose
letters on the study of history you will of course
read—Buchanan's, Robertson's, and Laing's of
Scotland.

Henry's history of England and Sharon Turner's
of the Anglo Saxon, are highly spoken of; I
never read either. Of foreign historians, Frois-
sart stands foremost. Mr. John's translation is
more full, but not so spirited as Lord Berner's
Philip de Comines, Davila's civil wars of France,
(Farworth) Guicciardini's history of his own
times, Robertson's Charles V., and Watson's
Philip 2 and 3, may be ranked in this class foreign.

History more immediately modern, is best
gleaned from the parliamentary debates, annual
registers, remembrancers, and, above all, the ac-
correspondence of the great men who have been ac-
tors or close observers of the scene. I know no
good American history but Ramsay's! If you
wish to make yourself master of the history of
our country, from the separation, you must read
diligently the journals and State papers of the
old Congress.

The French revolution creates a vast and al-
most impassable gulf, and hereafter men will re-
ckon on events as they happened before or after that
catastrophe.

"Chronology and geography are the two eyes
of history." In regard to the first mine has been
purbled. I labored most painfully through Pri-
deaux's connexion, trying to reconcile what is
irreconcilable, the Jewish and Heathen chronology.
After being long bewildered, I remembered
Lord Bolingbroke's declaration, that he had rather
take the Darius, whom Alexander conquered,
for the son of Hystaspes, and make as many an-
achronisms as a Jewish chronologist, than sacrifice
half his life to collect the learned lumber that fills
the head of an antiquary.

I have been more successful in chronology by
endeavoring to impress upon my memory the
great men who were contemporaries. Priestley's
tables are useful in this regard. Blair's chronology
and Newton's, I have barely looked into.
With geography, (thanks to D'Anville) I have
Claverius, but I never read him—neither have I
any of those minute inquiries into the topog-
raphy of Rome, &c., that Gibbon found it neces-
sary to do. His posthumous works by Lord Sheffield,
are, in my judgment, far more valuable
than his famous Decline and Fall, and his letters
give you the very form and pressure of the times
of Fox and North.

I have omitted many and valuable historical
works, and I have neither time nor strength to
average in my mind authors of another character.
In Hobbes you will find the mine which Locke
successfully worked. I have also been deterred
from mentioning many books because I thor-
oughly agree with Hobbes, who when a young man
expressed his surprise that the philosopher of
Malmesbury had not read some particular work,
replied, "Sir, if I had read as much as you have
done, I might have been as ignorant." See also,
Lord Bolingbroke on the canine appetite for literature,
study of history, letter IV.

I fear sir, that with his lordship, you will in-
cline to think that my reading is of as little use
to you as to its owner, and therefore will con-
clude this tiresome epistle, doubly so I fear, for
it has been tiresome in the writing. With my
best wishes for the success of the laudable ambi-
tion by which you are prompted,
I am your ob't servant.

J. R., OF ROANOKE.

Climate on Consumption.

It appears that the medical faculty are begin-
ning to question the opinion which has so long
prevailed among medical men, that a change of
climate is beneficial to persons suffering with the
consumption. Sir James Clark, of England, has
assailed the doctrine with considerable force, and
a French physician, named Carriere, has written
against it; but the most vigorous opponent
of it is Dr. Burgess, of whom a recent article in
Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, which we find
condensed in a Philadelphia paper, gives an ac-
count.

Dr. Burgess contends that climate has little or
nothing to do with the cure of consumption, and
that it had, the curative effects would be pro-
duced through the skin, and not the lungs. That
a warm climate is not in itself beneficial, he shows
from the fact that the disease exists in all lati-
tudes. In India and Africa, tropical climates, it
is as frequent as in Europe or North America.
At Malta, right in the heart of the genial Medi-
terranean, the army reports of England show that
one-third of the deaths among the soldiers are by
consumption. At Nice, a favorite resort of En-
glish invalids, especially those afflicted with lung
complaints, there are more native-born persons
die of consumption, than in any English town of
equal population.

In Geneva, this disease is almost equally pre-
valent. In Florence, pneumonia, in the Doctor's
words, "is marked by a suffocating character,
and by a rapid progress towards its last stage."
Naples, whose climate is the theme of so much
praise by travellers, shows, in her hospitals, a
mortality by consumption equal to one in two
and one-third, whereas Paris, whose climate is
so often pronounced villainous, the proportion is
only one in three and one-quarter. In Madeira
no local disease is more common than consump-
tion. The Journal adds:

"The next position of Dr. Burgess is, that as
the basis, birds and fishes of one region die in
another, a change of climate cannot, unless ex-
ceptionally, be beneficial to an invalid. Notwith-
standing the greater adaptability to climate
which man preserves, the human constitution, it
is plain, cannot endure changes of temperature
without being more or less affected by it. The
frosts and thaws of England have corroded, dur-
ing the lapse of ages, the solid stone on it of
which their cathedrals were built. In like man-
ner a foreign climate gradually undermines the
health. Dr. Burgess refers to the shattered con-
stitutions of every officer who has served for any
length of time in India; and to the well-known
fact that children born of white parents in India
are delicate as a class. The African, as we know

by the experience of its country, cannot endure
severe and protracted cold. Canada is the com-
mon grave, as well as refuge of fugitive slaves.
If such is the effect of changes of climate on per-
sons in health, what must it be, argues Dr. Bur-
gess, on invalids? And he fortifies this theoreti-
cal conclusion, by reminding the reader that it
is not only the natives who die of consumption
in Madeira, but that the grave-yards of that is-
land are whited by the head-stones of thou-
sands who have gone there for health, and re-
mained to die.

Persons, not professional, imagine that the con-
sumptive patient, by breathing a mild atmosphere,
withdraws irritation, and leaves nature free to
work a cure. But this notion Dr. Burgess charac-
terizes as entirely erroneous. It is through the
skin, not through the lungs, he contends, that
a warm climate acts beneficially. When a sud-
den change in the temperature produces a chill,
cutaneous perspiration is checked, the skin be-
comes dry and hard, and the lungs suffer from
excessive action, for they are compelled now to
eliminate what should have passed off through
the skin. The doctor illustrates this by referring
to the instantaneous relief, which is generally ob-
tained through free perspiration, where difficult
breathing, or oppression of the chest, have been
occasioned by artificial heat. What is best for
consumptive patients, therefore, is an equable
climate. It is the fluctuations, not the high tem-
perature of a climate, that is injurious."

Analysis of the American Character.

A work has just been published in England,
entitled "Two Years on the Farm of Uncle Sam,
with sketches of his Location, Nephews and Pros-
pects," by Charles Casey, the author of which
seems to have some vigor and considerable power
of analysis. We find the following passages
from the work in one of our English exchanges,
and give them as indicating at least a desire right-
ly to appreciate the American character:

Viewing with the Parisian in dress—the En-
glish in energy—cautious as a Duellman—impul-
sive as an Irishman—patriotic as 'Toll—brave as
Wallace—cool as Wellington—and royal as
Alexander; there he goes—the American citi-
zen! In answering your questions, or speaking
commonly, his style is that of the ancient Spar-
tan; but put him on a stump, with an audience
of Whigs, Democrats or barnburners, and he be-
comes a compound of Tom Cribb and Demos-
thenes, a fountain of eloquence, passion, senti-
ment, sarcasm, logic and drollery, altogether dif-
ferent from anything known or imagined in the
Old World states. Say anything of anybody
(as public men) united with conventional phre-
nology, he swings his rhetorical mace with a vigor-
ous arm, crushing the antagonistic principle or
person into a most villainous compound. See him
at dinner, he despatches his meal with a speed
which leads you to suppose him a ruminat-
ing animal, yet enjoying his cigar for an hour
afterwards, with the gusto and *embuti* of a Spaniard.

Walking right on, as if it were life against time,
with the glass at fever-heat, yet taking it cool in
the most serious and pressing matter, a compound
of the Red man, Brummel, and Franklin—states-
man and laborer, on he goes—divided and sub-
divided in politics and religion—professionally
opposed with a keenness of competition, in vain
looked for even in England; yet, let but the na-
tional rights or liberty be threatened, and that
vast nation stands a pyramid of resolve, united
as one man, with heart, head, hand and purse,
burning with a Roman zeal to defend inviolate
the cause of the commonwealth.

To him who has lived among the Americans,
and looked largely at the theory and practice of
their government and its executive, there remains
no doubt that the greatest amount of personal
security and freedom has been produced, from the
least amount of cost of any nation in the world.
Culling its principles and wisdom from the history
of all empires, it stands the nearest of all earth-
ly systems to perfection, because it is built on
and embodies those principles which God hath
proclaimed in his attributes.

I noticed that the American sets less value on
life than Europeans; that is, he does not think
the loss of life the greatest loss, the ultimatum.
When a man dies, you see none of that senti-
ment (I use the best term I can think of) which
surrounds such an event in older countries. The
American is silent in manner, embarrassingly so
at first, extremely accurate in his observation of
human nature, and any man that cannot bear to
be scrutinized, had better not come here. The
American judges much by the eye, and has a
most enviable power of estimation; your temper-
ament, speech, look, and act, are all taken in by
him; and if you can get at the tablet of his judg-
ment, you will find a remarkable daguerreotype
of your exact worth written thereon. They are
phenomenologists and physiognomists, not merely
philosophers, but as practical applicators of those in-
ductive sciences, and beneath a show of positive
laziness or languor, there is an amount of energy
and action, mental and physical, perfectly sur-
prising. They are not averse to the higher branches
of science and literature, but they bend all to
utility, and are, as a nation, the best arithmeti-
cians in the world; and this science alone gives
a terse matter of fact tone to their mental work-
ing; in fact, when a man wants to reflect on a
proposition, he says, "Wait till I figure up."

The law courts are truly democratic in the first
glance of the stranger's eye, who has been accus-
tomed to see law dispensed with the auxiliaries of
horse hair, ermine, and policeman. There is no
dock with spiked bars, nor errier up in a pulpit,
nor counsel with flowing robes, high wigs, and pleth-
oric bags. In the City Hall, at New York, I en-
tered one of the courts, consisting of a large room
with an elevated seat at one end, on which was
seated an ordinary looking gentleman, dressed in
plain clothes, while other similarly dressed gen-
tlemen occupied arm chairs, their legs and arms
disposed in every conceivable attitude. It was
this criminal court; a railing ran across the room,
outside which were benches for the people; at a
table were seated the lawyers in the cause, and
the jury at one side, in twelve chairs.

