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#### The Empire of Japan.

As public attention is now directed to Japan. the following account of that Empire communicated to the National Intelligencer by W. D. Porter, Esq., will be found interesting :

\* Japan is called by the natives Niphon, and was founded about six hundred and sixty-five years before Christ, by Simmu. From him to Sinzakin there appears to have been sixty-one Emperors. After this period, in the year 1142, a change took place. From this time a double chronology commences, including the reigns of the Dearios and Cubos. The Dearios were milstary officers, and at one period completely usurped the power of the Emperors, but a general by the name of Jeretimo being crowned, succeeded in depriving the Dearios of all military powers. At the present time the kingdom of Japan is governed by an Emperor with full military powers, and a Cubo, or prime minister, who has authority over certain cities, their Parliament, &c.

'he kingdom of Japan consists of three large and thirty or forty smaller islands, situated off the coast of China. The largest of these is Niphon, the next Jesso. On the island of Bungo. southwest of Tonsa, is the city of Nangaschi, and near that city is the little artificial island of Disua. On this island a Dutch factory is built.

Jeddo, or Yeddo, the capital of the whole empire, is situated in the midst of a fine plain, in the province of Musace. It is built in the form of a crescent, their banks being planted with rows of beautiful trees. The city is not surround-ed, as most Eastern cities are, by a wall, but has a strong castle to defend it. The river Tongag waters it, and supplies the castle ditch; and be each. The public buildings are on a magnificent cinctures, or circular piles of buildings, and enions, guard-hou-es, gates, thrawbridges, gardens, vanals, &c. In it resides the Emperor and his family, the royal domestics, tributary princes and their retinues, the Ministers of State, many other officers of Government, and a strong garrison. The walls of this magnificent place are built of freestone, without cement, and the stones prodi-giously large. The whole pile was originally covered with gilt tiles, which gave it a very grand and beautiful appearance. Many of the stately apartments are formed and altered at pleasure by moveable screens. The principal apartments are the Hall of Attendance, the Council Chamber, Hall of a Thousand Mats, &c.

The city is under the direction of two gover-

nors who rule a year each.

The next largest city is Meaco. It is also a royal city, and is situated on a lake near the middle of the Island of Niphon, and surrounded by mountains, which give a remarkable and delightful prospect to the whole; the circumjacent country between the city and the mountains is covered with temples, sepulchres, &c., &c., and is embellished with a variety of orchards, groves, cascades, and purling streams. Three considerrable rivers water this fertile plain, and unite their streams in the centre of the city, where a magnificent stone bridge facilitates the communication between the different parts of the city. A strong castle defends the town; it is six hunthe other full of water. This splendid city is twenty miles long and nine wide within the suburbs, which are as well populated as the city. The number of inhabitants of the city proper is be 529,000. the royal palaces, superbly built of marble, and When sober he is as pure, as upright races, groves, &c.

command of the Emperor. It is fifteen miles in circumference. The city of Nangaschi is the Japanese naval depot; but as they have not yet in the rough material, and stored away for emer-

means, in the Japanese, hell; it has one hundred for him. Dissipation drove him to private life. dungeons and cages. The history of these few He reformed, became a temperance lecturer and cities gives a fair outline of the whole empire. an exemplary member of the Church. His ex-Their private dwellings are small but neat, and hortations in times of great revivals are said to vantage, as the Japanese understand perfectly the an exemplary Son of Temperance and a Chrisart of dwarfing plants, trees, fruits, and flowers. tian. But, again, the temptations were to great They use neither tables, bedsteads, nor chairs; for him. His struggles with himself were gibut sit, eat, and sleep, like most Eastern nations.

Almost the first accomplishment learned by them is the art and grace of suicide; the child in the nursery stabs itself with his finger or stick. and fall back in imitative death; the lover cuts. At the close of his term, and of Mr. Polk's auout his intestines before his obdurate mistress, ministration, to keep so popular and good a man were called Bachelors, or Bas chevaliers, inferior out his intestines before his obdurate mistress, and the latter pours out her heart's blood in the face of her faithless lover; the criminal executes

Their trade is, at present, under great restricted to that mission. His unfortunate career there tions, as they only trade with the Chinese and is well known. Since his return, we have heard The latter have always fostered, cher-d increased the prejudices of the Japan-We have seen many a young man enter Conished and increased the prejudices of the Japan-

far superior to the Chinese. Their silks and cottons are excellent, and their Japan ware and porcelain unequalled. Their exports are raw and manufactured silks, iron, steel, artificial metals, furs, teas, finer than the Chinese, Japan ware, gold, silver, copper, gums, medicinal herbs; roots, diamonds, pearl, coral, &c. Whatever goods the Japanese want they pay for it in gold

The Japanese worship the principal two gods Xuca and Amida. At Macco there is a stately temple, built to one of these gods; it is of free-stone, as large as St. Paul's, with an arched roof, supported by heavy pillars, in which stands an idol of copper, which reaches as high as the roof: and according to a discription given by Sir Thomas Herbert, his chair is seventy feet high and eighty feet long; the head is big enough to hold fifteen men, and the thumb forty inches in circumference. There is another statue, called after the god Dabio, made of copper, twenty-two feet high, in a sitting posture. This shows that the Japanese understand the art of working in bronze, and they are far ahead of Christian na-tions in this particular. They allow polygamy, and they often strangle their female children, but never the males. The nobility extract the two

front teeth, and supply them with two of gold.

