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From De Bow's Review.

## Southern Wines and Vineyards.

BY MR. WELLER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For upwards of twenty years the writer has experimented in the vineyard business and in making the best American wines, or wines accounted by the best judges, and by his patrons in various parts of the Union, better than European.

His vineyard of ten acres, and vineyard products, (fifty and sixty barrels annually,) are the largest now in the South, and are rapidly on the increase. His wines, according to quality and cost and trouble of making, command in market from one to six dollars per gallon, with twenty per cent. off by the cask; and at the same rate per bottle also, after adding cost of bottles, sealing, wiring, and labeling. Here the writer appends what he deems the most important hints to all American vintners; and states that, with the exception of a few gallons of wine occasionally made with shivered or over mature grapes, by way of experiment, and non-ingredient what ever added to the juice, (experiment convinces him that in the South, at least, it is utterly impracticable thus to make wine as a profitable or desirable business,) he makes some of his best kinds of wines, as Madeira, Port, &c., by adding plenty of spirits, or sugar, or both, according to the wines intended as the result. For instance, as a third of spirits is put into the juice for making the best American wines, (medicinally and otherwise,) are reaching our shores, so, for some of his, is added a like quantity of spirits, as advised by Mr. Longworth, our greatest Western vintner, in his Patent Office letter of 1847. True it is, according to recent statements, that some wines are made in the Western vineyards, under Mr. Longworth's auspices, without any safe-keeping, enriching ingredients whatever added to the juice of the grape. But it is also true, by accompanying accounts, such wines, like those made thus in France and other Eastern vineyards, are of a lower price, indicating so far as that is concerned an inferior quality; or, as we have reason to believe, more body and zest by said artificial ingredients being added, a higher price is commanded, when the merits are known, as for Madeira and Port. For instance, while the best Malaga sells at a dollar a gallon in this country, the best Madeira and Port, of one-third of spirits, or of the strongest body by artificial help, sells for several dollars per gallon. Why, then, do not American vintners, and especially Southern ones, take this fact as a most significant hint for their operations in their wine-making business? But it is alleged by some, that wines made by artificial help to the grape juice are therefore less pure. And pray, what more pure things are there in physical nature than sugar and spirits, or say, saccharine and alcoholic principles? These principles enter into almost all vegetable creation as the pure, grand preservative ingredients. For instance, every grain of corn or wheat has more or less alcohol therein for its pure preservative, as developed by distillation. And since two of the chief constituent principles of all wine, (the definition of wine the world over being the "fermented juice of the grape," and therefore always alcoholic by fermentation, and was such, capable of intoxicating effect if immoderately used or abused, as set forth in the Bible,) being saccharine and alcoholic, is it not chemically absurd to allege that the same ingredients increased artificially, to add body, safe-keeping and strength, render the wine thus made impure? As if more of the purest ingredients of wine added artificially made any wine more impure! Or, as if mere additions of constituent pure things, added to any things necessarily, or, in any way, change the nature of such things for the worse! And as if adding spirits to foreign wines, so far from making them worse, made them better medicinally and otherwise, and adding the same ingredients to American wines made them worse!

Let the candid, with these suggestions before them, judge impartially for themselves, and not be imposed on by the absurd position of interested salesmen and others, as to foreign wines, in order to ruin or greatly injure the vineyard business, in the South at least, or our country.

For it is a fact and tested as such by the experience of others as well as the writer, that the Scuppernon grape, which outyields any grape in the world, as to fruit and juice, (as one vine covering a quarter acre yields five barrels of wine annually,) is so deficient in quantity, (I say quantity, for the quality is most excellent,) of saccharine and alcoholic principles, that without artificial help, by pure ingredients, the wine will not keep, or be of any superior quality or spoiling; and there is no help for this difficulty to any practical purpose by suffering the grapes to become extra ripe, or shivered on the vines; for whenever ripe, most of the berries fall off by the first wind or storm of any violence; and so deficient is the juice of the quantity of necessary wine ingredients, at the common ripeness of the grapes, that the juice is comparatively insipid, as tried by hundreds of the writer's guests tasting it, as running from the presses in vintage seasons. But adding a sufficiency of double-refined loaf sugar as an ingredient most congenial to its own exquisite taste in quality, it makes a delightful beverage. And strange as the fact may appear to some mere theorists, the very Scuppernon grapes of the same degree of ripeness as those affording the comparatively weak or deficient quantity and quality for beverage or wine, are the most delightful fruit, and are preferred by a vast majority of the writer's guests or visitors in vintage time, to any of about two hundred other kinds in his vineyard, including the Catawba,

Isabella, and other most favorite natives in our country, both North and South.

I am most credibly informed that a Spaniard of reputation as an European vintner, experimented pretty largely on Scuppernon Island, (originating the name of this grape,) as to the qualities of the Scuppernon grape for wine, and that he pronounced it unfit or deficient in quantity or quality of juice to make wine without artificial help; or rather, I would say, in his ignorance and prejudice, he condemned the grape for wine making. He as inconsistently pronounced such condemnation as if he had for like reasons condemned the grapes of the Madeira Island, or those of Oporto, because one-third of spirits was necessary to develop those into their most excellent wine qualities.

As to spirits for the safe keeping and duly enriching ingredients to Scuppernon juice, from ample experience and most reliable information, I consider a fourth the least safe quantity, or one gallon to three of juice; and as to sugar, two pounds per gallon of juice; though a third of spirits and three pounds of sugar is safer and better every way.

Some years since, travelling through Franklin county, (N. C.) I called at a celebrated Scuppernon vineyard, and found by tasting and information, that of about 17 barrels Scuppernon wine made the past vintage, every one of them had a taste slightly acid. And on inquiring I found that, owing to a deficiency of brandy on hand, one-fifth only had been added in making the wine. True, in such cases the wine may be recovered by adding more brandy, or some sugar, or both. But it is also true that the wine is not quite so good in such cases, as if the requisite or safe quantity had been added at first.

Some ten years since I was written to from Columbia, South Carolina, by a Frenchman, that if I had any partly spoiled or acid wine, he would come and change it to good for a proper compensation. I declined the proffer, having no confidence in the foreigner.

Months after I learned, from a most respectable gentleman from the place, that the bad wine the Frenchman made apparently good, had changed to become worse than before, in a few weeks. I concluded some impure or deleterious ingredient of an evanescent effect had been used. I concluded also I could beat the Frenchman by making a permanent change through pure ingredients added; and into some wine then on hand I put sugar and spirits, as much as needed to recover it, and the result was even beyond expectation. It has been alleged (from a source, however, of no reliance) that grapes in the far South more abound in saccharine and alcoholic properties, and therefore the juice less needs artificial help to make wine. But even if that is a fact, another fact is, that the further South the warmer the weather is in vintage time, saying nothing of the less chance of deep cellars to help to prevent the wine running into the acetous fermentation. In the North, or Ohio, not only the Catawba will stick on the cluster till fully or extra ripe, but colder weather and the advantage of deep cellars are enjoyed. But I opine, no matter how cold the climate, or how deep the cellars, that the Scuppernon juice, if enjoying these advantages, would not keep without artificial help.

Herbement's Madeira grapes in Columbia, South Carolina, hang on the vines, if escaping the rot as long as desired after being ripe; but with one pound of sugar per gallon, more than half the wine is apt to spoil by souring, (or, as I aver, by deficiency of safe-keeping ingredients,) as set forth from Mr. Guinard, in Mr. Longworth's Patent Office letter of 1847. Now I fearlessly assert that from my experience with this very grape in wine making, three pounds of sugar instead of one put into its juice, or one-third spirits, and the same pains being taken as by Mr. Guinard, would make a very good and far better wine than that made with the use of the meagre one pound of sugar per gallon. And when it is remembered that the spirit adds its own bulk, and the sugar half thereof, to the quantity or volume of the wine, the argument is greatly enforced against stinginess of safe-keeping, enriching ingredients, in making Scuppernon wine. And I may say the same of the making of any American wine from any kind of grape.

Wishing to gain the best intelligence in our country on wine-making, besides reading the treatises extant thereon, I have received by solicitation and otherwise numerous receipts from the lower part of our State, for making the best Scuppernon wine. And it is remarkable, that not one correspondent from the region and origin of this most famous American grape, gives any process for making this wine without either sugar or spirits added; though most of them differ as to the quantity necessary of either or both, to make and safely keep the wine. But as to the most exquisite taste of the Scuppernon wine, double-refined sugar, doubtless, is best to secure that, because coming nearest to the most delightful taste of the Scuppernon grape.

The highest praise of any wine is, that its zeal is like that of the grapes of which it is made. A most eminent vintner from Germany first suggested the double-refined sugar for making the most excellent Scuppernon wine. And as soon as I tried it, I found he was right, or chemically correct.

I must here relate a fact, at the danger of appearing vain to some, viz: I was written to, from the lower part of our State, to come down, (about eighty miles,) and instruct how to make the highly reputed best Scuppernon wines; and was offered \$4 a day from starting to returning. And I here append the result of my mission, as follows, viz:

The mashing machine, woollen blankets to strain with, and sugars and spirits being all ready as directed by letter, I made, as samples, a barrel of each of the following kinds of Scuppernon wine, or cordial, viz:

1. Scuppernon, (proper, or no appellative name,) at \$1 per gallon; made with one-third brandy.

2. Scuppernon champagne, at \$2 per gallon; made with one-fourth brandy, and one pound of double-refined sugar per gallon.

3. Scuppernon Madeira, (white or colorless wine,) at \$3 per gallon; made with three pounds per gallon of double-refined sugar.

4. Scuppernon hock, (of a beautiful red color, by fermenting one barrel of purple Scuppernon with seven of the white,) at \$4 per gallon; made with three pounds of double-refined sugar per

gallon, and peculiar pains in racking, &c.

5. Scuppernon perfect love cordial, at \$10 per gallon; made with one-third brandy, and two pounds of double-refined sugar per gallon.

I append here a kind which I make at my premises, and not convenient to make there, because of the very short time I had to stay on account of the need of my presence at my own vintage, viz:

6. Purest Scuppernon, \$6 per gallon. One variety of this kind is made with a third of Scuppernon brandy, and another with Scuppernon syrup.

The brandy is from distillation of Scuppernon juice soured, and the syrup is from the sweet juice reduced by boiling. Twenty per gallon when sold by the barrel or cask. A most respectable lawyer, Joseph S. Cannon, Esq., of Hertford, Perquimans county, wrote to me, and I operated in wine-making with his brother, Mr. James J. Cannon, upper part of Chowan county, near the river of that name. (Post-Office, "Ballard's Bridge.") I add here, that Mr. Cannon brought in most of his grapes, or about 100 bushels, ere I left, and expected 100 more, engaged to complete his vintage.