At the bottom of the table sat the prisoner, a
woman charged with the murder of her child. She
was seated next her counsel; and, but that

I inquired, I should not have known she was the
prisoner. The prosecution by the Attorney-Gen-
eral was lucid, forcible, but tainted with mercy,
not that ferocious blood-hound-like tenacity with
which I have heard royal attorney-generals hunt
down and pant after the life of an unfortunate
criminal. The replies of the defence were calm,
though well supported and pathetic. The Attor-
ney-General did not avail himself of a reply;
so the case passed into the hands of the judge,
who put it to the jury in a refined, clear, legal,
yet merciful charge. The jury, after a short
deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty."
It was a thing of beauty to see those men, who,
while scrupulously upholding justice, still leaned
to the side of mercy.

POLITICAL.

Excellent Letters.

From the several letters of distinguished citi-
zens of North Carolina, in reply to the invitation
to attend the Statesville mass meeting of the
Whigs, we make room for those of Gov. Gra-
ham and B. F. Moore, Esq. They will richly
repay the perusal, at the present interesting sea-
son in political affairs:

LETTER FROM GOV. GRAHAM.

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 4, 1852.

Gentlemen: I gratefully acknowledge your
favor of the 26th ult., inviting me to a Mass Meet-
ing of our political friends in that part of the State
at Statesville, on the 10th inst., in honor of the
nominees of the Whig Convention at Baltimore,
for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the
United States.

You are pleased to add that this assemblage
has been appointed at the site of the old States-
ville Academy, not very distant from the place of
my birth, and whither I was sent when I first left
my parental home, to pursue that course of edu-
cation, which was to determine my destiny in
life; and that the friends of my youth, and asso-
ciates and acquaintances of maturer years, will
be there in large numbers, to offer me a friendly
greeting.

Few events, I beg to assure you, could afford
me more gratification than to comply with this
flattering and cordial invitation. It awakens re-
collections dear to my heart, and adds the charms
of personal friendship, to political approbation.
Confidence has been said to be a plant of slow
growth. After a life, now past meridian, and for
near twenty consecutive years, connected with
public affairs, it is, to me, refreshing to be re-as-
sured that as regards myself it is yet fresh and
unbroken in the soil where it first took root.

You likewise suggest, that the occasion will
be an appropriate one to vindicate the great man
with whom I am associated in this election, from
charges of hostility to the South, and fidelity to
the compromise of the last Congress.

It is one of the shallowest and commonest de-
vices of party, to find out what is most odious or
distasteful to the prevailing sentiment of a coun-
try, or section, and impute that to its opponent.
This charge of favoring abolition, or being under
its influence, has been a standing accusation at
the South against every Whig candidate for the
Presidency for the last sixteen years. It was al-
leged against Harrison, whose competitor has
been the abolition candidate for that high station
—against Clay, whose successful competitor ap-
proved the Oregon territorial Bill, inhibiting
slavery therein—against Taylor, whose rival de-
clined to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, be-
cause it did not provide a Jury trial for the re-
turned fugitive; in the Federal courts, of course.
It was alleged against Mr. Webster so long as he
stood a chance for the nomination, and his most
patriotic speeches, advising acquiescence in the
compromise, were garbled and criticised to sub-
stantiate it; and it was freely imputed to Mr.
Fillmore by the opposition press, of this State,
even after he had approved all the compromise
measures, and had issued orders for the execu-
tion of the Fugitive Slave Law by Military force,
if occasion should demand it. And had he or
Mr. Webster been the nominee of the Conven-
tion, instead of Gen. Scott, there would have
been, so far as regards this objection, if we may
judge of the future by the past, but the change of
a name. The tale would have been repeated,
and probably with more emphasis. While the
people of the South will be vigilant and firm in
the maintenance of their just rights, I trust they
will be misled by no idle clamor. After an agi-
tation of many years on matters connected with
slavery, there has been an adjustment, in which
I am persuaded the mass of the American people
has acquiesced. The authors and friends of that
adjustment, I am sure, will be the last to reopen
the controversy.

So far as may depend on me, the charges against
Gen. Scott to which you refer, have been
already refuted, and that in a manner indicat-
ing a stronger conviction on my part than any
reasoning I can employ. Bound to North Caro-
lina by every tie of interest and affection which
attaches other men, I am under the additional
obligation of gratitude for her highest honors re-
peatedly bestowed. If I could consent to com-
promise her interests or honor in a matter vital to
the South and the Union by any combination or
association adverse to her, I should be untrue,
not merely to the impulses of patriotism, but to
the instincts of nature. When, therefore, I ac-
cepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency,
(which your delegates in the Convention will
bear me witness, I had not sought,) knowing
what principles had been declared by a conven-
tion, and that Gen. Scott was my associate for
the Presidency by that act, I proclaimed my
confidence in him more emphatically than I can
now do in words. I had known him familiarly
for twelve years, and was intimately associated
with him during the most trying period of the
compromise, when its fate was suspended in
doubtful scales. I knew that he had been the
friend of these measures when they stood in need
of friends, that independently of his illustrious
services, and the world-wide fame, which will
place him, in American history side by side with
Plutarch's men, in the republics of antiquity, and
which forbid any petty sectional or factious views
to be entertained by him, he was committed to
the compromise as one of its most effective sup-
porters, at the time of its adoption. And to me

who have been in a position ever since, to ob-
serve the progress of events, in connection with
this subject, and to whose lot it fell to issue the
orders, for the execution of the Fugitive Slave
Law, by military force, if necessity should re-
quire it, within forty days after its enactment, it
has been gratifying to observe, how opposition
to the Compromise has given way, and not many
who stood out in opposition long after its passage,
have become its supporters. If its enemies have
become its friends, it is cause for rejoicing, but
let them not be permitted to transmute its friends
into enemies.

I regret, that it will not be in my power to be
present at your meeting, nor, is it my expectation
to address popular assemblies in this canvass;
but I could not refrain from saying thus much,
in reply to your cordial and obliging letter.

I beg you to believe me, gentlemen, with great
respect, your obedient servant,

WM. A. GRAHAM.

To Messrs. W. P. Caldwell, R. H. Parks,
John Davidson, R. Reid, Milton Campbell, Com-
mittee.

LETTER FROM B. F. MOORE.

RALEIGH, August 27, 1852.

Gentlemen: I have received yours of the 12th
inst., informing me that it had been resolved by
the Whigs of the West to hold a Mass Meeting
at Statesville, on the 9th and 10th of September
next, and inviting me to attend and participate in
the public speaking.

I feel very sensibly, and thank you warmly for
the honor implied in the invitation. Business, too
pressing to be neglected, calls me elsewhere
at that time, and compels me to forego what, other-
wise I would embrace with pleasure, an oppor-
tunity of publicly bearing again my humble but
decided testimony to the high worth of the two
gentlemen who bear the Whig Standard in the
presidential canvass.

I am truly gratified at the adoption of this mode
to awake the Whigs to their duty in the approach-
ing contest.

A slander on the good name of Gen. Scott, and
a local State issue, introduced into the recent
gubernatorial canvass, have had the unhappy ef-
fect of disturbing that perfect union of the Whigs,
which gave them invincibility on so many glo-
rious occasions in the past. Justice to that emi-
nent citizen, whose party position has never been
mistaken, and who has been with us always, in
good report and evil report, demands, on his own
account, as well as ours, that we should, by ac-
clamation, reject the wretched calumny. But, a-
bove all, respect to our country, whose annals
have become so bright and glorious by his match-
less achievements, will not allow us to spare any
honorable means to vindicate her history, his
fame, and the gratitude of his countrymen from
the shafts of a partisan warfare, which our op-
ponents have never failed to make on every
Whig, from the great and lamented Clay to Win-
field Scott. Indeed, it appears to be a settled
principle with them, that we have in our ranks
no men—never had one—and can never have one,
who has been, or can be patriot or statesman en-
ough to be worthy of the chief magistracy of the
Republic; while, in theirs, such men are so abun-
dant, that one can scarcely put his hand into a
corner so dark or small, without pulling out a
very man for the office.

I am confident, that if the Whig party had se-
lected for the Presidency a man of so little, and
of such humble merit, as Franklin Pierce, the
nomination, had hardly secured the ratification
of a single village in the Union; and it is amaz-
ing to me, how a Convention could have hoped
to satisfy any great party, ambitious of their
country's renown, and of adorning its history with
examples of rewarding excellence, high distinction
and patriotic labors, or could produce any but a
feeling of disgust, by hunting the holes of obscu-
rity for the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And
that they have been able to avoid disgust, in the
presentation of

union at the South, is too equal for him. It is a commendation in me.

I believe that the charge against Scott, that he would compromise the interests of the South, as wanted a slander, in its origin, and as untrue in fact, whoever may repeat it, as ever emanated from pen or lip.

With such a candidate for President, and our own distinguished fellow-citizen, William A. Graham, for Vice President, can North-Carolina be cold or devoid of enthusiasm? Survey the life, both public and private, of the nominee for Vice-President, and what blench or spot can be found? His public life is of twenty years duration: What interest has he betrayed—what constituency has he deceived? What illiberal sentiment has he ever avowed? Honored with high places by the State, and raised to a post of distinction by the Government of the Union, he has always laid down the robes of office unsullied and bright. Neither malice nor envy has ever found a rent in the mail of his integrity or prudence. Dignified without ostentation, and firm without severity—with plain, good sense, and a heart that always knows what is right, he cherishes the State and the Union, with a warm sentiment of duty and in a spirit of patriotism and affection; and is, perhaps, at this time, of all her citizens, the most perfect representative of the sober, manly, upright, and unpretending character of North-Carolina.

I have often been made powerfully sensible of the affected contempt, in which our State is held by certain of her bordering sisters; and, therefore, have I witnessed, with unusual delight, every honor bestowed on her by other voices than her own. His nomination to the Vice-Presidency is a national tribute to the State, high in its character, and the first of its kind. What Whig of North-Carolina can be insensible to the honor, or careless of the result of the election?