The principal rivers are the Ujingava and Askagava; the former so rapid and wide that a bridge cannot be buit over it, the latter remarkable for its depth and perpetual fluctuations. A large valley exists in the interior filled with carbonic gas, and called the Valley of the Upas.— It is covered with the skeletons of numerous wild and tame beasts and birds. The Emperor, it is said, often sent criminals to the valley to bring away a precious gem of inestimable value, and the bones of men also whiten its deadly sides. Acidulated lakes and thermal springs are common throughout several of the islands.

Their great source of opulence are their mines of gold and silver, but they have no antimony, calamine, sal amoniae, borax, or cinnebar, (quicksilver ) These articles are in demand, and bring a high price. Birds and every kind of duck and poultry are plenty : camphor trees are abundant, and the cedars are the finest in the word. Few countries open so fair a field as the islands of Japan for botanical and geological research. It is not necessary here to enter into a detailed statistical account of the commerce of Japan. A direct trade to that empire would increase the commerce of this country about two bundred millions of dollars annually, if not more.

It has always been in contemplation with this country to make an effort to open a direct trade with Japan. Com. Porter as far back as 1815, addressed a letter to Mr. Monroe on the subject. [This letter has been published in the Intelligen-cer.] It was intended to fit out a frigate and mand, but subsequent events prevented the con-summation of this design, but it has been revived from time to time, without being carried out; but a few years ago the undersigned drew the attention of the Hon, J. Y. Mason to the subject by the recommendation of a steam line to China, with a view of incidental commercial intercourse, and finally direct trade with Japan. It would require but small efforts to accomplish commercial intercourse with so shrewd a people as the Japanese, who are alive to commercial feelings.
A steam line direct from New York to the Isthmus being already in existence, is an easy matter to continue it to the Gallipagoes, which is-lands abound in coal; thence to the Marquesas, and on to Shanghai or Jeddo."

### Hon. Edward A. Hannegan.

The facts as to killing his brother-in-law, by Mr. Hannegan, are already widely known. Mr. Hannegan had been a member of the Legislature, both Houses of Congress, Ambassador to Russ and ladies who were to perform the principal sia, and might have been honored and useful in every relation of life but for his tearful devotion to Liquor, which has long rendered him a terror the ceremony was to be performed, and here having watched with it till the morning, he addred yards in length, has a tower in the centre. bably led him to a felon's doom. John Wents and is surrounded by two ditches, the one dry. worth, who served with him in Congress, thus

under the influence of liquor as we have, can be- a helmet on his head, and accounted him with a next year closer, until, reaching forward with leges, temples, &c., are almost incredible in num-at the same house with him and his family, as ber and magnificence. It contains twelve capi-tal or principal streets, in the centre of which are man for months together, will indeed pity him. adorned with gardens, orchards, pavilions, ter- and as generous a man as there is in this country. ces, groves, &c.

With him there can be no middle state. He is a brute when drunk. When sober he will comchief seaport, is very populous, and has an army pare in all the elements of goodness with any of 80,000 men always ready at the disposal and man living. But he cannot drink without getting

Mr. Hannegan entered the lower House of panese naval depot; but as they have not yet Congress many years ago, a perfectly temperate and any use for a navy, their vessels are only man; and, in point of talents, integrity and popularity, his prospects were as flattering as th The kokansa or prison is here. The name Washington fashions and habits were too much gantic, and the assistance of one of nature's blest of women, his wife, secured for him the sympathies of everybody. But he would have his sprees, and he lost his recollection. Like each other, to be aducated, far from their parents, most politicians, he left office miserably himself; and, in fact, the whole nation, from ly, Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr. Polk to send him to Russia, and he was appoint

ese against all other nations, particularly the gress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ru-french and English.

The gress perfectly temperate, and leave it totally ru-ined; but we never knew one who had so many privilege of knighthood was neither civil nor mil-

own term who killed themselves. Mr. Hanne-gan has tried to do so several times; but he lived wife, he had in the world. That he wishes he was in poor Duncan's place, we have no doubt. What an awful comment this is upon the evil effects of intemperance! It was the first drop that ruined Hannegan. He is now about the middle age of man, and may yet live to be a very useful man; but there is a great probability he will

This tragedy will do much towards enacting the Maine Liquor Law in Indiana, and we can almost predict it will be enacted at the next ses-sion of the Legislature.