A number of small Scuppernon vineyards are scattered through different regions of the lower part of North Carolina. The owners sell a part of their grapes, and a part they convert into wine. Cart loads of grapes, I learn, were carried from Mr. Cannon's neighborhood to Norfolk, (60 miles distant,) and some brought were shipped to Baltimore, and elsewhere. So great is the quantity sold at Norfolk, from the adjoining country that often there are 30 cart-loads a day there, I was told, in vintage time. So much appreciated is this grape for table fruit, preserving and kindred purposes, that all taken found a ready market. I sell quantities sent for to my vineyard, from various distances, at 50 cents to 30 cents per gallon according to time of the vintage, or pains in gathering, and quantity taken at a time; but the price at Norfolk, I learned, was much lower—or sometimes two dollars a bushel. And so esteemed are the Scuppernon grapes here, that for the time of ripening, or about two months, the berries ripening in succession, most guests pay an entrance fee into the vineyard of a quarter of a dollar each, and on picnic days, sometimes a hundred at a time, prefer this to all other grapes.

A gentleman near Warrenton, 20 miles west, from a small Scuppernon vineyard, made, clear, last vintage, a hundred dollars, by selling grapes in that town. Seeing, then, the superior excellence of this grape in every way (except in quantity, not quality, of saccharine and alcoholic) it is no marvel that its culture is rapidly extending over all the South,—hundreds of the rooted vines annually set from 20 to 25 dollars per hundred, I distribute them to distant places South, from my nursery, and good Scuppernon wine is increasing in reputation and circulation every year. And as to Southern and Western vineyards: "Ephraim need not envy Judah nor Judah Ephraim." But let all work on harmoniously, to free our country from so many annual millions of foreign dependence for wines, not so good as may be made in our midst by intelligence and skill. Throughout the South, by putting one-third spirits to any sort of grape-juice, (but especially the Scuppernon, according to Mr. Longworth's advice,) an excellent wine may be made, worth a dollar a gallon. And in the West, or North, by the same help, or even without any artificial aid to the juice, in some cases, or with some kinds of grapes, a wine, may be made of equal excellence and value. And as to any wines superior or of higher price, because of more cost and trouble, why that is a matter of taste and choice.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. C., Dec. 24th, 1851.

## History of a Steel Pen.

The history of a steel pen is among the wonders of the present day; it is to us what pin-making was to our ancestors—a thing to be wondered at. We have the ores melted and converted into iron, and the same changed into steel; then it is rolled into ordinary sheets, in which state it is received from Sheffield, when it is cut up into strips, pickled to remove the scale, and reduced also by rolls to the requisite thickness. In this condition it is passed into the hands of a female, who is seated at a small press, worked by hand, and who cuts out with a single blow a thin flat piece of steel, which is the future pen; side sitting and piercing then follows, which is also performed by hand-press, fitted up with punch and bolster; thereafter the blanks in this condition are annealed in considerable quantities in a muffle; stamping with the maker's name then follows; pressing into the concave form is the next process, and the operation of forming the barrel (if a barrel pen) is now completed. Hardening, an operation which requires no little care and attention, is also performed by heating in a muffle, and when at a proper heat they are immersed in oil; the oil is then cleaned off them by agitating in a cylinder, and scouring follows by the same method, with the exception that pounded crucibles and other cutting substances are introduced along with them which in the end produces on one and all a brighter surface.

The grinding on the point, etc., is performed on an emery wheel, and is effected with great rapidity. In this state the pens are passed to the "slitter," who is provided with a pair of cutting tools, which are fitted into a hand-press. Their accuracy in fitting is such that a careful examination is necessary to detect that they are not one. The pen is rested upon the portion attached to the bottom of the press, the handle turned, and the slit is made. The blue and straw color with which the pens are ornamented, is also produced by heat; the pens are introduced in large quantities into a cylinder which is made to revolve on a charcoal stove, and the change of color is watched; when that which is desired is obtained, the cylinder and its contents are removed. The brilliant appearance of the external surface is given by lac dissolved in naphtha; heat is hereafter applied, when the spirit is evaporated and the lac alone remains, lending to the pens that brilliancy of finish which adds so much to their appearance. At Mr. Gillot's manufactory upwards of 600 hands are daily engaged in the production of the pens, and order and cleanliness, whether in the personal attire of the work-people or in their workshops, is the distinguishing

characteristic; of the number engaged, 400 are females, employed in the actual production and papering up of the pens; the remainder are workmen, who are engaged in the more skilful or laborious departments, where female strength is not available. Some idea of the extent to which this manufacture is now carried on may be gathered from the fact that there are annually upwards of 180 millions of pens produced here.

Exchange Paper.

## Song for Boys.

When life is full of health and glee,  
Work thou as busy as a bee!  
And take this gentle hint from me—  
Be careful of your money;  
Be careful of your money, boys—  
Be careful of your money;  
You'll find it true, that friends are few  
When you are short of money!

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors  
When sorrow pleads, or want implores;  
To help to heal Misfortune's sores,  
Be careful of your money!  
Be careful of your money, boys—  
Be careful of your money;  
To help the poor who seek your door,  
Be careful of your money!

## American Bible Society.

The thirty-sixth Anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated at New York on Thursday. The meeting, which was quite large, was opened by Rev. Dr. SPRINGS, by the reading of a portion of Scripture and with prayer; after which the audience was addressed by Hon. T. FREELINGHUYSEN, the President.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the year amounted to \$308,805, and the expenditures to \$308,865.

The following are the principal facts contained in the annual report:

During the past year two of the Vice Presidents, John Griscom, LL.D., of New Jersey, and the Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia, have been removed by death.

There has been added to the Society during the year seventy-three Life Directors, 1,190, Life Members, and 63 Auxiliaries.

The receipts of the year from all sources amount to \$308,744.81, being an increase of \$31,842.28 beyond those of the previous year; and \$24,130.67 more than was ever received before by the Society during any single year.

The number of Bibles printed during the same period is 239,000, and of Testaments 476,500 copies, making a total of 706,500 copies.

The number of Bibles distributed is 221,450, and of Testaments 444,565, making a total for the year of 666,065. This is an increase of 73,589 over the issues of the previous year, and makes an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 8,238,982 Bibles and Testaments.

The Society has prepared a royal octavo Bible, in pica, for the use of families, and for the aged, who require a larger letter; and a new Testament in French and English, in parallel columns. The Board has likewise published the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I Samuel, II Samuel, and I Kings, in the Choctaw tongue, under the direction of the Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, and the Gospel of John, in the Grebo language, for the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Western Africa.

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the two previous reports, is now completed, and an account of it will be furnished in the report of the present year.

The Society has had in its employ thirty-one agents through most of the year, including two in Texas and one in California.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments, in greatly increased numbers, have been made by the Board to local auxiliaries; to the various Missionary Boards; to Sunday Schools; to seamen and boatmen; to the blind, and to individuals for gratuitous distribution among the destitute, both at home and abroad.

Besides the grants of books, \$30,900 has been granted by the Board in money to aid in publishing the Scriptures in foreign lands, especially in China, Northern and Southern India, and in Turkey, France, and Russia, under the direction of various Missionary Boards and Bible organizations.

The Society has purchased grounds, and commenced the erection of a new Bible House in Astor Place, the present house being now quite too small. The corner-stone of it will be laid in a week or two.

The report closes with an expression of the deep conviction entertained by its managers of the importance of the work in which the Society is engaged.

## Presbyterian General Assembly.

This Ecclesiastical body (Old School) met at Charleston (S. C.) on Thursday. Upwards of two hundred clerical and lay delegates, from various parts of the United States, were in attendance.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. BENJAMIN RICE, of Ohio. An able and impressive discourse was then pronounced by the Rev. EDW. P. HUMPHREY, of Louisville, Kentucky, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. His text was from Matthew 7, 17—"Even so, every good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit;" and his theme was "Presbyterian Theology in its developments."

At the evening session the Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo, New York, was elected Moderator, and the Rev. JOHN M. LOWRIE, of Columbus, Ohio, Temporary Clerk.

The "Courier" cites from Dr. HUMPHREY'S admirable sermon the following appropriate reference to the settlement of the Huguenots in South Carolina:

"Nearly one hundred and sixty-seven years ago the revocation of the edict of Nantz drove

from the kingdom of France more than five hundred thousand Huguenots. They fled to all the Protestant States of Europe, to England, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the shores of the Western Continent. Invited by the genial climate of the South to the colony of Carolina, large numbers of these exiled people of God found rest, some on the borders of the Santee, and others on the banks of the Cooper river. The latter company built their house of worship in a little village a few miles distant called Charleston. Thither on the Lord's day they were borne on the bosom of the river, by the gentle flow of its waters, or the motion of the oar, or the ebbing of the tide. In their forest homes, and in their humble sanctuary, they wept for joy as the voice of their supplications and the melody of their songs, rising upon the tranquil and fragrant air, stood contrasted with the carnage and terror from which they had fled. This is the ancient Carolina. This too is Charleston. Near us is the site of their house of prayer. Yonder is the Cooper river. There are the fields in which they set up their dwellings and domestic altars. There the rich and odoriferous vegetation of the early summer repeats for us the life it lived for them. Around us lies their dust, awaiting the resurrection to meet their kindred dust, as that soil shall rise from the graves of murdered saints beyond the seas.

"Here, in this presence, are their children.—The blood which moistened the beautiful valleys of Languedoc and Tours, which stained the waters of every river and the pavements of every city, from the English channel to the Mediterranean, now runs in the veins of those with whom we worship God this morning. With what unanimity these adhere to that ancient faith, a stranger may not presume to inquire. But they are our witnesses this day, that in faith, order, and worship, our church is identical with their own ancestral church in its pure and heroic day. Not these alone—for here are they also whose fathers brought hither, many generations ago, the living and fruit-bearing stock of Presbyterianism. Let these our own brethren, partakers with us of the root and fatness of the olive tree, and let believers of every name, and they who believe not, discover in our proceedings and in us no spirit of contention or uncharitableness, or evil speaking. May they see nothing in this august council but a pious zeal for the theology, the spirituality, and the extension of the church, and for the glory of its eternal King."