Enlisting in the infancy of our party he has fought through the struggle; has been a soldier and a leader—sometimes in defeat, but never in despair. Elevated, for his virtues, by the firm devotion of Whigs to the principles of constitutional liberty and sound measures of policy, he has illustrated the patriotism and wisdom of their principles and creed by his devotion to them and his country; and now without a fault in his career, or a blot on his name, will they abandon a servant so faithful, their principles and their country, and fly to a standard, which, ere while, emblazoned, with pomp and rejoicing, the victory of a Van Buren, over the fortunes of the slandered and the ill-treated Clay?

I will not believe it—I cannot think so poorly of my State. With every good wish for a glorious rally in the West, the Gibraltar of Whiggism, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

With great respect,
Your ob't. serv't.,
B. F. MOORE.
To Messrs. A. C. Williamson, L. B. Carmichael, and Rufus Barringer, Esq.

Letter from the Hon. Geo. E. Badger
To the Raleigh Scott and Graham Club.

RALEIGH, September 21, 1852.

SEAN GALE, Esq.—SIR: It was my purpose, when I returned from Washington, to attend and address the Club of our City upon the pending Presidential election. Having been prevented, by a cause beyond my control, from doing what I had thus purposed, I deem it proper, in order to prevent or correct mistake or misstatement respecting my position and views, to submit this communication to you, and to ask that it may be read to the Club.

I am a decided and very earnest supporter of the Whig National nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. It is known to you, sir, as well as to many others of my friends, that Gen. Scott was not my first choice for the Presidency;—that I preferred Mr. Fillmore and greatly desired his nomination by the Convention. I will add, in all frankness, that, probably, no man in the United States was more disappointed, not to say dissatisfied, than I was, when that gentleman was passed over.

But what have these preferences, disappointments, and dissatisfactions to do with the important issue now submitted to the American people and by them soon to be decided? The question is not between Millard Fillmore and Winfield Scott, but between Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce; and assuming the superiority, in point of qualifications, of Mr. Fillmore over Gen. Scott, it by means follows that the latter is not immeasurably above Gen. Pierce in his claims upon the nation, and especially the Whig party. For Fillmore Whigs to retire in gloomy discontent from the contest, because the Whig of their choice was not selected by the Convention, is to give a preference to men over principles, to names over things; for such Whigs to join our opponents and make war upon the nominee of the party, is to desert Fillmore himself, to repudiate the course he recommends and pursues, and to involve themselves in the pitiable absurdity of supporting Democratic men and measures, out of an extreme and exclusive zeal for Whig measures and for a decided Whig supporter of Whig measures.

Is not this so? Let us see. Winfield Scott was nominated by a general Convention of Whigs from all the States. That Convention, previous to his nomination, had adopted a set of resolutions embodying the principles of the Whig party. General Scott has accepted both the nomination and the resolutions. To these resolutions no Whig—at least no Southern Whig—so far as I know, takes any exception. To abandon the nomination then, so far as this contest is concerned, is clearly to abandon the principles themselves. It is to prefer Democratic measures to be carried out by a Democratic President, to Whig measures to be carried out by a Whig named Scott, when these same measures are admitted to be altogether excellent, and to be greatly desired, if carried out by a Whig bearing the name of Fillmore. Now if any man prefers the principles of the Democratic party, then it is his duty to support the nominees of that party; but how in the name of reason and patriotism can a Whig support for President, one who will, in the administration of the Government, oppose what that Whig believes right, and support what he believes wrong, merely because a different Whig has been chosen by the representatives of his party from the one he preferred, to support the right and oppose the wrong?

Again: The Southern Whigs were represented in their Convention. A platform of principles was proposed and adopted which met their entire approval. Gen. Scott was nominated, and that nomination was then ratified and confirmed by those Southern Whig representatives. How then in honor can we, Southern Whigs, refuse to support this nomination? It was known to all, before the Convention, that General Scott's name would be presented to that body. No Whig State Convention entered any caveat, interposed any objection against his nomination, or instructed, or intimated, to their delegates that his

rejection should be insisted on. All that Southern Whigs deemed indispensable, was that their candidate should be a true Whig and pledged to support the Compromise. These conditions fulfilled, they every where pledged the nominee their support. These conditions are found in the nominee, and how then can we, with good faith, refuse to sustain him, any more than his friends could have refused support to Mr. Fillmore, had he been selected by the Convention? Such a refusal on their part we should have regarded and denounced as an act of treachery and baseness; and from this we may learn to estimate the true character of such a refusal on our part.

It has been said, that Gen. Scott has not heartily adopted—does not approve the platform laid down by the Convention. How is this ascertained? Not from any thing he has written or spoken. In his letter to the President of the Convention, he accepts the nomination and the declaration of principles annexed. What he says of the nomination he says of the declaration, and no more. If, therefore, what he says amounts to an approval of one, why does it not also of the other?

But, in fact, no man was more decided in favor of the measures of Compromise, one and all, than Winfield Scott; and when he pledged himself to that series of resolutions, one of which asserts the final character of the Compromise, the fugitive slave law included, he only pledged himself to what he had always approved and had exerted himself to have passed. Of this, the proof before the public is full and ample—so full and ample, that no ground is left for denial or doubt.

It has been made an objection to Gen. Scott, that he wrote nothing on the Compromise before his nomination. If this be an objection, does it not apply with at least equal force to Gen. Pierce? He was specially interrogated by Mr. Scott, of Richmond, and made no reply, or if he replied, that reply has been withheld from the public. But the question for us is not when Gen. Scott wrote but what he wrote, and the position he now occupies, and which he has all along occupied, is decided and hearty support of the whole Compromise in all its parts as a final settlement. What more can be required?

It has been objected to Scott, that Seward, Greeley and Weed support him. Well, do not both the Van Burens, Preston King, Hallet, B. F. Butler, David Wilmot, the father of the odious proviso, and many others of like abolition opinions, support Pierce? If the support of the latter Candidate by Abolitionists is entirely consistent with his soundness on the slavery question, how, in fairness, can it be alleged that the support given to the former, by persons of like opinions, argues any unsoundness in him upon that question? It is supposed that Seward will influence Scott; and shall Pierce not be influenced by such men as the Van Burens, and King, and Hallet, and Butler, and Wilmot?

But, sir, could we have nominated any Candidate to whom our opponents would not have alleged a like objection? Had Fillmore or Webster been nominated—for the injustice done to whom the locofoco press have expressed such indignant complaints—would he not have been charged by that press in the South with abolitionism, or, at any rate, with being unreliable for the South, while at the North he would have been every where arrayed as a pro-slavery man unfit to be trusted by Northern freemen? Surely he would. Why not? Scott has been charged with cowardice, and surely they, who make this charge, would not have been withheld by its mendacity from charging Webster or Fillmore with abolitionism.

It appears then, sir, to me, as Mr. Fillmore has said, that Gen. Scott is "entitled to the support of every true Whig." Surely we of the South may well confide in him. Born and reared in a Southern State, accustomed to slavery from his infancy, having his relations and the friends of his youth here, what is there in the antecedents of his early life to justify distrust? Honorable in his principles, true to his engagements, and shown in his past life to be far removed from all that has the appearance of fraud or duplicity, a brave soldier, a true patriot, with his name renowned throughout the world for what is noble and lofty and generous, he cannot but be found faithful in every future as he has been in every past emergency. He is a Whig, a well known, long-tried Whig; he holds our opinions and will maintain our measures in the administration of public affairs. Let us then either give him our support, or else acknowledge that there is nothing valuable in Whig principles, and dissolve our party organization at once and forever.

I have made no reference to Mr. Graham—not because I do not share with you the honest pride of every North-Carolina Whig in the nomination of that gentleman, and the hearty desires for his election; but because to him no exception has been taken or can be taken. Eminently qualified as he is for discharging the duties of the second office, and fully equal to all the demands of the first, should he be called to fill it, every North-Carolina Whig should feel that a just and honorable State pride adds force to the general considerations of patriotism and duty, which require him to give a full and energetic support to the Whig nominees. This, for one, I shall certainly do.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. BADGER.

The Penitentiary Story.

Locofoco orators and organs ought to agree upon the same story, and not contradict each other. Gen. Sam. Houston said that the Rev. Mr. Foss had been convicted of horse-stealing, and confined in the New Hampshire penitentiary. The Locofoco organs followed in full cry upon this vile slander of a minister of the Gospel, who is proven to be of unblemished personal character. But we see by the last Standard that the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, in his speech at Hillsboro', gave a new version of the story. According to Mr. Dobbin, "that preacher had been confined in the penitentiary of Maryland several years of his life for horse-stealing." Mr. Dobbin did not condescend to give his hearers any evidence to sustain this most abominable slander, which a gentleman of his standing ought to have been ashamed to repeat. It might do from the lips of a blackguard like Houston, but was totally unworthy of a gentleman like Mr. Dobbin.

We are glad to see that Mr. Foss is determined to give his slanderers an opportunity to bring forward their proofs by actions for slander and libel against them.—Fayetteville Observer.

A New Invention.—The Springfield Republican says that S. T. Nims of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within a half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated on by the flange of the car-wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire.

The Pittsboro' Discussion.

We have been disappointed in not yet receiving a full account of the recent discussion at Pittsboro', between Mr. Miller and the "solonist" Ex-Charge to Portugal. One incident of that discussion, however, has reached us, which may convey some feeble impression of the "using-up" which the latter unfortunate gentleman underwent.

It seems that Rencher insisted very strongly upon a declaration in Gen. Scott's Atkinson letter, to the effect that it was the duty of Congress to receive, refer and report upon petitions relative to slavery, presented to it, as fixing upon him, beyond cavil or controversy, the charge of Abolitionism or something kindred thereto.—Very well; but no sooner had Mr. Miller got upon his feet, in reply, than he produced a Circular, issued by this same Mr. Rencher to his constituents in 1839, (or thereabouts), wherein he justified A VOTE OF HIS OWN, in Congress, in favor of "receiving, referring and reporting upon" these very same petitions!—"Now," said Mr. Miller, "if for his declaration in this matter, Gen. Scott is to be denounced as an abolitionist, in what kind of a dilemma does Mr. Rencher's vote put him?" The Ex-Charge had doubtless forgotten that vote and that circular; he had been "asleep" again; he was thunder-struck—overwhelmed—annihilated! Raleigh Register.