### Origin of Chivary.

Almost every one who has read at all has read of heroes, who professed arms in consequence of a solemn vow, who received the honour of knighthood with particular ceremonies, and who from that time went about succouring distressed virgins, and subduing other professors of armswho appeared to have no business but to perpetrate wrongs for the champions of virtue to redress ; but whence these evil genii, these discourteous knights, arose, and how virgins came to be in perpetual danger from their attempts, never appeared till Voltaire withdrew the veil.

All Europe being reduced to a state of anarchy and confusion on the decline of the house of Charlemain, every proprietor of a manor or lordship became a petty sovereign; the mansion house was fortified by a most, defended by a guard, and called a castle. The governor had a party of seven or eight hundred men at his command, and with these he used frequently to make excursions, which commonly ended in a battle with the lord of some petty state of the same kind, whose eastle was then pillaged, and the women and treasures born off by the conqueror. During this state of universal hostility, there was ces, nor any high roads from one part of the kingdom to another; the wealthy traders, who then travelled from place to place with merchan-dize and their families, were in perpetual danger: the lord of almost every eastle extorted from them on the road; and, at last, some one more rapacious than the rest seized upon the whole cargo, and bore off the women for his own use.

kinds of rich merchandize, and the prisons of distressed females whose fathers or lovers had been plundered or slain, and who being therefore into favour, were in continual danger of a rape.

But as some are always distinguished by virtue in the most general defection, it happened that many lords insensibly associated to repress these sallies of violence and rapine, to secure property, and protect the ladies. Among these were many lords of great seifs, and the associa-tion was at length strengthened by a solemn vow, and receiving the sanction of a religious ceremony. By this ceremony they assumed a new character, and became knights. As the first knights were men of the highest rank, and the largest possessions, such having most to lose, and least temptation to steal, the fraternity was regarded with a kind of reverence, and by those against whom it was formed. Admission into the order was deemed the highest honour, many extraordinary qualifications were required in condidate, and many new ceremonies were added at his creation. After having fasted from sunrise, confessed himself, and received the sacraby himself at a side table, where he was neither parts of the ceremony, were eating, drinking, and making merry at the great table. At night his armour was conveyed to the chuch where then kneeled down before the lady who was to comments on his case in the Chicago Democrat:
then kneeled down before the lady who was to put on his armour, who being assisted by perton his armour, who being assisted by perton by the sun's path, and the n the name of God, St, Michael, and St. George. He was then obliged to watch all night in ail his himself to the redress of those wrongs which patient merit of the unworthy takes," to secure armount with the solution that the solution was a startles. Innabiants of the world, that the solution with the wind shall expire in dark eclipse. Bold prediction! Mysterious prophet! With what scorn must the unthinking world have received this solemn declaration? How slowly do the moons roll as merchants from the rapacious cruelty of banditti, and women from ravishers, to whose power they were, by the particular confusion of the times,

continually exposed. be easy to account for the eastle, the mote, and at last, hour after hour, roll heavily. The last the bridge, which are found in romances; and as night is gone—the moon has disappeared from to the dwarf, he was a constant appendage of rank and fortune in those times, and no castle therefore could be without him. The dwarf and the slumbering world. a buffoon were then introduced to kill time, as ornamented with small gardens; in this they ex-cel as they are the very best of horiculturists. At length the old habits were forgotten A few feet of ground are turned to the best ad-and he was sent to the Senate. He took his seat whom the kights, upon seizing a castle, set at kights, upon seizing a castle, set at merchandize, with which many apartments in these castles are said to have been filled.

The principle lords who entered into the conin the mystery of chivalry. These youths, be-

sals under the banner, were called Knights Bannerets. The right of marching troops under their own colours was not the consequence of

negan. We now have in our mind three in our wholly in the part assigned them in those sanguinary sports called tournaments, for neither a bachelor nor esquire was permitted to tilt with a

> Various orders of the knighthood were at length instituted by sovereign princes; the Garter, by Edward III., of England; the Golden Fleece by Philip the good duke of Burgundy; and St. Michael, by Leuis XI. of France. From this time ancient chivalry declined to an empty name; when sovereign princes established regular companies in their armies, knights bannerets were no more, though it was still thought an honor to be dubbed by a great prince or victorious hero, and all who professed arms without knighthood, assumed the title Esquire.

There is scarce a prince in Europe that has not thought fit to institute an order of knightnd the simple title of Knight, which kings of England confer on private subjects, is a derivation from ancient chivalry, although very

Prediction of the First Eclipse. BY PROF. O. MITCHELL.