## The Japanese Expedition.

An English newspaper has the following comments on the American expedition to Japan, which has excited an undue attention in Europe from the erroneous impression that it was designed as a hostile undertaking:

What the English did in China and did badly, the Yankees are about to do in Japan, and do well. Principle would contend that the Japanese have a right to their own country, and to exclude "men of business," if it so pleases them. But if principle were attended to, the Yankees would lose a good trade which carries civilization as a cabin passenger; and so the Yankees are about to bombard the tea-tray forts of the Japanese. A compromise of the palpable expediency would lead them to be as merciful as possible, and only to effect a treaty and a ransom, as we did in China. But the real expediency will, doubtless, persuade them to abolish the Japanese empire, convert it into a Yankee India, and to send a Governor-General over from Washington. We could have done in China what we had previously done in India, and we shall repeat yet, having forgotten the good example. Our China trade is not what it ought to be, and, besides, the Chinese still eat dog-pie. We have got a great Indian trade, and have nearly abolished Sutte. The Yankees, when they have conquered Japan, will give us a share of the Japanese trade, just as we gave them a share of the Chinese trade. And with trade, civilization will advance; and the honorable members who "clinch" in Congress, will, doubtless, pass an early resolution to the effect that suicide is immoral, and that, therefore, the police have orders to abolish the custom of Japan—viz: suicide—and encourage duelling.

## The Jew.

Talk of pedigrees, forsooth! Tell us of the Talbotts, Percys, Howards, and like mushrooms of yesterday! Show me a Jew, and we will show you a man whose genealogical tree sprang from Abraham's bosom—whose family is older than the decalogue, and who bears incontrovertible evidence in every line of his descent through myriads of successive generations. You see in him a living truth of divine revelation; in him you behold the literal fulfilment of the prophecies; with him you ascend the stream of time, not voyaging by the help of the dim, uncertain, and fallacious light of tradition, but guided by an emanation of the same light, which, to his nation, was "a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night;" in him you see the representative of the once favored people of God, to whom, as the chosen of mankind, he revealed himself their legislator, protector and King, who brought them out of the land of Egypt, out of the land of bondage. You behold him established, as it were, forever in the pleasant place, allotted him; you trace him by the peculiar mercy of his God, in his transition state from bondage to freedom, and by the innate depravity of his human nature, from prosperity to insolvency, ingratitude, and rebellion. Following him on, you find him the serf of Rome; you trace him from the smouldering ashes of Jerusalem, an outcast and a wanderer in all lands; the persecutor of the Christians, bearing all things, strong in the pride of human knowledge, stiff-necked, and gainsaying, hoping all things, "for the Lord will have mercy on Jacob, and will yet choose Israel, and set them in their own lands; and the strangers shall be joined with them, and they shall cleave to the house of Jacob."—Blackwood.

An affectionate Irishman once enlisted in the 75th regiment, in order to be near his brother, who was corporal in the 76th.

Why are seeds, when sown, like gate-posts? They are planted in the earth to propagate (propagate) a gate.

## A Clergyman's Address to Married Persons at the Altar.

The duties between man and wife are various and important. They suppose the union not of persons only, but also and principally of affections. It is not joining of hands, but of hearts, which constitutes marriage in the sight of God. This alone brings and preserves the sexes together, and both sanctifies and perfects this most solemn and sacred connection. But where this is wanting, the mere co-habitation of man and woman, in spite of all the ceremonies in the world, is nothing better than a legal prostitution. The office says, and with great propriety, that, so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's word doth allow, are not joined together of God, neither is the matrimony lawful.

See, then, that no motives of interest or convenience deceive you into a notion that you love one another while you do not. It is not the bare altar, that can possibly give a sanction to falsehood, or render innocent such mercenary lies.

Trifle not, I charge you, in this lawful instance, with the God of nature, truth, your own hearts, and your own comfort! Surely of all kinds and degrees of prostitution, that which screens itself under cover of the law is most criminal; and she who gives her hand to the man whom she does not in fact prefer to the whole world, is almost as worthless to all intents and purposes, as a common prostitute. God never winks at the violation of nature, nor suffers it to take place with impunity. But this must be the case in every marriage where mutual attachment is wanting. And that family is uniformly cursed with the most substantial wretchedness, where there subsists no love between the heads of it.

You who are the husband, must treat your wife with delicacy and discretion. Nothing in nature is so endearing, so winning, so captivating, as tenderness; nothing creates aversion so soon, so strong, so inveterate, as rudeness, indifference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and depends on you for protection and comfort, in all her difficulties. For your sake she has left her friends, her connections, and all the world, and should she meet with a tyrant instead of a lover, she may repent of this day as long as she lives. Never increase or insult her; and as you wish to keep your own temper and peace, ruffle not her's; for crossness and asperity, especially when they settle into moroseness and ill nature, are the qualities of a savage, not of a Christian. Never, on any pretence whatever, squander that in dress, drinking, or dissipation, which you should lay by for the benefit of your family. By all the laws of God and man, of justice and love, they have an exclusive claim on whatever you can earn; and every unnecessary indulgence which you give apart from them, is at their expense and injury. Consult your wife, especially on all cases of difficulty; it is her interest as well as duty, to give you the best advice she can. Never keep her ignorant of your circumstances; this has been the undoing of millions of families. The wife who deserves the name, will never fail to economize, when she knows that her partner's circumstances require it. Be not much uneasy though the world should sometimes think she has her full share of influence. Women of good sense seldom abuse their husbands' confidence. And you will see few happy families in which the wife is either a slave or a egyptian.

Mutual happiness is your mutual object; yield therefore to one another. Be ye equally yoked, is the command of God; let neither seek basely to throw undue weight on the other's shoulders. Suffer no interference from any quarter whatever to interrupt your harmony; you are connected for life. Nothing can separate your fate in this world; O, let nothing divide your affections. Regard each other with the fullest confidence; the least spark of suspicion from either, must forever blast the comfort of both.—There can be no harmony where there is no faith.

A wife should not only love her husband, but on every occasion show him all the attention in her power. Study by every means to make his home comfortable and inviting. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, and a man's presence, as well as his heart, will always be there most, where he has most pleasure. And I will venture to assert, as a fact incontrovertible, that he who finds his home a paradise, will seldom stroll into the wilderness of the world. While on the other hand, a scolding wife and a hot house have driven many a wretched husband to a tavern, where cards, women, and wine have sealed his own and the destruction of his family.

In a word, be habitually loving and kind to one another. Have no separate secrets, nor allow yourselves any airs of mystery; but open out your whole hearts to each other. Conceal as much as possible one another's failings, and cultivate habits of affability, forbearance, and good nature. Never be sullen, or in a pet with each other, especially in the presence of strangers. And, to say all in all, love and live together as the heirs of glory; and may the richest blessings of Almighty God be your mutual portion both in this world and in the next.

Proposed Restoration of the Jews.—The Suisse de Berne, of April 13, says: "A correspondent writes from Constantinople on April 1, that the Divan has hit upon a very original plan for settling the question of the holy places. The four patriarchs of Syria are to be granted to M. Rothschild for the sum of \$2,000,000, to be paid into the Treasury of the Sultan; and upon the sum of 2,000,000, being paid to France, she will renounce her pretensions. Russia and England will each receive 1,000,000. It is not yet settled whether M. Rothschild will take the title of king, emir, or bey. It is certain that he intends to restore the ruins of Jerusalem and Antioch, and to rebuild Solomon's Temple."

The Artesian Well in Charleston.—In reply to an inquiry as to the progress of the well on the Artesian Well in Charleston, the "Courier" of that city replies that the well has been already excavated to the depth of between nine hundred and one thousand feet, and that Mr. Weldon, the operator, is now in Philadelphia awaiting the completion of twelve hundred feet of iron tube, to enable him to proceed in his descent. On the arrival of this Mr. Weldon will resume the work, with, as he states, every prospect of success.



## From the Raleigh Register.

### A Foul Libel on the Whig Party!

We did hope that the discussion of measures of public policy, especially those connected with our State Constitution, would be conducted with fairness and courtesy, if not with moderation, but the Editor of the *Locofoco* Organ has no fancy for such a course, and prefers to deal in misrepresentation of his political opponents, the most barefaced and foul.

No one who belongs to the Whig Party of the State will feel otherwise than indignant at the infamous attempt, made in the last number of the "Standard," to convert the discussion of the Convention questions and amendments to the State Constitution into a *local slavery agitation*, and to hold, in advance, the Whig Party responsible for such a condition of things. We pronounce, boldly, such conduct, on the part of the leading organ of the *Locofoco* Party of the State, base, and fraught with nothing but mischief. We trust that the Whig press will speak out, as becomes it, in reference to this first attempt ever made, in North Carolina, to force into a canvass of State matters the local question of slavery!—Heaven knows, the evils of introducing it into the discussion of national politics have been sufficiently appalling. But this first attempt, ever made by political agitators to distract our State councils, or our People, with such a local question, deserves and we trust will receive, the prompt and indignant rebuke of the public. But to the language of the "Standard." It is true, there is something insidious and covert in the manner, in which that print approaches its foul charge against the Whigs of the State, but its meaning is plain. These are its words:

"And now, suppose the question should be put to the people, and they should vote by a majority for a Convention—what then? Could two-thirds of each house be induced to vote for a Convention? Could such a vote be obtained at the next session, or the next? If not, would the agitation of the *Slavery* question by these Whig leaders—or we insist on calling things by their right names—be arrested? Thus pledged to a Convention, as the best mode—as their favorite mode for amending the Constitution, would they not be bound to press it, year after year, on public attention, and labor to bring the people up to it? And if so, with the object of calling it out clearly revealed, would they not thereby array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, section against section?"

Again:

"The people of North Carolina hoped and trusted, when the late 'compromise' measures were adopted by Congress, that they would have, for a time at least, some peace on the Slavery question; but no sooner is the external pressure checked, than an agitation involving the situation of Slavery, is commenced here in our very midst!"

"If not, would the agitation of the *Slavery* question by these Whig leaders (for we insist on calling things by their right names) be arrested?" "An agitation involving the institution of Slavery, is commenced here in our very midst!" Such language plainly reveals the vile purpose of the "Standard" and the leaders of its Party, which is, to induce, if possible, the People of the State to believe, that in assuming the position which they have assumed, in reference to amending our State Constitution, the Whig Party is desirous of "commencing an agitation of the *Slavery* question here in our midst!"

The charge, thus brought against the Whigs is not only *BARRELY FALSE*, but proves, conclusively, that such a purpose, if it is lurking anywhere, has a dwelling place in the minds and hearts of those who prefer that charge! The "Standard" has the execrable fame of being the first to bring such a charge against more than half the People of the State, and thus to "reveal clearly its object" to "array section against section."