London Police.

From an article in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser on the subject of the police system of London we quote as follows:—

"The police of the metropolis consists of two commissioners, (appointed by the Crown) who are magistrates for the districts over which they preside; 1 chief superintendent; 18 superintendents; 124 inspectors; 583 sergeants, and 4,797 constables. In all, 5,525 persons.

About 3,700 men are on duty all night, and about 1,800 all day. During the night they never cease patrolling the whole time they are on duty, being forbidden even to sit down. The police district is mapped out into divisions, the sub-divisions into sections, and the sections into beats, all being numbered and the limits carefully defined.

To every beat certain constables are specially assigned, and they are provided with little maps called beat-cards. The business of the constables on duty is to perambulate his beat in a fixed time, according to an appointed route. As soon as he has gone over it, he immediately begins his route again, so that the patrolling sergeant knows at any moment where the constable ought to be found, unless something unusual has occurred, so that, adds the reviewer, "every street, road, lane and alley and court within the metropolitan police district—that is, the whole of the metropolis, (except that small part called the city of London) the county of Middlesex and all the parishes (218 in number) in the counties of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, which are not more than fifteen miles from Charing Cross, comprising an area of about 700 square miles, 90 miles in circumference, with a population of two and a half millions—is visited constantly, night and day." There are eighteen divisions, containing 121 police stations, each of which is a central point, for the division or sub-division in which it is situated, where all communications are received from the constables of that division.

The Beginning of the End.—The New York Day Book, a paper warmly interested in the support of Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency, says:

"There is no denying that General Scott's prospects are growing brighter, and his friends more confident of his success. The apathy that every where prevailed, during the summer months, is now giving way to excitement and enthusiasm. Our exchange papers from Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, and even Michigan, contain glowing accounts of enthusiastic Scott meetings, and Whigs in each State confidently assert their power to carry all of those States for Scott. Michigan, General Cass's State, it is believed by them, will surely go for the hero of all the wars we ever had.

"It is useless to shut our eyes to the truth; and that there has been a change in the aspect of things, within the last few weeks, no one can deny."

A Murderer's Remorse.—Nathan Crist who was executed at Mobile on the 3d inst., for the murder of Theodore Nye, made a confession, in which he fully acknowledged his guilt, and concluded with the following warning to the tempted:

"I have nothing to say, but to warn all others to fly from temptation. The first thought of crime, if not resisted may lead to the destruction of body and soul. I can scarcely realize now that I have committed anything so awful as to stain my hands in my brother's blood. Satan seems, when I first yielded to the thought, to have bound me with chains, and blunted my feelings, and blinded my eyes; so that, although I tried again and again to get loose, I was dragged to the commission of my foul offence. Oh! my God, have mercy on me—as I hope He has—and save my soul from hell!"

How to Drive Cattle off the Track.—The Winsboro' (South Carolina) Register says that Mr. F. G. Fowler, one of the conductors upon the Charlotte Railroad, has adopted a new plan for driving cattle off the track. A man with a gun, well charged with small shot, is stationed on the front of the engine, with instructions when the cars approach cattle on the track, to shoot them in the flank, which will not injure them, but serves more effectually than anything else that has yet been tried, to keep them at a distance afterward. Mr. Fowler says that cattle which have already been stung in that way, invariably "make tracks," on the approach of a car, as "they seem to dislike being shot at."

Guano.—As to the value of guano, we see it stated that "there are about twenty-five thousand tons annually consumed in this country, which at \$30 per ton, would make the sum of \$750,000. It is sold by Messrs. Baretta & Brothers of Baltimore, and Mr. T. W. Riley of New York, the Peruvian Agents, at \$46 per ton, wholesale; they, therefore, realize for themselves and their principals, clear of all expenses, the handsome sum of \$400,000 annually."

The Homestead of John Randolph.—On Monday, the 6th ult., the division of "Roanoke," (the late residence of the celebrated John Randolph), known as the Middle Quarter, on which was the mansion, was sold at Charlotte Court-house for something less than \$25,000. The purchaser was Mr. Wood Bouldin.

Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer.—The Lynchburg Virginian says, that the Whigs of Lynchburg were addressed by this distinguished gentleman on Saturday night, in a speech of nearly three hours length and of great ability and interest. Among other topics, he spoke, says the Virginian, of his long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Scott, running back more than the third of a century, and bore eloquent testimony to the spotless purity of his life—the extent of his information—the powers of his intellect and his unquenchable love of country. He declared emphatically that, in thirty years experience in public life, in which he had been thrown in contact with all the eminent men of the country—and in three visits to Europe—he had never met with a man of more extensive information than Gen. Scott.

The trial of Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, of Rocky Mount, on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Tilman Hunt, was removed, last week, from Nash to Edgecombe county on the affidavit of the prisoner that he could not have a fair trial in Nash county.

This case has now been pending 18 months, and there are nearly 50 witnesses, many of them from this place, Elizabethtown, Guilford, Rockingham, Caswell, &c. The costs are about \$500 each Term, or \$1500 already. It is a case of great hardship on the distant witnesses, who receive about \$8 for each Term, and pay about \$25 in expenses. At the Term last week, every witness except one, and he not a material one, was present.

We think some more liberal provision should be made by the Legislature for paying distant witnesses a larger proportion of their expenses. Fayetteville Observer.

Plain Questions.—If Gen. Pierce is so strong a Compromise man as his friends here represent him, how happens it that Messrs. Ashe, Venable, Caldwell, Ruffin and other Locofoco luminaries, who one year ago denounced the Compromise as the greatest triumph of abolitionism, are supporting him?

If he is such a strong Compromise man, how happens it that Van Buren and Dix, and the Evening Post, who denounced it as the triumph of slavery, are supporting him?

These supporters of Pierce are the men, who at the North and at the South, have sought a dissolution of the Union. Can Pierce be relied upon as a Union man?

Manufacturing Shoe-Strings.—Among the enterprises in Georgetown, Massachusetts, is that of Manufacturing shoe-strings. The process is simple, yet requiring quite a number of workmen to meet the demand for the article. The strings are made from calf-skin and sole-leather, the former costing \$20 per thousand, and the latter \$10 per thousand—the quality of stock ranging the prices. They are made for the southern and western market, and used with brogan shoes, which are so extensively manufactured throughout New England, in exchange for the breadstuffs of the south and west. The proprietor has acquired quite a competency within a few years from his enterprise.

For Liberia.—The New York State Colonization Society have chartered the fine brig Oriole, Captain Brandt, for a voyage to Liberia, with colored emigrants, to sail on the 1st day of next month (October), from New York. Upwards of fifty emigrants are already engaged for this vessel, and others are applying daily. All but one whose applications have been accepted thus far, are from the non-slaveholding States. We learn that more than five hundred have applied to the parent Society for a passage in vessels to sail from other ports between this and January next.

The Detroit Tribune says that at a Scott Club, formed last week, near Detroit, twenty-three Democrats, who had up to that time gone for the Democratic ticket, came boldly forward and registered their names among its list of members and declared their unalterable determination to vote for the hero of Lundy's Lane, and to do all in their power to promote his election. And further, that three of the most prominent Democrats in the State (Gen. Williams, Col. O'Callahan, and Major Kearley) are officers of the Detroit Scott Club.

One Hundred and Thirty-two German Come-outers.—The Volks Blatt, a Democratic German paper, publishes the manifesto of 132 German Democrats of the Eleventh Ward, who had formed an anti-Miami Club, and declare over their own signatures, that disgusted with the heartlessness and dishonesty of those who have heretofore been their party leaders, and satisfied that so long as Locofocoism exists in its present form they have nothing to hope from it, they will, at the coming election, vote the whole Whig ticket!—Cincinnati Atlas.

The Webster Movement.—A correspondent of the Republic, over the signature of "Viator," and dated "Cape Fear, N. C., Sept. 7," says:

"There is no 'Webster movement' in North Carolina that will affect the vote of General Scott fifty votes; and I assure you that General SCOTT and WILLIAM A. GRAHAM will get a larger vote in this section of the State than any candidates ever received before.

"North Carolina is as certain for Scott and Graham by 10,000 majority as the election comes on. FREE SUFFRAGE will not affect this election as it did in August last."

Phonetic Spelling of Words is attempting to bereave our language of all its relations. If successful in its projects to reduce all words to the dead level of their sounds, it will be impossible hereafter to trace their genealogy. The consequence will be, that the English language, now rejoicing in happy family ties of fathers and mothers, and cognates known and valued, and as numerous as Scotch cousins, will become fatherless and motherless, and without a recognised relative in the world, or one that can ever be found, though diligently sought, with the natural yearning for kindred.

Temperance Question in Maine.—A letter from Neal Dow, Esq., says the Albany Evening Journal, states that every one of the newly elected Senators in Maine is pledged to support the Temperance Law, and three-fourths of the House of Representatives.

Montreal Sufferers.—Boston has contributed the sum of \$8450 for the relief of the sufferers at the late fire in Montreal. New York contributed nearly \$19,000.

For the Patriot.
Whig Meeting and Barbecue in the South-east corner of Guilford.

On Friday, Sept. 24th, after short notice, a meeting of the Whigs was held at the store of Peter C. Smith, in the south-east corner of Guilford county. The weather was very unfavorable: rain commenced before day and continued all day almost without intermission. Notwithstanding, the people of the surrounding country flocked in to the appointed place until, by 12 o'clock, there were more than three hundred persons on the ground, and the number continued to increase for hours afterwards. At the hour above named the meeting proceeded to organize. On motion of William R. Walker, the meeting appointed

Hon. John Long, of Randolph, President; Jacob Amick, of Guilford, Samuel Alexander, of Alamance, Dr. H. Albright, of Chatham, and F. L. Troy, of Randolph, Vice Presidents; D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, Secretary.

The President, it will be remembered, was in years gone by the faithful representative in Congress of the district then composed of the counties of Rowan, Davidson, Randolph and Chatham.—On taking the chair, he opened the proceedings of the day with an appropriate address—recommending the people to weigh well the statements of public speakers, and of the newspapers, rejecting all that was false and setting their marks upon the authors; but to hold fast to the truth and to the correct and faithful exponents of public affairs, without regard to party. His idea was that fidelity and truth at the hands of public servants and political teachers are an honor to the country, inspiring respect and confidence, and contributing every thing to the durability of our institutions; while slander, and frauds, deceptions and lies, such as unfortunately obtain in some quarters, not only disgrace the perpetrators, but weaken the power of the public integrity and sap the foundations of the republic.

Dr. Fred. Hill, of Brunswick, was present, and was then called up. His zeal in the cause may be judged of, from the fact that he was in attendance upon a Whig meeting so near the head waters of the Cape Fear. He spoke about an hour and a half. Those who have the pleasure to know Dr. H. and his peculiar style of speaking, need not be informed that his speech on this occasion was one of great excellence—producing effect upon the understandings of his hearers, and carrying strong conviction, not only of the sincerity of the speaker, but of the momentous truth and weight of his cause, to the judgment and heart of his audience.

The Hon. James T. Morehead next addressed the meeting at great length, and in a speech of extraordinary eloquence and power. Even Mr. M.'s friends, who knew him most intimately, must confess that they did not know what was in him, until it has been unlocked by a cause which so completely enlisted his judgment and his feelings—the great conservative cause, represented by those tried patriots Scott and Graham, and on the success of which he conceives the very best, the vital, interests of the Republic to depend. Fresh from that burning focus where the political rays of this vast nation are centred, he kindled, on the occasions when he speaks, the fires which animate his own breast.

After Mr. Morehead concluded, Mr. William J. Long, on behalf of the committee of arrangements, gave notice that dinner, or rather supper, for it was late in the afternoon, was ready, and moved an adjournment to the table, which motion was carried unanimously. There were two tables, about two hundred feet long, covered with white cloths, and about the best prepared *fictus* ever seen on such an occasion—a credit to the committee of arrangements and to the liberality of the country that contributed it. And ample honor was done by the good humored and sharp set crowd to this splendid barbecue.

After dinner was over, William R. Walker, one of the assistant electors for the district, being called upon, submitted a few remarks in excellent taste; concluding by giving notice that the meeting would be continued the next day (Saturday), if the weather would permit.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Scott and Graham.

Saturday, 25th, the weather was still unfavorable, yet a large number of persons re-assembled from the four counties, and the meeting was called to order by the President.

William R. Walker was introduced to the meeting by the chair, and proceeded to deliver a calm, patriotic and eloquent speech, which must have carried conviction home to every candid and fair-minded individual on the ground. Mr. Walker's well-informed and well-balanced mind, his store of personal anecdote and knowledge of political details, together with his conscientious adoption of Whig principles, combine to make him one of the most pleasant and reliable speakers of the campaign.

The Secretary was next called upon, but declined speaking, giving place to a more gifted and deserving gentleman from another county, William J. Long, of Randolph. This gentleman entertained the meeting for some time, giving entire satisfaction to his numerous friends, and no dissatisfaction to his opponents. His speech was a good one, and its effects will be seen at the ballot box in November next.

When Mr. Long concluded the Secretary was again called upon, and detained the meeting for an hour or more.

At the close of his remarks, the Hon. J. T. Morehead was again called to the stand; and though he had made a most excellent speech on yesterday, one that gave entire satisfaction to the friends of Scott and Graham, his effort to-day was much more racy, spiced throughout with sparkling wit, keen sarcasm and mirth-provoking anecdote, that elicited shouts of merriment. Never was there a more happy effort of the kind. All we have to regret is that every body in the district was not present to hear their gifted and good humored representative on this occasion.

After Mr. M. concluded, the following resolution was offered by Calvin Johnson, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to the Hon. John Long, for the able and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberations of this meeting.

After which the meeting adjourned, all in fine spirits and full of confidence that Scott and Graham would be elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, in November next, by the American people.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable one-story dwelling, with four rooms, within one square of the court-house. Apply to T. J. PATRICK. May 13, 1852. 678-4f.

Worms, Worms!
The Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and most effective worm medicines of the day. May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEBB.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.
FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

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

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

Leaves Greensboro' for the North Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 1 o'clock. Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the second day after leaving Greensboro', at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in time for the Northern steam train.

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

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

J. HOLDERBY & CO.
P. FLAGG & CO.
Sept. 13, 1852. 688-4f.

FALL TRADE, 1852.
PETITS, HARRIS & DANIELL,
No. 23, Nassau St.
Near the Post Office, New York.

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

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

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

September 15th, 1852.
New Fall Stock of
DRY GOODS!

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

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

JOHN W. RICE & BRO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 9 Bollingbrook street, Petersburg, Va.
Sept. 13, 1852. 697-5

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

All persons having claims against the late firm will present them for settlement, and those indebted please make payment. E. P. NASH, Jy 10 J. H. SIMMONS.

E. P. Nash, Book and Piano-Forte Seller, Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of goods in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated trip North, to make it still more complete. He expects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal attention to business as may merit a continuance of former patronage. Jy 12

BEEF—BEEF AND LAMB.

I TAKE this method of informing the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country, that I have resumed the butchering business for this season. I feel thankful for the patronage heretofore received, and intend to merit a continuance of the same, by furnishing the best beef and mutton that can be bought in the rich surrounding country.

JOHN F. LANE.
N. B.—I will pay a fair price in cash for all the good beef cattle and lambs I can get. J. F. L. July 30, 1852. 689-3mo.

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

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

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

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

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

ROBERT C. DONNELL.

Guilford County, N. C. Sept. 1852 696-5w.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf

Skins, Ready Made Gearing and Harness, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Hides taken in payment for Leather. Also, hides tanned on shares at the customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro'. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1852. 6711f

Not to be Excelled!

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

July 7, 1852.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next Legislature to amend the Act incorporating the "Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company," and also to insert a clause to insure lives, &c., or for a separate act of incorporation. Sept. 13, 1852. 6

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

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

Election on Tuesday, November 2nd.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.

1st District, GEO. W. BAXTER.

2d do. NATHANIEL BOYDEN,

3d do. JOHN W. CAMERON,

4th do. RALPH GORRELL,

5th do. HENRY K. NASH,

6th do. JOHN W. RANSOM,

7th do. M. W. WINSLOW,

8th do. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE,

9th do. DAVID A. BARNES.

The Legislature.

The General Assembly will meet, in called session, on Monday next, the 4th inst. Members from the western part of the State have been passing for several days. In next issue we shall probably be able to publish a correct list of the members, an account of the organization of the two Houses, and give some indication of the course of business. Whether the body will proceed to the special business of re-districting, and then take a recess until after the Presidential election, is uncertain; but we think it probable that the session will be continued until the regular biennial business shall be completed. Political excitement is to be looked for in the Assembly, and the election of a United States Senator; but when these disturbances are past, it is hoped that the "assembled wisdom" will proceed to legislate for the good of the State in a calm, dispassionate, determined spirit. With parties so equally balanced, neither can hope to gain any advantage over the other. Like the Legislature which chartered the great N. C. Railroad and set on foot other important public works, the present Assembly is constituted in a manner to do something handsome for North Carolina. We exhort them to lay their heads together for that most laudable purpose. The East and the West have claims to consideration, as regards the continuation of the system of improvement begun in the centre of the State. The cause of popular education, too, as of equal importance with any other subject of legislation, demands further and careful consideration. The system of common schools, imperfect as it is, has become identified with the habits and prospects, and emphatically the dearest interests, of the people of many quarters of the State; the public educational fund is constantly increasing, and is swelled by a liberal tax in several of the counties. The several acts on the subject ought to be codified, embracing such improvements and details as experience and a discriminating judgment may suggest. Let no man dream of an abandonment of the system: let improvement be the word, until every child in the State, entitled to the benefits of the fund, shall be able, at least, to "read the word of God and the constitutions of his country." Let the stigma of "most illiterate" be blotted forever from the escutcheon of the Old North State!

As a business session, the present must necessarily be a most laborious one: the statutes which have been under the revision of Commissioners appointed for that purpose at last session, will have to be read three times and passed upon—trying the patience and unavoidably consuming the time of the members.

We hope to give a good account of the sayings and doings of the servants of the dear public, on these and all other matters which may engage their attention.

Movements of Gen. Scott.

General Scott is now in the West, on business connected with his office,—it having been made his duty, in connection with other officers, to select a location for a military hospital. In his passage through Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chillicothe, Columbus, and other places, the people have collected in great masses to do him honor. His replies to the many addresses which his friends will make to him are polite and kind, without any allusion to the politics of the day.

At Cleveland, while firing a salute, a German citizen was so injured by the bursting of a gun that he subsequently died. Gen. Scott drove out in the morning and called on the wounded man, and made him a wife a present of \$30. When he heard of his death he forwarded his widow a check for \$400.

It is said that Gen. S., and the officers associated with him, are at present on their way to the Blue Licks, Kentucky, with a view to its selection as the site of the contemplated public work.

As was to be expected, the locomotive journals have opened upon him a volley of abuse for "travelling" while he is a candidate.

Interesting Elections.

The general elections in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio will come off the second week in October. In each State a Supreme Judge and Member of the Board of Public Works are to be chosen, as well as Members of Congress in the several districts, and county officers. In view of the bearing of their results upon the Presidential election in November, the returns will be looked for with much anxiety.

A new Post Office has been established in Wilkes county, N. C., called *Wilbur*, and Henry T. Wilbur appointed Post Master.

Scott's Private Character.

Amid the loose condition of morals which unfortunately, but not notoriously, obtains in fashionable political circles, it is gratifying to find all who know Gen. Scott bearing testimony to his spotless purity. Dr. Atkinson, of Danville, lately addressed the Scott and Graham Club of Hillsboro', in which, as noticed by the Recorder, he stated that he was born in the same county in Virginia that Gen. Scott was, and that he had known him intimately ever since the year 1808. He believed Gen. Scott to be as sound on the slavery question as he or any other slave-holder was. He stated further, that Gen. Scott's private character was as spotless as his public career was brilliant. For strict integrity and purity of morals, he did not believe there was any public man who was superior to Gen. Scott, if there was his equal since the death of Mr. Calhoun, who was proverbial in that respect. "Testimony like this, from a man of Dr. Atkinson's standing and character, is worth something in these days of calumny and detraction."

Discussion in Danville.