We appeal to the facts of history. In 1848, when the Conventions of the two Parties met and nominated their respective Candidates for Governor, not a murmur of complaint against our present State Constitution was heard. Neither Convention, by resolution or otherwise, declared opposition to any of its provisions or expressed any desire to have it amended. But no sooner had the canvass opened, than the *Locofoco* Candidate began an agitation for its amendment, in some of the most vital and important principles upon which it is based. Thus for the first time, did the people of the State witness their Constitution dragged into the arena of partisan politics, and converted into a hobby, upon which a heated partisan leader expected to ride into power. During the Session of the Legislature of '48-49, the agitation was renewed in that body, and much time and money spent in the discussion of a bill to carry out an amendment which in effect destroyed the taxation check of the Senate and placed that power over property completely in the hands of the non-property holders. Again: in 1850, the same hobby was mounted by the *Locofoco* Candidate for Governor, and from one end of the State to the other the cry was "agitation! agitation! until the odious distinction is broken down!" The Legislature of 1848-49 had rejected the measure by a Constitutional vote, but still the People were to have no rest, until the wishes of the *Locofoco* leaders were accomplished!

In the Legislature of 1850-51, the agitation was again renewed with redoubled bitterness. Day after day was spent in heated discussion, during which there were exhibitions, well calculated to induce every patriot to tremble for that Constitution, the amendment of which he would desire to be left to wiser heads and such as are free from partisan excitement. The bill to amend the Constitution passed the Legislature. It has been published according to the requirements of the Constitution. It will be pressed upon the next Legislature. Should it pass that body by the constitutional vote, it will be submitted to the People, and agitation will be again aroused, and if it is adopted by a majority of the voters, it will be the first instance on record in our State, and we believe in any other State of the Union, of an amendment to the Constitution by legislative enactment! When it shall thus run its career, this one amendment will have cost the State not less than *twelve thousand dollars*—as much as, if not more than, the whole expenses of the Convention of 1853!

If the *Locofoco* Party had declared their determination to stop here, with their agitation of the Constitution, we might have hoped that no further danger to the prosperity of the State would arise from legislative tampering with that instrument. But what is the fact? The leaders of the *Locofoco* party are resolved not to stop at this point. They have declared. Not only Gov. Reid, but the Convention of that party which nominated him in 1850, declare that there are other amendments which should be made to the Constitution. When they should be made they do not condescend to inform the People, but how they are to be made, is clearly shadowed forth, by the history of the Suffrage bill, and the "when" will come, so soon as another *Locofoco* Candidate wants a political hobby, upon

which to ride out the gubernatorial race! When Free Suffrage shall have been taken off the turf, and a new rider for the spoils comes forward, backed by a *carte blanche* from a *Locofoco* Convention, there will be no difficulty in finding a hobby. The election of Judges, or Justices, or State Officers, by the People, or the alteration of the basis, or some other political *BUCKRAH* will spring forward, fully expatriated for the race. Who desires to live under a Constitution which is thus made the prey of political racers—thus, periodically, dragged into the arena of partisan wrangling?

In view of these facts, and the condition of things to which they are leading, what have the Whigs done? Holding on to that great principle announced in our Bill of Rights, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the People," they have declared, that the important matter of amending their fundamental law, should originate with, and be carried out by, the *People themselves*, and not be, year after year, forced upon them, with all the pertinacity of a concerted and wrangling demagogue, who looks to agitation and discord for his own advancement!

The Whigs say, in their resolutions, that when ever amendments are to be made to the State Constitution, they should be effected by a *Convention, called on the basis of the House of Commons*, or (which is the same thing) *THE FEDERAL BASIS*.

They here express their preference of the *Convention mode* of amending the Constitution over the *legislative mode*; but they declare that such Convention must be elected on the *Federal basis*. If this be done, where is there any danger to the slavery interest? How can there be possibly any more danger in a Convention thus elected, to such an interest, than in the Legislature itself after the adoption of Free Suffrage, by which the taxation basis of the Senate will be completely broken down? Will not a Convention elected on the *Federal basis* have, identically, the same constituents, that the House of Commons now has, and the Senate will have, under Free Suffrage? If so, then, what becomes of the foul charge of the "Standard" that the position of the Whig Party will endanger the Slavery interest, and consequently, create agitation on that subject? Is not this whole Party convicted of a like charge by his own process of reasoning?

We again repeat, the charge which has been preferred by the leading Organ of the *Locofoco* party, against the Whigs of the State, or any of them, of either desiring or intending to get up "a slavery agitation in our midst," to the injury of that interest or any interest, is *UNQUALIFIEDLY FALSE* in each and every particular, and was conceived and put forth, under the influence of a fiendish spirit, which cares not how base and unjust the means it adopts to accomplish its ends!

Who compose the Whig Party of North Carolina? Are not its members as deeply interested in the protection of slave property, and every other kind of property, as those of the *Locofoco* party? Have they not, in the conflicts which are passed, exerted themselves to preserve the checks of the Constitution? Are they not exerting themselves now, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of political partisans, who show by their past conduct, that none of its provisions are too sacred to be overturned when coming in conflict with their own success, or the triumph of Party?

If this infamous libel on *FOURTY* THOUSAND OF THE FREE VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA is reiterated by David S. Reid, we trust and believe that it will be met, as it deserves to be met, by him in whose hands the principles and character of our Party have been entrusted!

### The New England Anti-Slavery Society

has held its anniversary at Boston, Edmund Quincy, Esq., presiding. Among the speakers were the well-known Mr. Garrison, and Mrs. Abby Kelly Foster. The temper of the speakers may be judged from the following extracts:

Mr. Garrison referred to the influence of the Church as controlling the State, and asked what could be expected of the Church under its present circumstances—the Old School Presbyterian Church being now in session in that Sodom, Gomorrah, Pandemonium, the very focus point—Charleston; the New School of the same Church in session where nothing can be said in favor of liberty; and the Methodist General Conference, although in Boston, doing nothing for freedom, but placing themselves under the influence of a slave-catching City Government, and going in a body to hear the great slave-hunter of the country open his mouth and blaspheme liberty. [Applause and hisses.] As a voter, he protested against the city government spending the public money by giving entertainment such as the city had given to this body.

S. S. Foster followed, and in the course of his speech said "the devil had taken Judges Story and Woodbury to himself!" [loud hisses:] which he endeavored to show must be true, because, he said, should any one sit as a judge, he could not do otherwise than assign them to the devil for the evil they had done. Mr. Webster, in his view, would one day be looked upon in no other light than as Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold. [Hisses.]

### The Under-ground Railroad out of Order.

—Its Conductor Conducted to the State Prison.—The conviction and sentence of Wm. Johnson, Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society, to the State prison for three years for passing counterfeit money shows how dangerous it is to tamper with moral principle, and how intimate is the relation between the different forms of vice. By the practice of aiding and abetting the escape of slaves from their masters, contrary to the spirit of the constitution and laws, he learned to think lightly of civil obligations, and thus was prepared to transgress the laws in a different way. How many slaves have been spirited away by means of counterfeit money we have no means of knowing. And yet Johnson, while concerned in this nefarious business, doubtless persuaded himself that he was doing God's service. We hope the sad fate of Johnson will be a warning to the other members of the Vigilance Committee and to abolitionists generally.—*N. F. Jour. Com.*

### Cogent Reasoning.

—The Democratic Newspapers seem to be in much trouble about the position of the Whig party in this State. They cannot get over the resolutions of the Whig Convention as to State policy, and of course do not hesitate to misrepresent them. Their way of doing this is funny. They say, that not a word is said about Free Suffrage; therefore the Whig party is opposed to Free Suffrage. They say, not a word is said about altering the basis of representation; therefore the Whig party is in favor of altering it. Bright reasoning, that.

Fayetteville Observer.

## From the Raleigh Register.

### Gen. Saunders and the Amendment of the Constitution.

In compliance with the request of our *Locofoco* contemporary in this place, we have read Gen. Saunders' speech in the late Convention, and not only laid it aside for future reference, but we publish it, also.

The chief speakers in the Convention were the General and Mr. Rencher. Between these orators all must confess that there is much resemblance amid considerable diversity. Alike in their fecklessness, they only differ as to the sphere within which they have displayed that fecklessness. Whatever have been the turnings about of the gentleman from Madrid, he has confined his evolutions within the circumference of one political organization; whilst he from Lisbon, one while the weather-cock by which the Whig Party detected approaching fair or foul weather, has transferred his attentions in another direction and now whirls noiselessly aloft upon the spire of 'Old Fogyism.'

Our attentions to day, however, as the caption of this article indicates, are eminently due to Gen. Saunders. At the "request of friends," he has furnished for publication those portions of his remarks before the late Democratic Sanhedrin, which will be found in another column. We call an extract or two, here, containing the very gist of his remarks, for the purpose of showing how very different was the Saunders of 1823 from the Saunders of 1852; in other words how many degrees of departure divide *Old Fogyism* from *Young America*.

In December 1822, a meeting of some members of the Legislature took steps to call a Convention for amending the Constitution. The special objects of the Convention may be found in a paper drawn up by a committee composed of Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, Charles Fisher, Robert Strange, and Jas. McKay. Reciting as grievances "that a minority of the people elect a majority of the members of the General Assembly," and that "the Constitution of this State contains no provision by which the same may be amended"—they resolve in favor of a Convention on the Federal Basis, and "pledge themselves to use their best endeavors, by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth-right of every freeman."

It was further moved that a Committee of Correspondence in each County, not exceeding seven, be appointed on the recommendation of the members of Assembly from their respective Counties. Among the members of the Legislature from Caswell that year, was Bartlett Yancey, Speaker of the Senate. He was also a member of this Convention, and on the Committee appointed by his recommendation, was *Romulus M. Saunders*. Whether the youthful enthusiast accepted the appointment we are luckily not in doubt, as upon the meeting of the Convention in November 1823, the members elect from Caswell were Messrs. Yancey and Saunders; the former still Senator, but the latter as delegate purely from his desire to "secure to every citizen, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inalienable birth-right of every freeman!" Both were active members, and although we have but short notes of the debates, published in our files of that period, yet the Constitution then drafted has been preserved, and not to swell this article too far, we shall content ourselves with allowing what follows to speak for itself:

SAUNDERS IN 1822.

"General Saunders said the issue presented by the late Whig Convention against any amendments of the Constitution through the Legislature, and for an open Convention, to be called at the will of a majority, was an issue which he accepted; and he challenged their standard bearer to the charge. He stood ready to proclaim his opposition to this majority principle. If asked if he did not recognize the right of a majority to pass laws, he answered yes—to prevail at the ballot box in elections, yes—to change compromise and checks in the Constitution, he answered emphatically no. These compromises and checks had been placed in the Constitution by solemn compact for protecting the rights of minorities—majorities could protect themselves."