The Chippewa Club, and the Pierce and King Club, of Danville, Va., as the representatives of their respective parties, have made arrangements to have a discussion at that place on Friday and Saturday, the 8th and 9th of October.

This is a grand idea. Every body in reach ought to go. Rockingham and Caswell ought to go up in mass, and Guilford should be largely represented. There is no mode of political instruction so spirited and effective as that by word of mouth from the well known orators of the day; and the citizens of the country ought universally to avail themselves of these occasions, to be fully informed of public affairs and of the characters and views of the candidates for their favor.

Potatoes—Rye—Family Flour—Plenty—the Consequence—Warning—Our Corn Patch.

Among the extraordinary products of the season, Mr. John T. Dodson brought into our Office, a few days ago, a sweet potato, of what is commonly known as the yam variety, which weighed six pounds and measured between 17 and 18 inches in circumference. That would be some potato, you know, even in the lowlands of the State. And, as if to show that a large root of the kind is not a mere happen-so this season, a few hours afterwards we received from Mr. J. G. Anthony, in an opposite quarter of the country, a whole lot of potatoes, of very uncommon size, though none of them so large as Mr. Dodson's. They were of a different variety—red skinned, with fine yellow, nearly *inwards*. Be it known, as we go along, that we cultivate potatoes ourselves, and think we could succeed as well as any body, if we had the right sort of seedlings, land sufficiently rich, and the skill to cultivate them properly. We entertain a fancy of our own about the kind we grow—choosing the old-fashioned "yellow" and "Spanish" that delighted our tastes when boys. They are not so remarkable for size, but they possess the qualities, in an unapproachable degree, of being at once compact in texture, dry and mealy. A high-piled dishful, smoking hot, set in close neighborhood to a pan of warm gravy surrounding a brown sirloin of the "fatted calf," we used to think formed one of the finest caresses of a husking supper. "It was too good to talk about." While speaking of the extraordinary productions of the country, it is proper to chronicle the receipt of a specimen of *white or Poland Rye*, from Dr. J. A. Foulkes, of this county, a gentleman who takes praise-worthy interest in agricultural pursuits and improvement. It is, without question, the finest variety of that useful grain we ever saw, almost equal to wheat in fairness and sweetness of taste. It would undoubtedly make a good article of flour. We have not learned from Dr. F. the history of its production, or what amount he has raised; but hold ourselves ready to communicate information concerning it, as well as all other products likely to prove advantageous to the agricultural community. And just here, while we think of it, our attention has been called to the flour inspection laws, by one of our excellent Guilford millers, Mr. Harper Donnell; and as we have not had opportunity to examine the details of said laws, we hereby respectfully call the attention of any of our legislators, who may feel interested, to the subject. Mr. D. remarked the fact, that there are but three varieties known to our Inspectors, to wit: crossed, or scratched—*fine*—and *superfine*; while in the neighboring State of Virginia and other places, an article is found in market superior to either and always commanding a higher figure, called "family flour." Now there are some mills in Guilford county where "family flour," equal to the Virginia brands, can be made, and would be made if such quality were legally recognized in the market. Is not the subject worthy of legislative consideration? While higher prices are going in the world, for an extra quality of flour, our own enterprising farmers and millers are entitled to their share, if they can meet the demand.

With what overflowing abundance has our land been blessed this season! It is like one of the seven plenteous years in Egypt, when Joseph cribbed up corn against the time of famine. The blessing has not come by halves, or piecemeal;—wheat, rye, corn, hay, potatoes, cabbages—every thing, is most luxuriant in the growth and plenteous in fruitfulness. Vegetation every where, in the fields and woods, on hill and valley, rich almost as the productions of the tropics. Such abundance was never before known in one season since Columbus discovered America. What will be the effect upon our people? They will receive it humbly and thankfully, and lay it out and dispense it frugally, like the Hebrew patriarch in the old land of the Nile? Or will they

"wax fat and kick?" It is a sad truth that "human nature's unco' weak, and little to be trusted." Let us repeat to you, indulgent reader, a little bit of philosophy which a lawyer taught us a few days ago. He said that when the seasons were unfavorable, and people felt the necessity of delving and working hard for something to eat, and wherewithal to be clothed, in short, were compelled to attend to their business,—then the business of the courts diminished; the dockets grew short and lean; the sheriffs and constables went to shaving paper, to make up deficiencies in the way of costs; and the lawyers began to turn politicians, and drive shabby horses in weather-beaten buggies. But let a plentiful season or two occur, and the people would begin to "feel their oats," pick difficulties with their neighbors, kick up a fuss generally, slap their well-stuffed pockets and swear they'd "see somebody out with the squabble, if it went to the Supreme Court!" The reason, (remarked our friend the lawyer,) why the people of the West have so much time to attend to the affairs of the South and the rest of mankind, besides cultivating all manner of *isms* that fancy or folly, genius or fanaticism, can hatch out, is because their fertile soil gives out a spontaneous abundance, and they have to work but a very brief period of the year to satisfy amply the wants of nature. There's truth in all this, friends—let us profit by it. Instead of falling into idle habits, or going to law, or putting forth pestiferous *isms*, let us go diligently to work in preparation for another year. The next may not be so seasonable as this, and your skill and patience may be called into exercise, by a wise Providence, to counteract drouth, or wet, or blight, or mildew, or some other of the numerous casualties that makes (or ought to make) the farmer peculiarly feel his dependence upon the "Lord of the harvest."

Last year, you recollect, was exceedingly dry, and the corn crop was cut very short. You must permit us the egotism of mentioning our own experience as corn-growers that year: we know it looks a little arrogant, Mr. farmer, to be meddling with your vocation; but then, be it known to you, that the hand which now wields the quill with indifferent success, wielded the plough in days long since; and we could not, if we would, still avoid a hankering that way. Well, we had our patch of 2½ or 3 acres ploughed up the preceding winter, turning it over handsomely with a two-horse plow, followed by a coulter in the bottom of the furrow as deep as one horse could draw it. This broke the ground deeply, without turning the clay or subsoil up to the surface; permitting the surface soil to mix downwards; and allowing a much greater amount of tilth to hold an equable moisture for the support of the plants. This sub-soiling is therefore good for either a wet or dry season. The consequence in our patch was, that an unusual degree of moisture was retained during the summer; the corn kept green and flourishing all the time, scarcely twisting during the hottest days of June and July; and we had the finest looking corn-patch and the best comparative turn-out of grain of any that we saw, either in town or country—with the exception of James Sloan's, which, we presume, was cultivated as *scientifically* as ours, or it would not have been as good. But hold—such a rigmarole about roots and fruits, without a word of politics in it, is hardly looked for at this juncture. We would therefore, in conclusion, exhort all our citizens, in consideration of the abundance of their fields and gardens, and the peace in which they hope to enjoy it under a wise administration of their government, to devote one day, to wit: the 2d of November, to their country. Let all go and vote—for Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.

DANVILLE REGISTER.—This paper, we learn by a notice in the last issue, has changed editors, and is to be conducted hereafter by Messrs. A. S. Buford and C. N. B. Evans. The public will be served with a spicy sheet. We wish the Editors abundant success.

A meeting of the Guilford Scott and Graham Club will be held on Saturday evening, Oct. 2nd.

A Mass Meeting of the Whigs

Will be held at Hamptonville, in Yadkin county, on Thursday evening and Friday the 14th and 15th days of October. Encampments from the neighboring counties will be made in the vicinage, and the cannons of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus will give the signal for gathering.

Distinguished speakers from a distance will be certainly in attendance. The different Scott and Graham Clubs from the surrounding counties will be expected to attend with their banners and bands of music. MANY WHIGS.

A Syrian.—The Chicago (Illinois) Tribune says that attention has been excited in the streets of that city, by the appearance of a fine-looking personage in Eastern costume. He is a Syrian gentleman of wealth and intelligence, who is visiting this country to gratify his curiosity, to learn all that he can of a people who are, by means of their missionaries and merchants, doing a great deal for the improvement of his own country. He speaks English fluently.

The Iron Age.—When we are drawn by iron horses, on iron roads, construct iron houses, build iron ships, sleep on iron beds, sit in iron chairs, drink from iron fountains, and those of us who have any money kept it locked up in iron safes, and those who have not are locked up in iron jails, may we not with propriety call this the "age of iron?"

A Sheep Speculation.—Norton Peters of Missouri, recently made a handsome speculation by driving sheep overland to California. He started with 2500 sheep, and at Salt Lake he sheared them, and sold the wool for \$2500. On reaching California with 2000 of them in good condition, he was offered \$18 a head for the lot, which he refused, being sure of a higher price.

Popular Vote for President in 1848.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.			
States.	Taylor.	Cass.	V. Buren.
Maine,	35,273	40,195	12,157
New Hampshire,	14,781	27,703	7,560
Vermont,	23,122	10,948	13,857
Massachusetts,	61,072	35,284	38,133
Rhode Island,	6,089	3,600	705
Connecticut,	30,314	27,046	5,005
MIDDLE STATES.			
New York,	218,552	114,592	120,519
New Jersey,	40,009	36,880	849
Pennsylvania,	186,113	172,061	11,273
Delaware,	6,440	5,910	80
SOUTHERN STATES.			
Maryland,	37,892	34,528	120
Virginia,	45,125	46,586	9
North Carolina,	43,510	34,869	85
South Carolina, Electors chosen by Legislature.			
Georgia,	47,603	44,636	
Florida,	4,539	3,239	
Alabama,	30,482	31,363	
Mississippi,	25,281	26,555	
Louisiana,	18,273	15,380	
Texas,	3,770	8,765	
Arkansas,	7,588	9,300	
WESTERN STATES.			
Tennessee,	64,705	58,419	
Kentucky,	67,141	49,729	
Ohio,	138,356	154,783	35,494
Michigan,	23,940	30,687	10,389
Indiana,	69,907	74,745	8,100
Illinois,	53,215	56,829	15,804
Missouri,	32,671	40,077	
Iowa,	10,557	12,151	1,126
Wisconsin,	13,747	15,001	10,418
Total,	1,362,024	1,222,419	291,078
Taylor over Cass,			139,605
Cass and Van Buren over Taylor			152,072

In 1844, Mr. Polk was elected by a minority of the popular vote. He received, of course, more votes than Clay, but not so many as Clay and Birney both. The abolition vote, for Birney, amounted to about 60,000.

Japan Expedition.—Reliable information has been received from Washington, concerning the much-talked-of Japan expedition. Commodore Perry is only waiting for the completion of repairs to the Princeton, and the fitting out of the Mississippi steamer at New York. The full complement of sailors is nearly made up. No intention of abandoning the expedition has ever been entertained.

Oregon.—The Oregon land law, it is said, operates injuriously upon the interests of that country. It gives a mile square to each settler, and scatters the population too much to enjoy the benefits which concentrated society gives. Everybody in the country, married before a given date, being entitled to a given amount of land, the whole territory was as a rule, and in some cases girls of eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen years of age were married.

Cost of War.—The war-debts of the European nations amount to \$100,000,000,000. It would require the labour of four millions of men, at \$150 per annum, to pay the interest of this sum at 6 per cent. To pay the principal, it would be necessary to levy a tax of at least \$10 on every inhabitant of the globe! Another fact rendering this more impressive, is that no heathen nations are in arrears for the butcheries they have perpetrated on the human race.

A Voyage in a Balloon.—Wise, the aeronaut, is about to make an experimental voyage from St. Louis to Philadelphia or New York, with his mammoth balloon, Hercules, with a view to testing the practicability of crossing the Atlantic with it. Several gentlemen of this city and New York have subscribed \$1000 towards the experiment.—*Phila. Paper.*

MARRIED.—In Cabarrus county, on the 21st of September, by the Rev. Thornton Butler, Mr. JOHN L. HEDRICK, of Davidson, to Miss ELIZABETH BURNS, of Cabarrus.

In Chatham county, on the 21st of September, by the Rev. Gaston Brown, Mr. JOHN A. PUGH, of Surry, to Miss MARY L., daughter of Mr. Thomas Beal, of Chatham.

DIED.—In McNairy county, Tennessee, on the 26th of May last, SIMON LANDRETH, aged 78 years, 5 months and 21 days.

In Orange county, on Saturday the 18th of September, Mr. ROBERT M. SHIELDS, eldest son of Col. Wm. T. Shields, in the 29th year of his age.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The Sons of Temperance in Guilford county propose holding a Mass Meeting at Muir's Chapel in said county on the 5th Saturday (30th) of October. All Temperance Organizations and those friendly to the cause, are invited to attend.

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

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

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

ATTENTION.

THE commissioned and non-commissioned officers and musicians belonging to the 57th and 58th Regiments, N. C. Militia, and Volunteer and Cavalry Regiments of Guilford county, are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro', with their respective Companies, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday the 23d day of October, 1852, armed and equipped as the law directs, for general review and inspection. Those companies that are without officers are commanded to appear and report themselves to their respective Colonels at the time and place above specified.

The officers and musicians belonging to the above Regiments, (Cavalry excepted,) will appear at 10 o'clock on the day previous for the purpose of having the regular drill mustered. By order of Brig. Gen. Hatt.

M. S. SHERWOOD,
Col. Com. 57th Reg.
J. A. PRITCHETT,
Col. Com. 58th Reg.
JOHN SLOAN,
Col. Com. Vol. Reg.
WASHINGTON YOUNG,
Col. Com. Cav. Reg.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an Act to pay Taxes Jurors and those who serve on a Special Jury, for the county of Rockingham. Sept. 25, 1852. 693

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS.—Remaining in the Post Office at Greensboro', on the 1st day of October, 1852.

A	Henry D. Motly
John Albright	Reuben H. Morris
Jacob & Wm. Armfield	L. W. Mathews
Mebane Allen	Robert Maynard
B	Miss Arletia Merritt
Caswell W. Bing	P
William G. Brown	Miles Pitchford 2
W. W. Brickell	Wm. or Absalom Pace
Joel Bird	John Parks
John Berry	Jonathan Pearson
Miss Sally Bennett	R
C	Mr. Road Rock
Lieut. Collins	George Rich
W. F. Coffin	Daniel Russell
Elihu Coffin	S
Edward C. Cavanaugh	Hickory Creek Division
Doctor D. Capps	Sons of Temperance.
William Ciminias	D. G. W. P. Chapel Hill
D	Div. Sons of Temp.
James Davis	Adaline M. Swain
J. & W. Foster	B. F. Swaim
Daniel Deans	Willie Sikes
Zephaniah D.	Emaline Sydes 2
E	Rev. John F. Speight
Edward C. Echols	Jonathan Strader
G	William K. Showman
Thomas Galt	James Siles
H	L. H. Swindle
James F. Harrell	T
William G. Hicks	William J. Tate
Miss Elizabeth T. Harrell	N. B. Turner
James Hall, Esq.	U
Madison Hanner	Wm. W. Underwood
Joshua Haworth	V
James U. Hartwell	May E. Vance
I	W
William M. Ingram	John Walton
W. B. Jordan	Miss Mary C. Walters
K	Cutbird Wagstaff
Mr. Kliffmiller 2	Jesse Wheeler
L	Miles Wagstaff
Levi Lewis	John Whitehead
Alvan T. Ledbetter	J. W. Workman
William Milton	D. W. Wilbar 2
James McLane	H. T. Wilbar & Bro. 2
Miss Nancy Mathus	Y
	H. H. Yeargin.

Persons calling for any of the above, will please say they are advertised.
LEVI M. SCOTT, P. M.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near White's Store, Anson county, on the 3rd of May last, a bright mulatto boy named BOB. Bob is about 5 feet high, will weigh 130 pounds, is about 22 years old, and has some beard on his upper lip. His left leg is somewhat shorter than his right, causing him to hobble in his walk; has a very broad face, and will show color like a white man. It is probable he has gone off with some wagoner or trader, or he may have false papers and be passing as a free man. He has straight hair. I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery to me of said boy, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.
CLARA LOCKHART,
By ADAM LOCKHART.

June 30, 1852.

STRAY HORSE.

W HILE at Chapel Hill, on the 1st September, my horse jumped out of the lot and took off, up the Hillsboro' road, and I have not heard from him since. His color is gray, almost white, carries his head very high, about ten or eleven years old, has a scar on his right shoulder, his forefoot cut off; has a great deal of life, and will not draw in harness of any kind. Any information concerning him, so that I can send for him, will be thankfully received and rewarded.

WILLIAM KING.
Franklinville, Randolph, Sep. 17, 1852.

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

Samuel L. Bittings, { Original attachment levied on land, &c.

James M. Hardy, {

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

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at office the second Monday of September, 1852.
698-6.

JAMES G. SCOTT, ATTO. AT LAW,
WILL give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office, No. 4, Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C. Sept. 23, 1852.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the next General Assembly to incorporate the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company.
697

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

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

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 430 ACRES, about FIFTY of which is GOOD MEADOW LAND, 25 acres now under the sythe; and 200 or more acres are 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. 692-1a.

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.

A CARD.

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

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

Greensboro', Jan. 1852. 652-1f

The Brothers' Steamboat Company.

OR RANKS' LINE.

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

JOHN BANKS, Agt.
Wilmington.
D. & W. McLAUREN, Agts.
Fayetteville.
Sept. 18, 1852.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

Wholesale Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

J. B. STARR, J. M. WILLIAMS.

Rock Island Jeans and Calicoes—

kept constantly on hand and for sale by
R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1852.

LINSEED OIL—8 BARRELS Linseed Oil, a

first rate article, for sale by
Aug. 26, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

IREDELL'S MANUAL.—A few copies of Iredell's New Digest of the Acts of Assembly, from 1838 to 1850, inclusive, for sale at this Office. Price reduced to two dollars.
June, 1852.

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.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doub, where he may be found, at all

More Poetry.

Here is the last instalment of Democratic campaign poetry. It is in the genuine Swift vein, as all "fast" lyrics should be, and is highly concentrated, pithy and animating. We commend it to the attention of our Democratic neighbors, as being fully up to the merits of the subject:

"The Coon crawled out of his hole quite fierce,
"Who in the thunder," said he, "is Franklin Pierce?"

A Democrat passing by did sing,
"Go into your hole, you thieving thing,
And this much learn that our gallant Frank
Is down on your rotten United States Bank;
A regular sprout of the Jackson breed,
From Bunker Hill and Concord seed;
The very man to make too hot
The 'hasty soup' of General Scott;
To dish up Webster in a stew,
And season him with Fillmore, too;
So now, old Coon, I hope you see
Some point about our nominee.

A tear came in the old Coon's eye,
And he didn't stop to make reply,
But put right off to a hollow tree
To save his hide from our nominee.

A Whig poet has furnished us the following impromptu continuation of the song:—PAT.

But a young coon then just came along,
And thus replied to the Loco's song:
Your Pierce's stomach is strong, to be sure;
But where did he find his recent cure?
At the breakfast made by James K. Polk
In Mexico, for our hungry folk.
The 'hasty soup' of General Scott,
He said, was pepper'd entirely too hot,
And a single taste scarce passed his lips
When it gave him terrible fainting fits.

John Alcohol, My Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
When we were first acquaint,
I'd money in my pockets, John,
Which now I know there ain't,
I spent it all in treating, John,
Because I loved you so;
But, mark me, how you've treated me,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

John Alcohol, my Joe John,
We've been too long together,
So you must take one road, John,
And I will take the other:
For we must tumble down, John,
If hand in hand we go,
And I will have the bill to foot,
John Alcohol, my Joe.

Don't Cry about it.

The Boston Carpet Bag furnishes the following "good 'un":

Did the reader ever know a man grown, and big at that, with a very small voice, that almost squealed in uttering itself, and gave a most ridiculous aspect to what was perhaps of the greatest importance, as matter of life and death, the reading of a will, an exhortation to virtue, or an anxious inquiry concerning the health of friends?—Of course he has, for there are many such voices about. An agent of a large manufacturing establishment in New Hampshire possessed this peculiarity of voice to a remarkable degree, which was the cause of a most mortifying and ludicrous mistake. A man came to the factory to get employment; a great burly of a fellow, with a voice like thunder; and saluted the agent, who was a small man, by the way, with the question, "Do you want to hire?" in a tone that seemed to shake the room in which they stood. Starting at the sound, and with a face expressive of previous irritability, he drawled out in his squeaking, querulous manner, as if looking at each word before he uttered it, "No—I—don't—know—as—I—do." The man, not understanding his peculiarity, attributed the strange tone to another cause, and kindly extended his huge hand, as one might suppose a friendly bear would under like circumstances, patted the little agent on the head and soothingly uttered, "Well, well, my little fellow, don't cry about it—don't take on so, if you can't hear."