SAUNDERS IN 1823.

Constitution, section 49: "No section of this Constitution shall be altered unless" [then provides for passing a bill by a vote of two-thirds, then publishing before the next Legislature, then passing again by two-thirds.] "PROVIDED ALWAYS, THAT NOTHING HEREIN CONTAINED SHALL BE SO CONSTRUED AS TO PREVENT THE EXERCISE OF THE UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT OF A MAJORITY OF THE FREE PEOPLE OF THIS STATE TO ALTER OR AMEND THIS CONSTITUTION."

SAUNDERS IN 1852.

"The Free Suffrage principle was but the carrying out the taxation principle of representation in the Senate, and for this reason he was opposed to changing that basis." [We don't pretend to see the reason here assigned, but the sentiment is decided.]

SAUNDERS IN 1853.

Constitution, sec. 41. "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties and towns according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free white persons including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." \* \* The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every four thousand, &c."

Constitution, sec. 43. "Senators shall be apportioned by districts in the State, and according to numbers, in like manner as Representatives are apportioned. To a number of Senators shall not exceed one for every ten thousand!"

The parallel last instituted is the more remarkable, inasmuch as, in 1823, Gen. Saunders, and the Convention of which he was a member, were opposed to *free suffrage*; and retained the property qualification, not only for member, but for voter. His present position then is at all points the very reverse of that of 1823. There is a completeness in the contrast that is most striking, and to the more inexperienced might argue a sort of genius for executing tergiversation. Then he wished to alter the basis, but to leave suffrage unaffected. Now he becomes eloquent for free suffrage, and awful in denouncing vengeance upon all who, like Judge Strange and Gen. McKay, in 1823, (not to say himself) are politically infatuated, and desirous of binding the East hand and foot. In Gen. Saunders we have a fine illustration of the perfection to which old experience doth attain in other respects than that of prophecy. That which young men may be willing to shout over and proclaim as evidence of extraordinary genius—we mean the completeness of the above specified *somerset*—older persons at once recognize as the undoubted fruit of often attempt and repeated labor. Habit is everything. What sharpens the eye of the shepherd, renders steady the nerves of the soldier and enlarges the judgment of the statesman, is the very thing that gives to the motion of the mere political assurance and ease. Yet after conceding all the triumph of a high art to the General, we must say that

something still is due to the concurrence of lucky accident. It is not within the powers of mere man to accomplish such a complete contrast. Yet we will not be envious; we admit that it is no ordinary merit, by a labor of long years, to have fitted one's self so to take advantage of the gifts of fortune. Let us confess that before us is a rare union of the best luck and the most brilliant achievement.

It suits well for General Saunders to speak of "turning the current of Dan River from the ocean to the mountains." Gentlemen who cannot consult their glasses without seeing miracles of change, may well cease to be surprised at, and may even look forward after the most extraordinary phenomena in the physical world. But we cannot fail to think that if Gen. Saunders floated with the current of the Dan in 1823, there must be some pause or backward ripple in its current in this year of 1852. Had not *Young America* degenerated into *Old Fogyism*, Gen. Saunders, far for inveighing against the conservative Platform of the Whig Party, would be going farther than the very farthest for securing what he and his co-laborers in 1823, called the *equal rights* and privileges, the *inalienable birthright* of every freeman!

Thus far, for the present, by way of calling attention to the present phase of a leader of Democracy.

### Presbyterian General Assembly.

A notice of the opening of this ecclesiastical body appears on our first page. The continuation of the proceedings is thus noticed in one of our exchanges:

We learn from the proceedings of this body at Charleston, on Saturday, that two new Synods were constituted—one in California, and the other in Iowa. The report of the Theological Seminary, although exhibiting a small number of scholars, shows that 250 young men had received, in whole or part, their theological education there. The seventh annual report of the Western Theological Seminary shows that in addition to an invested fund of \$74,200, large donations in books, &c. were increasing vastly the resources of the institution and its facilities for theological education. Dr. Van Rensselaer read the report of the Board of Education, which was referred to a committee of nine. The election of trustees of the General Assembly was deferred until the meeting of the next General Assembly. The report on the avowal of the Presbyterian of New Jersey, against a change in the book of discipline in relation to the mode of taking testimony, elicited a warm debate. The report was finally adopted by a vote 110 to 69.

On Monday the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions was taken up, and the Rev. Mr. Wright, from one of the Indian missions, gave an account of the flourishing condition of the Choctaw Mission. There were twelve churches among the Choctaws, and thirteen hundred members of the Presbyterian Church, besides large numbers of Baptists and Methodists. He said that they value education, and are rapidly advancing in knowledge and civilization; have a good system of laws and well-regulated social state; and have the New Testament and Catechisms in their own language, and flourishing schools for both sexes. Mr. Dickey spoke on the subject of the Missions in Africa. Mr. Ranken, a missionary from India, spoke on the subject of the East India missions. He stated that within a district of four and a half millions of inhabitants, near Futteghur, there is not one missionary. He said there was a church of colored people in this city whose members contribute \$3 each to the cause of missions, to which the Church at large by no means came up. The Rev. John C. Lowrie stated that there are seven missions among the Indian tribes, with schools for children, and that lay assistants were greatly needed. He stated that the subject of missions to California and other Western districts was under consideration of the Board, and mentioned that the King of Siam (a field which a year ago it was thought must be abandoned) was now inviting the missionary into his country and into his own family. He offered up an impressive prayer on the subject.

The Annual Report of the Princeton Theological Seminary was presented, showing the attendance of one hundred and thirty three students during the past year, and the flourishing condition of the institution. Forty young men had completed their course within the year and received their certificates—the largest class ever graduated. The death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander was announced with a feeling tribute to his memory.

The members of the Presbyterian General Assembly during their session at Washington called in a body upon President Fillmore, to offer the assurance of their respect for the exalted station he filled, and of their deep interest in the perpetuity of our free institutions. An address characterized by good taste and many noble sentiments was made to the President by Dr. Adams, the Moderator, concluding as follows:

"It may not be without interest to you, Mr. President, to be informed that we represent twenty-one synods, more than fifteen hundred ministers, and, in connexion with the delegates from corresponding bodies now with us, many hundreds of thousands of Christian people. Coming from almost all the States of the Union, our fraternal feelings, like the roots of the willows along the water course," binding the banks in a solid and compact sod, contribute directly to a strong and decided national sentiment. Our religious sympathies make us patriotic.

"Mr. President, it is not inappropriate to this occasion to say that we are accustomed to pray for you. We instruct our people that it is alike unkind and unsafe, ingenuous and irreligious, to elevate a fellow-citizen to the very highest position of trust and responsibility, and then withhold from him the benefit of their prayers. When saddened by the burden of your official cares, it may be a support and satisfaction for you to remember, that as often as the Sabbath returns, thousands in all our cities and villages, resorting to the temples of religion, fail not to implore the aid and blessing of Almighty God upon the President of the United States.

"Thanking you for this kind reception, we beg you to accept the assurances of our sincere respect and affection."

President Fillmore briefly responded to the address, expressing the high gratification it afforded him of receiving the visit of so large, intelligent, and imposing an ecclesiastical body. The sentiment of love, of religious and political freedom, of devotion to the country, as expressed, he duly appreciated; and in regard to the regular invocations of the blessings and aid of Heaven in behalf of the head of the nation, he felt its full force and importance. To appreciate his feelings, his deep anxiety, growing out of the daily incidents transpiring at home and abroad, it

was necessary to be placed in a situation where the weight of such matters are personally imposed; and he therefore felt the more pleased to know that continual prayers were offered in behalf of him upon whom so many important public duties devolved. The mission of the ministry having for its object the dissemination of truth, religion, and intelligence, forms an interesting guarantee of the peace, perpetuity, and prosperity of our common country. Again thanking them for their visit, he wished them a pleasant sojourn, and a happy return to their homes.

The visitors were then individually introduced to the President; quite a number of whom he recognized as citizens of the State of his nativity.

The scene was of an imposing character, and formed, as we have reason for believing, an incident in the sojourn of the large and intelligent body that participated in it, of the highest gratification."

### Six days Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax May 26, bringing dates from Liverpool to the evening of the 15th instant.

The French fete of the 10th of May passed off brilliantly, without any demonstration being made in favor of Napoleon's assuming the title of Emperor. A body of sixty thousand troops were reviewed by him, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators. At the head of a brilliant staff, he presented to the colonels of regiments surrounded by the Imperial eagle. In his address to the army he said that the Roman eagle adopted by the Emperor Napoleon was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France; and having disappeared with her misfortunes, it ought to return when France has recovered from her defeats, and, being mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume, then, soldiers, these eagles, (said he,) not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as a souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as a mark to each regiment's nobility and pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory. The address was immediately placarded throughout the city; and the Clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, numbering eight hundred, mustered around a gorgeous altar on the field, and bestowed blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled, and the ceremony concluded.

Two thousand crosses and medals were distributed. The President was well received by the soldiers, the infantry crying "Vive Napoleon," and the cavalry "Vive l'Empereur." The operatives of the faubourg St. Antoine remained at work rather than be present at the fete. The festivities were continued in-doors during three days. On the 11th fifteen thousand persons attended the grand ball at the Tuileries, and at the banquet given on the 12th there were present eight hundred generals and superior officers.

The British Parliament had rejected the resolution to abolish the duty on paper and stamp-tax on newspapers and advertisements. The militia bill was still under discussion. A motion in the House of Commons to inquire into the system of education pursued at Maynooth College, had been amended by a motion to consider the propriety of repealing the endowment for that college and all other grants for religious instruction.

The Crystal Palace, which was purchased for £70,000, is to be re-erected at Sydenham as an exotic garden.

### The Fraternity.

We had the pleasure while in Raleigh of making the acquaintance of several of our editorial brethren. First was Holden, of the Standard, not a very bad looking man when dressed up, and one of the best political editors in the country. He is well informed and industrious, and a self-made man.

Next there was Gulick, of the Goldsborough Patriot, a fat, good natured looking fellow, with an eye indicative of much shrewdness, and a head big enough to hold a spacious brain, and very well filled too. Gulick is decidedly an industrious man, watchful of what is going on about him and inquisitive enough to find out.

Then there was Bryan, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, a pale, dreamy looking young man with a bright, intelligent eye—far better fitted, judging from his physiognomy, for the calm retreats of literary pursuits than for the storms and tempests of political warfare.

Next comes Starke, of the Democratic Pioneer, away down in Pasquotank. Starke is a fine looking man, good natured and jolly, and just the fellow to enjoy the good things of life, both mentally and physically. "Dog it" is his worst word, and it is worth a day's journey to hear him say it three times. He is one of those whole-souled fellows who will have friends wherever he goes, and warm ones too.

We also made the acquaintance of Raboteau, the editor of the Times, and the able advocate of a reform Convention. We found him a very intelligent gentleman, with fine conversational powers. In all but his political principles we wish him abundant success. Of Whitaker, the Giraffe man, we have elsewhere spoken. We regret we had not the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the other Raleigh editors, and especially that of Gorman, the able editor of the Spirit of the Age.—*Mountain Banner*.

### Important to Holders of Land Warrants.

Hon. J. E. Heath, Commissioner of Pensions, states that where a party dies before the issue of his land warrant, under the act of 28th September, 1850, the right to it dies with him, unless there be a widow, or children who are minors at the time of the passage of the act. If he left a widow, the application may be renewed in her name; or, if none, then in the names of such minor children. If there be neither widow nor minor children no right vests in any one. The act of 22nd March, 1852, is silent as to the right of the widow or children to renew the application if the party dies before obtaining the warrant. If the claimant dies after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto rests in the heirs in the next manner as real estate, and can be assigned only by those who could convey a tract of land descended from the ancestor.

### Discovery of yet Another Planet.

—It was recently announced that M. Gasparis, at Naples had discovered a new Asteroid, the fifth first seen by him. By the last steamer information was received that Mr. Luther, at the observatory of Bilk, near Dusseldorf, had recently found yet another, with a Right Ascension of about 12 hours, and a north declination of about 8 degrees, which is the seventeenth planet, now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter, all of which were unknown fifty-two years ago.

### "Sir Oracle" on the Turf!

The last "Standard" says, with an air of "swaggering importance:—

"GENERAL SAUNDERS, in addressing the Democratic County Convention on Monday last, said, Mr. Kerr was to be in this City on the 4th of June, when he expected to be absent; and as he had no desire to misrepresent him he should beg if he would state distinctly, 1st, whether he was for or against Free Suffrage? 2d, whether he was for or against the election of members to the next Legislature pledged to vote for it? 3d, whether he was for or against an open, unrestricted Convention, to be called by a majority of the people of the State? 4th, whether he was for changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons? If not, what he wanted a Convention for?"

This is indeed rich! The General is mistaken. He is beaten for GOVERNOR in 1840, by nearly 9,000 majority! We were not aware that he was again in the field. The impression appears to be that Reid was re-nominated by the *Locofoco* Convention; but if the Ex-Minister to Spain desires to "shoulder his crutch and show how fields are won," let him say the word, and we opine he will hardly have time to pay his respects to Rantoul, Sumner, Chase, Preston, King, and his "old friend," Van Buren, at the Baltimore Convention. He (the veritable Knight of Malta), "expects to be absent on the 4th of June;" and he—that same gallant Knight—"would be glad" to know of Mr. Kerr, (and he declares most distinctly,) firstly, secondly, thirdly, and fourthly! When, pray, did the Ex-Minister assume the robes of Father Confessor. Was he inducted into that office by the recent Convention?

But our friend KERR had as well "come down." It is "Sir Oracle" who speaks, and, *volens volens*, he had better answer, and that quickly and "distinctly," too! Now we are really much concerned about this matter. We entreat our gallant friend to be "distinct." The Ex-Minister, it is true will be absent, but then there is a Telegraphic line direct to Baltimore, and what he does say may be reported him; and if he is not "distinct," some "lightning indignation" may be expected—all in Spanish! We hope our candidate may survive this Bull from the Holy Pontiff of *Locofocoism* in North Carolina. But let us keep cool; "we shall see—what we will see."—*Raleigh Register*.

### The way to Improve and Prosper.

There is no maxim truer than that which is contained in the old couplet

He that by the plough would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.

We see it stated that the Hon. J. M. Clayton is industriously cultivating his farm three miles from New Castle, and instead of running a race with competitors in the political field, is endeavoring to distance his overseer in agricultural pursuits. Each has selected his field, and a winger lies between them, which shall produce the richest crop from his allotted portion.

We have no doubt this will be more profitable than politics. It would prove a better business for their country and themselves, if a good many more of our politicians would "go to grass." Would that we could at least stimulate every citizen of North Carolina now engaged in agricultural pursuits, to follow the example of Mr. Clayton. If every one would even read the Agricultural periodicals, adopt the improvements, establish system in his operations, and give his personal attention to his business, to use a favorite expression of an old acquaintance of ours, the State would soon be "re-new modeled," and present to the eye the beauty and fruitfulness of a rich and well cultivated garden.—*Raleigh Star*.

### "A Few Plain Questions."

1. Is Gov. REID in favor of amending the Constitution so as to elect the Judges, Justices of the Peace, Treasurer, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, or any of them, by the People?  
2. Is he in favor of amending the Constitution so as to do away with that distinction under which, a poor man, who owns no land, can hold a seat neither in the House of Commons nor the Senate?  
3. Is he in favor of dividing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, whereby North Carolina may get her just share in the same for purposes of education and Internal Improvement?

4. Did he not vote for the Oregon Bill with the principles of the infamous Wilmot Proviso incorporated in it?

5. Did he not favor, give countenance to and aid in getting up the famous Nashville Convention?

6. Does he believe in the doctrine of SECESSION?

7. Does he go with Cass and Douglass in their advocacy of INTERVENTION, and will he support for the Presidency a candidate who favors that doctrine, so dangerous to our peace, and especially that of the South?

These are "plain" questions, and easily answered, and we trust before this "His Excellency," *de jure*, has obtained leave from his advisers to come out and say yes or no!—*Raleigh Register*.

### Exemplary Punishment.

—False swearing, we understand, has become so crying an evil in our courts of justice, that Judge Caldwell, who presided in the Courts of this district during this spring circuit, has made it a prominent subject in his charges to the Grand Jury.

At Person Court, we are informed, a man by the name of Mitchell was indicted for an assault upon Samuel Draper. Draper was prosecutor, and swore to certain matters, which several witnesses, subsequently called to the stand, proved to be utterly false. The Judge consequently ordered the Sheriff to take Draper in charge until he should give bail for his appearance, but being unable to find bail he was committed to prison. The next day he was brought out and put upon his trial, and convicted. The sentence pronounced upon him was severe, but no doubt just; it was, to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirty-nine lashes, stand committed until the next court, again receive thirty-nine lashes, and be fined five hundred dollars.

At Alamance Court, we also understand, a man brought up to answer a charge on the State docket, committed a similar offence, and was forthwith ordered into the custody of the Sheriff by the Judge. Upon giving bond for his appearance to the next court, his trial was postponed.

If our County Courts would but second the efforts of this just Judge, and give over to the severities of the law all who shall in like cases offend, such examples might soon be given as warnings to evil doers, that falsehood would be banished from our courts, and justice be permitted to flow in purer channels.—*Hillsboro Recorder*.



**Liberia.**  
A society of colored people in Maryland, desirous of ascertaining the true condition and prospects of Liberia, and the inducements which it offers for emigration, dispatched two of their number to visit Africa, and to report from their personal experience the state of the colony. Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, Jr., two intelligent colored men, were selected for the mission. They sailed for Liberia in June, 1851, and returned in December. They report that the colony is flourishing, that the soil is good, the climate salubrious, the government stable; that religion and education are provided for; that trade and commerce are increasing; and that, upon the whole, the country offers unusual inducements for the settlement of the colored race. The report appears to be written with great candor, and to give the fair impression made upon intelligent observers. The colonization of Africa is growing in public favor, and the more the plan is examined the more the confidence felt in it. Reflecting men see in it the only relief from slavery here, and the only hope of civilization there. The results which have been accomplished in comparison with the means employed are stupendous, not equalled, we think, by any former project of colonization, and they will go on increasing until Liberia shall become a strong nation, and the capacity of the negro race for self-government shall be proved before the world.—*Providence Journal.*

☞ In his Inaugural Address, delivered before the last General Assembly, Gov. Reid said:

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. There are other amendments to the Constitution, that have attracted public attention, to which, I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands."

The locution Convention which recently met said not a word about any "other" amendment to the Constitution, than that of Free Suffrage. Their object in this is apparent. Had they endorsed the recommendation of Reid, they would have been strengthening the position taken by the Whig Convention. They therefore thought it wise to keep these "other" amendments in the background, to be straddled at the proper time by some future gubernatorial aspirant.—Gov. Reid is for amending the Constitution in "other" particulars by legislative enactment—is he? What "other" amendments does he favor? When will this legislative tinkering with the Constitution end? NEVER, until the PEOPLE take it out of the hands of demagogues!—*Raleigh Register.*

**The Examination.**

The Examination of the pupils of the Salem Female Academy took place on Thursday and Friday. This flourishing institution has been in operation 43 years, and numbered, at the session just closed, 234 pupils, from the following States: North Carolina 101; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 48; Virginia, 47; Alabama 9; Mississippi 5; Tennessee 2; Texas 2.

This Examination always attracts a large number of visitors, more or less interested in the school, and there was a full attendance this week. *Salem Press.*

"While upon this subject we would ask the Patriot whether it agrees with its contemporary, the Fayetteville Observer, that nothing less than the support of two-thirds of the whole people of the State, would be decisive as to their wish for a Convention."—*Rep. and Patriot.*

We believe this to be a misrepresentation of the opinion of the *Observer*. We do not believe its editors ever agreed that "nothing less than two-thirds of the whole people of the State would be decisive" as to the call of a Convention or not. No such impression, we think, can be fairly deduced from anything we have seen in the *Observer*.

Are we to understand the Republican and Patriot as asserting that a vote of two-thirds of the people will be necessary to decide the question of Convention or no Convention, if submitted to them by the Legislature, at the ballot box? Answer plainly, if you please. If you say yes, we've got you. If you say nay, then your words above are mere nonsense.

**The Expedition to Japan.**—Some of the newspapers are insisting upon the insufficiency of the expedition which is being fitted out for Japan. This objection would be valid were it the purpose of our Government to send a hostile armament against that country. But such is not the intention. The visit is one of peace and friendship, intended to open a commercial intercourse, if it be found practicable, and to secure kind treatment to such American citizens as may be cast upon the Japanese coasts, either by shipwreck or otherwise.