This reminds us of a story we have heard somewhere about Monk Lewis, the author who was remarkable for extreme sensibility, so much that he was very easily affected to tears. One day he had been to pay a visit to some Duchess or other, and he came out of the house, his eyes filled with tears. A friend passing, stopped him and enquired the cause of his emotions. "Oh!" replied Lewis, in a whining, trembling voice, "the Duchess has said so many kind things to me." "Never mind, my dear fellow," responded the friend in a soothing tone, and patting the sensitive man on the shoulder, "never mind; bear up under it. She didn't mean it."

A New "Balm of Gilead."—Mrs. Creculous issues the following certificate through the Belknap Gazette, and, though it appears to be an advertisement, we insert it without fee or reward, for the benefit of her numerous relatives throughout the country:

"I, Cordelia Creculous, have been for years suffering from universal debility, spine in the back, tape-worm, rheumatism, and a long-standing rebellious complaint, making me despondent betimes, and besides these I have not felt well myself; so it was not long afore I was brought very low, and my most impudent friends didn't know me, and the regular faculties did not expect me to live from end to another. After years of suffering and sorrow, Aunt Dorothy Tripnose recommended as the last resort that I should try a few bottles of the Pictorial Accelerated Compound Extract of Gill-over-the-ground and the syrup of Ignorance and Huckleberries, and to be sure to get that which had the proprietor on it, for none else was genuine. I have taken three bottles and am a new creature, and I expect by the time I take six bottles more I shall get the spine out of my back entirely. I cheerfully recommend this medicine to all, sick or well."

"CORDELIA CRECULOUS."

American Talkers.—An American officer now in the Army of the United States has powers of talking, was once sent to a post where lived another fluent person; a friend visited the officer after some time, and asked him how he managed with the other talker. "He talks pretty considerably, certainly," answered he, "but when he spits I put in." There is a story, too, of a bet between an American and a Dutchman, who should talk the other out of breath; they were locked in a room all night, and in the morning the Dutchman was found on the floor just dead, and the American with the strength left to whisper in his ear.—Alexander's Acadie.

Post Office Literature.—A letter passed through the post office, a few days since, directed to the "Orderly's Office, Washington." Another about the same time passed in pursuit of "Jerry Mire Jacobs," somewhere down in Connecticut. And still another for a man resident in the State of "New Garsney." We are also authorized to request a lady in Wisconsin to look out for a letter, as there was one directed to her several days ago. No town having been specified, she is presumed to be a citizen at large in that small State. The following is, however, the richest specimen of an address that we have ever seen: "This wants too go too Pat O'Neal he said too lyve in Westfield but heese after bing gorn too Southwice now but he will ba in westfield nex weke for after a Job an hee will Pay for itt."—Springfield Republic.

The following curious inscription appears in the churchyard at Pewsey, in Dorsetshire, England:

Here lies the body of
LADY O'TOONEY,
Great niece of Burke,
Commonly called the Sublime.
She was
Bland, passionate, and deeply religious;
Also she painted
In water-colors,
And sent several pictures
To the exhibition.
She was first cousin
To Lady Jones;
And of such
Is the Kingdom of Heaven.

Scene in the Lowell Police Court.—The Kelton liquor case being up, a witness was asked if he had ever seen any liquor drank in the bar-room? Witness: "Yes." Lawyer: "More than once?" "No." "Who did you see drink it?" "Myself." "Who gave you the liquor?" "A friend of mine." "Who placed it on the bar?" "There was no bar; the bottle was taken out of his pocket." "Where did the liquor come from?" "Don't know." "Did you ever drink in any other part of the building?" "Yes." "Who with?" "Mr. Kelton." "If that did you drink?" "I drank his health." [Great laughter.] "You can go, sir."—Lowell Courier.

A country editor is "giving boots" to a rival town, and among other saucy things, says that "it takes several of their pigs to pull up a blade of grass; and they are so poor that the foremost seizes the spear in his mouth, the balance having taken each other by the tail, when they all give a pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, and if it breaks, the whole tumble to the ground, for want of sufficient strength to support themselves. It takes three or four to make a shadow."

A Twine Distinction.—"I say, Pomp, wot de 'ntion 'tween poetry and wot dey call plank verse?" "Why, I tell ye, Nebuckenezzer! when I say—
'Tumble over mill-dam,
Come down slam,'
dat's poetry, but when I say:
'Tumble over mill-dam,
Come down kersplash,'
dat's plank verse."

A Good Reference.—"Do you know Mr. —?" asked one friend of another, referring to an old gentleman, who was famous for his fondness for the extract of hop.
"Yes, sir, I know him very well."
"What kind of a man is he?"
"Why, in the morning, when he gets up, he is a beer barrel, and in the evening, when he goes to bed he is a barrel of beer."

Rev. E. G. Wood, in the opening prayer of services at Fairfield, Indiana, after praying for the general Government, prayed for the Governor of the State, and thus for the Legislature: "And the Lord have mercy on our legislators. Spare their lives until they may return to their homes, and then put it into the hearts of the people to keep them there, and return men of temperate habits and sentiments who will do some good."

Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody; befriend no one; to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent; to destroy all the finer feelings of nature, and be rendered mean, miserable, and despised for some twenty or thirty years, and riches will come as sure as disease, disappointment, and a miserable death.—Paulding.

Jeff, wrestled with a romp the other day. In the midst of the fun, he says, she rounded her lips like a wedding ring, and gave him a kiss so perfumed with orange blossoms, that it made him feel connubial for a week. Jeff should drive himself with a curb.

Powerful Joke.—A Western editor thinks Hiram Powers, the sculptor, is a swindler, because he chiseled an unfortunate Greek girl out of a block of marble.

GREENSBORO FIRE COMPANY.

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

WILLIAM A. CALDWELL, Director.
First or Engine Section—A. S. PORTER, Foreman.
No. 1. Charles G. Yates. No. 5. Peter Thurston.
No. 2. J. F. Howlett. No. 6. Wm. U. Steiner.
No. 3. D. F. Caldwell. No. 7. William Suits.
No. 4. Jed. H. Lindsay. No. 8. Wm. A. Joyce.

Second or Hose Section—JOHN SLOAN, Foreman.
No. 1. James M. Garrett. No. 6. M. S. Sherwood.
No. 2. James Rankin. No. 7. James Melver.
No. 3. Alex. P. Sperry. No. 8. John McAdoo.
No. 4. Alex. P. Eckel. No. 9. D. H. Hewston.
No. 5. Alfred King.

Third or Bucket Section—JAMES W. DICK, Foreman.
No. 1. David McLain. No. 4. W. J. McConnel.
No. 2. James G. Scott. No. 5. C. S. Moring.
No. 3. William Gott.
James Sloan and C. P. Mendenhall were appointed Engineers. L. Swaim, Secretary. M. S. Sherwood, Treasurer.

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

\$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. 245 or 1440, I think the former. It had a gold foil 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.
D. B. WOOD.
September 2, 1852. 695-4

North Carolina, Davidson County.

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

Sarah Michael vs. David Michael, Adam Loman & Phoebe 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.
Pradv \$5 693-6 C. F. LOWE, Clk.

North Carolina, Davidson County.

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

Nelson Daniels, administrator of Jos. Daniels, dec'd, Against
Ransom Ellis & Sarah his wife, 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.
Pradv \$5 693-6 C. F. LOWE, Clk.

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 sparkling jetting fountains.

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

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

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

ALFRED V. COFFIN,

New Garden, Guilford Co. N. C.

I append a Certificate from Professor MORSE, inventor of the Magnetic Telegraph; also one from Judge BUEL, 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.

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.

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, Proprietor.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

In Equity Term, A. D. 1852.

E. W. Ogburn and Sarah McKinzie,

William McKinzie and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants William McKinzie and his wife Harriet, William McKinzie and Wyatt McKinzie, defendants in this cause, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, commanding them to be and appear before the next term of this Court held for the county of Guilford, at the Court house in Greensboro', on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead answer or demur to the Orator's Bill, or the same will be set down for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Test. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Pradv \$5. 696-6

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.

Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English Buggy Tires, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round Round, Square and strap Iron, Also, Mountain Iron.

May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

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

John B. Troy, Original Attachment, levied on the defendants interest in the lands of Samuel G. Stout, his deceased father, Jacob Stout.
IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Samuel G. Stout, has removed from the State,—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro', for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in the town of Asheboro', on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be rendered against him, and his interest in the lands levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheboro', on the 1st Monday in August, 1852. Issued 1st September, 1852.

B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

Pradv \$5 696-6w.



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 Store, 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.



THE ATTENTION OF my friends and Dealers

generally is invited to my

Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic

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

Which 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'. 674-1f.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

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

B. F. Hoover, administrator

of Solomon York, deceased,

vs. Joab Parks.

Original attachment, levied on the defendant's undivided interest in the lands of Thos. Parks, dec'd.

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

Witness B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the 1st Monday in August 1852.

Issued 1st September, 1852.

Pradv \$5 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

696-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

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

David Scott,

vs. J. M. A. Drake and John A. Gil-

Anthony Kuba, mer, summoed as Garnishees.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Anthony Kuba, is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro', for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Randolph, at the Court house in the town of Asheboro', on the first Monday in November next, and then and there to plead and reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property and effects levied on, condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Asheboro', the 1st Monday in August, 1852. Issued 1st September, 1852.

B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

Pradv \$5. 696-6w.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'.

THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of cross elastic Rockers and Springs, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways &c. The above invention entirely does away the Elliptic 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 elliptic plan. A horse will carry one of these Buggies and the driver with more ease than an empty one on elliptic 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.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &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:

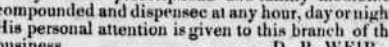
S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.
Aqua Ammonia, 25 "
Iodide Potassium, 624 "
Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "
Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

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.

Physicians' 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. 623-1f.



WAYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,

CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION.

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