**Position of the Loco-foco Candidates.**—Robt. G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., Loco-foco Elector, lately addressed letters to Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Pierce, King, Marey, Dickinson, Buchanan, Dallas, Cass, Houston, Stockton, Douglas, Lane, Boyd, and Wool, asking whether they are in favor of the Compromise measures, and would veto any bill to modify or change the fugitive law, "so as to impair its present valuable enactments." No answers have been received from Messrs. Butler and Pierce. The others, except General Wool, answer in the affirmative.

☞ The last Raleigh Standard says, "Mr. Kerr is now in the East, no doubt insidiously advocating a Convention." Is it true that the Standard cannot say anything of an opponent without coupling with it a base epithet? Does it not know that John Kerr is open, candid and above board in his advocacy of whatever he believes to be right? Why then say that he is "insidiously advocating a Convention or anything else." Mr. Kerr is above resorting to the low artifices of the demagogue. He neither acts "deceitfully" or "treacherously" as charged by the Standard, and we hope and believe, that the people of the State, at the proper time, will show their high appreciation of the man, of his fitness for the office of Governor, and the utter detestation in which they hold his revilers.—*Weldon Patriot.*

The Panama Railroad is now opened to a point on the river, about eight miles below Gorgona. The road will be opened to Barbacoa, five miles below Gorgona two weeks; from the former there is a mule path to Panama and Gorgona.

**THE PATRIOT**  
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.  
FOR GOVERNOR,  
JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.  
ELECTION, 5TH OF AUGUST.

THE PATRIOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.  
One dollar will pay for the Patriot five months, which term will include the canvass for Governor of North Carolina and President of the United States.

**Mr. Kerr's Appointments.**

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

- Monday, June 7th. Fayetteville.
- Wednesday, June 8th, at Elizabethtown.
- Friday, 11th, at Whiteville.
- Saturday, 12th, at Lumberton.
- Tuesday, 15th, at Rockingham.
- Wednesday, 16th, at Wadesboro.
- Friday, 18th, at Albemarle.
- Saturday, 19th, at Troy.
- Tuesday, 22d, at Ashboro.
- Thursday, 24th, at Pittsboro.
- Saturday, 26th, at Graham.
- Tuesday, 29th, at Salem.
- Thursday, July 1st, at Salem.
- Saturday, July 3rd, Hartselle, (Yadkin.)
- Tuesday, 6th, Wilkesboro.

☞ Other engagements have unavoidably interfered with our editorial vocation this week—so completely occupying attention that we have not had "an inch of time" for the preparation of any remarks of our own on the topics of interest which begin to engross public attention. But we have made some rich "scissoring" among the *politics* of our contemporaries, which we commend to the earnest consideration of our readers.

**Commencement.**

Our town has been thronged this week with strangers, drawn together for the purpose of witnessing the annual Commencement exercises of Greensboro Female College. While the examination of the students upon their several studies resulted to the entire satisfaction of those most deeply interested, the Commencement has been more brilliant than any former occasion of the kind. The exercises have been illustrated by genius and eloquence of the highest order. On Wednesday the Address of Henry W. Miller, Esq., before the two Literary Societies of the College, instructed and delighted the large auditory, while it added to the fame of one already possessing a large reputation for the versatility of his genius, and the classic power and beauty of his discourses, literary and political. On Thursday morning the Rev. J. T. Wightman, of S. C., delivered a Sermon of surpassing eloquence before the Graduating Class. And the exercises were closed, after noon on Thursday, by a valedictory address to the Graduating Class, by Rev. President Deems, conceived and delivered only as he can do such things. The excellent precepts of the President on this occasion, enforced by his affectionate earnestness and eloquence, were calculated to produce the best effects upon the hearts of all present—the large concourse of spectators as well as the fair objects of his scholarly care to whom they were more particularly addressed.

We have no time for further remark. From the programme of the graduating exercises, the subjects of the several Essays and the names of the Graduates are subjoined:

- Salutatory in Latin, and an English Essay, "Is this all?" Miss Lucy Elizabeth Biggs, Wilmington, N. C.
- "A Student's Reverie on Leaving College." Miss Catharine Sarah Blake, Fayetteville, N. C.
- "The far off, unattained, and dim." Miss Annie Janet Slade, Williamson, N. C.
- "The Angel of the Wary-Hearted." Miss Fannie Morton Bishop, Patrick, Va.
- "Passengers on the Stream of Time." Miss Mary Jane Clement, Mocksville, N. C.
- "Life—its joys and sorrows." Miss Nannie Taylor Speed, Granville, N. C.
- Report of the Faculty to the Trustees.
- "What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." with the Valedictory Addresses, Miss Susan Elizabeth Satterfield, Roxboro, N. C.

The Presidents Valedictory to the Graduating Class.

**Degrees conferred.**

**Mr. Gilmer's Speech.**

If the Editor of the Standard really wishes to know himself, or have his readers informed as to what Mr. Gilmer said in the late public Whig meeting in Greensboro, and will pledge himself to publish the speech in his paper, we will have the same faithfully and correctly reported and sent to him. Mr. Gilmer would doubtless be glad to have an opportunity to have himself set right through the columns of the Standard, after the publication of the article signed "Macon," which by its false and uncharitable insinuations, was intended to lead the readers of that paper into error as to what he really did say. But such an act of liberality to a political opponent, is hardly to be hoped for at the hands of the Editor of the Standard.

☞ We would turn the attention of the reader to an article from the Raleigh Register, in which a base and slanderous attack upon the Whig party by the Raleigh Standard is exposed in proper terms.

Calomel is said to be an infallible remedy for the bite of a mad dog. Cleanse the wounds as soon as possible with soft water and castile soap, then apply a plaster of mercurial ointment.

**A Good Judge of Cattle.**

At a late public meeting in Boston, one of the speakers (Wm. Curtis) related the following anecdote of Mr. Webster:

"A gentleman resided near Boston not many years ago, invited him out to dine. After dinner the two went into the yard to see the cattle. 'I'll give you any one, or two or three that you like,' Mr. Webster, said the host: 'choose which you will have.' Mr. Webster walked about a short time and made a selection of the best cow the gentleman had. 'I'll take that for one,' said he. He then drew a stool up to another fine cow, went to milking like a farmer born, and soon said, 'I'll take this one.' The surprise was great. The gentleman had counted upon Mr. Webster not knowing a good cow from a poor one. A third was selected, when the good man took occasion to direct Mr. Webster's attention to some other part of his establishment."

**LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.**—At the late Fillmore meeting in Philadelphia, the following letter was read by Dr. Mitchell, and received with warm applause. It was written nearly twelve months ago, and is, like every thing that emanates from Mr. Fillmore, patriotic, self-denying and manly:

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851.  
"MY DEAR SIR:—I have yours of the 10th, and am gratified to learn that the disensions in the Whig party in Philadelphia are quieting down. 'Accept my thanks for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my Administration, and the hope you express for its continuance. 'I am far more anxious to conduct it as to merit the approbation of my country, during the time I have to serve, than to continue it for a day longer. 'Let the people select my successor, wholly uninfluenced by me, and if he be honest and true to the Constitution and country, I shall be satisfied—I ask no more. I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE."

THE RALEIGH REGISTER, we are pleased to see, has come out in an entirely new dress. It is now not exceeded in neatness by any paper in the State; and being conducted with ability and industry, it deserves, as we trust it will receive, a largely increased circulation.

A late exchange paper in commenting upon the custom of gubernatorial candidates traversing the whole State—every county and principal settlements—continuing the canvass up to the last day of July, says:

"Here in Tennessee is a campaign of more than two months, in the heat of summer, at the end of which each orator may well be indifferent about his election in his thankfulness at having survived such an ordeal of travel, dust, exhaustion, hoarse vociferation, and straining of lungs."

ADVICE TO FARMERS.—The editor of the New England Farmer, an excellent agricultural paper, gives the following sensible and patriotic advice, which will apply equally to all classes of the community:

"Go to the ballot box, then, every honest patriotic farmer; go to the ballot box, and there vote for those whom you honestly judge to be the best men for office. We can respect the manly opponent of our opinion—we can respect the zealous supporter of men and measures that we distrust; but the citizen who manifests indifference to our political institutions—the man who cares not to vote, we cannot consider a good citizen, or a fit subject to be favored with the blessings of a free government."

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT.—The editor of the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald has seen a recent letter from Gen. Scott, in which he says:

"I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South East or West; and these opinions I am prepared to submit to general consideration, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State or a National Convention. If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will promptly and most explicitly be given, in writing."

Hon. John M. Berrien has resigned his seat in the Senate, and the Governor of Georgia has appointed Judge Charlton of Savannah, to the vacancy. Mr. Berrien's term would have expired March 4th, 1853, when Hon Robert Toombs will succeed Judge Charlton.

Cuba.—"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says the Cuba fever is rising higher than ever. The plan of invasion will be better arranged than heretofore, and may therefore lead to greater sacrifices of life, and a more deep involvement of the country and the Government in the scheme and its consequences.

The New York Herald is of opinion that henceforth there need be no apprehension of glutting the Cotton Market, inasmuch as before another year is over there is a probability that Japan, China, Australia, and all the southeastern shores of Asia, will need a large supply of cotton goods.

Pastoral Call.—We see it stated that the Rev. M. B. Grier, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Elliott's Mills, Maryland, has been invited to the Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, in this State.

Counterfeit.—We learn that a counterfeit \$1 note on the Bank of Wadesboro was received in a neighboring county a few days ago. It is wretchedly executed; and the Bank issues no bills under \$1.

MARRIED.—In this county, on Thursday the 27th of May, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JAMES T. DICK, and Miss MARY WILEY.

DIED.—In Graham, on Sunday last, Mrs. JULIA M. LANCASTER, wife of James W. Lancaster, Esq., and daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of Hillsborough, in the 30th year of her age.

In this place, on the 30th of May, SAMUEL GRAHAM, infant son of Richard Sterling.

In this place, on the 2d inst., of Scarsdale, LEONORA JOANNAH, only child of David and Eliza C. McLean, aged 7 years and 9 months. She was beloved by a large circle of friends and acquaintances for the sweetness and gentleness of her disposition.

Large Spring and Summer Stock.

The subscribers are and have been receiving their Spring and Summer Goods from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of almost every thing that is in this community. They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.

May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

**CANDIDATES IN GUILFORD.**

We are authorized to announce D. F. CALDWELL as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM E. EDWARDS as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN H. WILEY as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce CALVIN JOHNSTON as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WILSON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

**SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.**

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 14th of July next. The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged. Circulars containing terms, &c. will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON. Melville, Alamance Co., June 1, 1852. 681-3

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

**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**

*Aneurism, or Enlargement of the Heart, Arteries, Piles, &c. &c.*

USE the pills two or three times a week in doses sufficient to purge freely; and when a paroxysm comes on, a fearless use of the Pills must be made; repeat with six or eight, and in a little while repeat the dose; do this until the bowels are strongly purged. This effected, the danger is over for that attack. Angina pectoralis, stone in the gall-bladder are treated in the same manner; and although considered incurable by the medical profession, are cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills. Piles are cured by Brandreth's Pills. In severe attacks the doses must be full; six or eight for a few nights together will cure the worst cases. Whenever this disease comes on in the treatment of other diseases, it is a good sign; use nothing but the pills, and as an outward application, cold cream or lard, and make frequent use of cold water locally. Where there have been pectoral affections, as asthma, consumption, &c., perseverance will be required with the pills to effect a permanent cure. But any other course will assuredly bring on the pectoral affection.

In cases of Debility, Weakness, Wastings, Declines, or Consumption approaching, it will be necessary to commence with small doses. Begin with one pill going to bed; next night two pills; do this alternately for three or four days, or longer; if no alteration takes place, then increase a pill each night until five or six pills are used, then decrease by one pill, down to one pill. Should any feverish symptoms arise, then take strong doses until the fever is reduced. When this is done, the patient may drop down to such doses as their own judgment shall determine; being careful to keep the drain upon the impure humors; as these are removed, so will be their advancement to sound health.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Wm H. Button, Summerville; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Stanley & Morrow, Centre; Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer's Store; Jesse Smith, Jesse Smith's Store; Woolen & Elliott, New Salem; J. Pigott Pennfield. June 1, 1852.

**State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.**

NOTICE.—I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Asheboro, on the first Monday of August next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849, and all cost and charges, viz:

- 437 acres on Caraway creek, listed by Ann Moss; Taxes due for 1848-49, \$12 50
- 300 acres near Asheboro, listed by Wm. A. Hamlin; Taxes due for 1848-49, 12 20
- 200 acres, the property of Branon K. Lamb, on the waters of Caraway creek, Taxes due, 1 60
- 125 acres on Little River, the property of Jesse Gatlin; Taxes due for 1848-49, 70
- 3 thirty acre lots on Deep River, belonging to the Bookout heirs; Taxes due 1848-49, 42
- 90 acres on Uwharrie, the property of one Parks; Taxes due for 1848-49, 70
- 20 acres on Uwharrie, called the Graham land, Taxes due for 1848-49, 25
- 60 acres on the Horsepen branch, the property of one Morris; Taxes due 1848-49, 70
- 100 acres on Little River, belonging to L. Stack; Taxes due for 1848-49, 70
- 215 acres on the waters of Deep River, listed by Joseph Prichard, Taxes due, 1 85

H. ANDREWS, Sheriff. (Pr adv 26 00) 680-9

**LAND WARRANTS WANTED.**

AS AGENT for a Company, I will pay the highest cash price for all Land Warrants, sent to me; or I will sell to the best advantage and immediately remit proceeds, for a small fee. Having had much experience in establishing claims against the Government for Pensions and Bounty Lands, all Pensioners who served in the Revolutionary or late War, or any of the Indian Wars, or their representatives, would do well to communicate with me. JOHN M. ROSE. Fayetteville, May 20, 1852. 680-3

**A TANNER WANTED.**

A GOOD Tanner and Currier wanted immediately, to whom steady work and good wages will be given. Address, C. H. STURDIVANT. Wadesboro, N. C., May 21, 1852. 680-3

**NOTICE.**

HAVING qualified as Executor on the estate of James Dossy and Mary Dossy dec'd. On Thursday the 10th day of June, A. D. 1852, at the dwelling of said dec'd, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said dec'd, consisting of the following property, to wit:—All of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chairs and Chair materials; stock of Chair making Tools, embracing Lathes, Benches, &c. Also, a quantity of Paints and Brushes, Varnish Kettles, Paint Stabs and Mullers; and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of May, A. D. 1852. (679-3) JAMES SLOAN, Ex'r

**NOTICE.**

Houses and Lots for Sale.—Having determined to remove to my plantation for the benefit of my health, I offer my houses and Lots in this place for sale. Land or good notes would be taken in payment. The Store part of the House being now vacant, is for rent until a sale takes place. JAMES SLOAN, N. C., May 24, 1852. 680-3

**Large Spring and Summer Stock.**

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

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY.**

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

ORDERED by the Court that the following persons open and hold an Election at the precincts named, on the 5th day of August, 1852:

For Members of the Senate & House of Commons.

Greensboro, Jas. Sloan, Esq., with William Weatherly and John B. Houston.

Ward's, John W. Kirkman, Esq., with Leven Kirkman & Alex. Hanover.

Jamestown, J. W. Field, Esq., with Wm. P. Mendenhall and John Armfield.

Jesse Smith's Store, E. Denny, Esq., with H. C. Dick and John Wharton.

Dr. Glenn's, Daniel Thom, Esq., with D. C. Stuart and Thomas Rankin.

Bruce's & Roads, Wm. Ragsdale, Esq., with Dan Peggam and John Johnston.

Ramsboro, John W. Parker, Esq., with Wm. Prichett and Dr. Thacker.

J. A. Smith's, A. E. Dutton, Esq., with Arch. Bevil and Branch Smith.

Thompson's, A. Apple, Esq., with John Sockwell and Lewis Cobb.

Clemmons, Jacob Amick, Esq., with Henry Shofner and Abram Clapp.

Clemmons, R. G. Beeson, Esq., with Ithamar Hunt and John Clark.

For Governor.

Jed H. Lindsay, Esq., with Andrew Weatherly and L. Swaim.

Ward's, Henry Yates, Esq., with John Perdue and Geo. Hendrix.

Jamestown, Samuel D. Holton, Esq., with E. Jackson and Jesse Gray.

Clemmons, N. R. Sapp, Esq., with William Bowman and Stephen Hunt.

- Jesse Smith's, Eli Smith, Esq., with Thomas Dick and Thomas Whittington.

Dr. Glenn's, Finis Shaw, Esq., with Geo. W. Phipps and Albert Rankin.

Bruce's & Roads, Archid. Wilson, Esq., with Jesse Case and John Hoskins.

Ramsboro, William Green, Esq., with John Stratton and J. M. Cunningham.

J. A. Smith's, Robert Caffey, Esq., with Thos. Scott and Branch Gordon.

Thompson's, L. W. Summers, Esq., with Jacob Boon and Henry Geringer.

Coble's, Jeremiah Clapp, Esq., with Joshua Clapp and David S. Clapp.

For Sheriff.

E. W. Ogburn, Jun., Esq., with John McKnight & T. I. Sandridge.

Ward's, F. Fentress, Esq., with F. B. Taylor and J. M. Ward.

Jamestown, Jonathan Welch, Esq., with Jno. Carle and Jeremiah Pigott.

Clemmons, Moses McGrady, Esq., with Jno. Blalock and Jno. McGibbany.

Jesse Smith's, John McLean, Esq., with Dr. J. A. McLean and Wm. R. Smith.

Dr. Glenn's, Wm. Gilbreath, Esq., with Thos. Cansey and Robert Kirkman.

Bruce's & Roads, E. W. Ogburn, Sen., Esq., with Charles Case and R. Massey.

Ramsboro, Isaac Thacker, Esq., with Jas. Gaunt and E. Schlicht.

J. A. Smith's, Daniel Hobbs, Esq., with James Brown and Jos. Scott.

Thompson's, Benj. Ross, Esq., with B. Apple and Geo. Huffines.

Coble's, William Coble, Esq., with D. F. Clapp and W. Brown.

It was further ordered by the Court that the following Magistrates take the List of Taxables and Taxable Property in the Districts as follows, for the year 1852.

- No. 1. Abner Apple, Esq. No. 9. F. Fentress, Esq.
- No. 2. Eli Smith, Esq. No. 10. A. E. Dutton, Esq.
- No. 3. Wm. R. Smith, Esq. No. 11. Wm. Kirkman, Esq.
- No. 4. Peter C. Smith, Esq. No. 12. Levi Stephens, Esq.
- No. 5. William Green, Esq. No. 13. A. Dilworth, Esq.
- No. 6. John McLean, Esq. No. 14. J. W. Field, Esq.
- No. 7. Finley Shaw, Esq. No. 15. Jesse Benton, Esq.
- No. 8. J. W. Parker, Esq. No. 16. R. G. Beeson, Esq.
- No. 9. E. W. Ogburn, Jr. No. 17. Nathan Hunt, Esq.

There being a very considerable decrease in the number of acres of land and valuation; also in the number of polls, according to the Tax lists, therefore the Court requests the citizens to be prompt in giving in all their lands and polls, and they hope the Magistrates who are appointed to take such will be particular in returning all persons who may neglect their duty in giving in according to law, setting forth the name, number of acres, valuation and polls.

It was further ordered by the Court, that Thursday of every County Court hereafter shall be *States day*. Therefore all defendants and witnesses are ordered to attend on that day.

At February Term, 1852, of this Court, E. W. Ogburn, Jesse Benton and Abner Apple, Esqs., were appointed an Orphan's Court. It was therefore ordered that all Guardians make their returns to them on Monday of every February Term hereafter—whose duty it will be to examine said returns presented to them, and see that they are made out according to law. Test: JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C.

**State of North Carolina, Surry County.**

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

James Badget vs. James S. Copeland } Original Attachment levied on land, &c.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant 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, notifying said James S. Copeland to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, to plead or reply to plaintiff's claim, or the same will be heard ex parte and final judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday in May, A. D. 1852. F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk. May 22nd, 1852. Pr adv \$5 680-6

**Ministers' and Deacons' Meetings.**

The Ministers' and Deacons' Meeting for the third of Greensboro Church of the Baptist Association will be held with the Baptist Church at Elm Grove, commencing on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in May, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. This Section embraces the Churches of Greensboro, Hogan's Creek, Elm Grove, Trinity and Leaksville. The Meeting of the same character for the 4th of Madison Section will be held with the Baptist Church in Madison, commencing at the same time with the above. This Section embraces the Churches of Judson, Mount Airy, Mount Olive, Friendship, Madison and Goodwill.

The opening Sermons will be preached on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the Missionary Sermons on Sunday at the same hour. All of the Ministers and Deacons of the above-named Churches are earnestly invited to attend their respective Meetings. N. J. PALMER, Clerk of the B. A. Association.

May 3d, 1852.

☞ The Salem "People's Press" will please copy the above.

**D. P. WEIR,**

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