To those who have given but little attenti aids of modern science, the prediction of an e-clipse seems sufficiently mysterious and unintelligible. How, then, it was possible, thousands of years ago, to accomplish this same great object, without any just views of the structure of ne, then, while I attempt to reveal the reasoning which led to the prediction of the first eclipse of the sun, the most daring prophecy ever made by human genius. Follow, in imagination, this bold interrogator of the skies to his solitary mountain summit—withdrawn from the world—surroundsummit—windrawn from the world—surrounded by his mysterious circles, there to watch and ponder through the long nights of many, many years. But hope cheers him on, and smooths his rugged pathway. Dark and deep as is the problem, he sternly grapples with it, and resolves never to give over till victory crowns his efforts. He has already remarked that the moon

track in the heavens crossed the sun's, and that this point of crossing was in some way immediately connected with the coming of the dread eclipse. He determines to watch and learn whether the point of crossing was fixed, or whether the moon, in each successive revolution, crossed the sun's path at a different point. If the sun in his annual revolution could leave behind him a track of fire, marking his journey among the stars, it is found that this same track was followed from year to year, and from century to century, with undeviating precision. But it was soon discov-ered that it was far different with the moon. In case she, too, could leave behind her a silver thread of light, sweeping round the heavens, in completing one revolution, this thread would not join, but would wind around among the stars in each revolution, crossing the sun's fiery track at a point west of the previous crossing. These points of crossing were called the moon's nodes. At each revolution, the node occurred further west, until, after a cycle of about nineteen years, it had circulated in the same direction entirely a round the ecliptic. Long and patiently did the astronomer watch and wait; each eclipse is duly observed, and its attendant circumstances are recorded, when, at last, the darkness begins to give way, and a ray of light breaks upon his mind He finds that no eclipse of the sun ever occurs, unless the new moon is in the act of crossing the sun's track. Here was a grand discovery. He holds the key which he believes will unlock the dread mystery; and now, with redoubled energy, he resolves to thrust it into the wards, and

To predict an eclipse of the sun, he must sween forward from new moon to new moon, until h finds some new moon which should occur while the moon was in the act of crossing from one side to the other of the sun's track. This certainly was invisible. He knew the exact period from new moon to new moon, and from one crossing of the ecliptic to another. With eage eyes he seizes the moon's places in the heavens. and her age, and rapidly computes where she crosses at her next change. He finds the new moon occurring far from the sun's track; he piercing moon which occurs precisely at the computed time of the passage across the sun's track. Here he makes a stand, and on the day of the occur-rence of that new moon, he announces to the startled inhabitants of the world, that the sun way, and with what intense anxiety does the stern philosopher await the coming of that day him to the ground in ruin or disgrace ! him moves on leaden wings; day after day, and his eager gaze, in her approach to the sun, and the dawn of the eventful day breaks in beauty on

This daring man, stern in his faith, climbs alone to his rocky home, and greets the sun, as he rises and mounts the heavens, scattering brightness and glory in his path. liberty, and for the prodigious quantities of use-less gold and silver vessels, rich stuffs, and other with life and activity. The busy morning hum rises on the still air, and reaches the watching place of the solitary astronomer. The thousands below him, unconscious of his intense anxiety, fraternity of knights used to send their sons to joyously pursue their rounds of business, their cycles of amusement. The sun slowly climbs the heavens, round and bright, and full-orbed.

begins to waver in the sternness of his faith, as ple from despair and ruin, although it came out of General Taylor's term, the Senators unanimously. Whigs and Democrats, signed a call for Mr.

Polk to send him to Russia, and he was appointed to that mission. His unfortunate career there point, but his splendor is dimmed—his light is ing from and upheld by the popular will; and feeble. At last it comes! Blackness is eating we contrast it with the creed and practice of fedaway his round dise-onward, with slow but eralism under whatever name or form, which steady pace, the dark veil moves, blacker than seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and a thousand nights—the gloom deepens—the which conceives no imposture too monstrous for ghastly hue of death covers the universe—the the popular credulity. The mechanics and manufacturers in Japan efforts to save him, so ineffectually, as Mr. Han- itary, with respect to the state, but consisted last ray is gone, and horror reigns. A wail of

his efforts with triumphant victory.

Search the records of our race, and point me,

if you can, to a scene more grand, more beauti-ful. It is, to me, the proudest victory that genius ever won. It was the conquering of Nature, of Ignorance, of Superstition, of Terror, all at a sin-Ignorance, of Superstition, of Terror, all at a single blow, and that blow struck by a single man. And now, do you demand the name of this wonderful man? Alas! what a lesson of the instability of earthly fame are we taught in this simple recital! He who had raised himself immeasurably above his race, who must have been regarded by his fellows as little less than a god, who had inscribed his fame on the very heavens, and had written it in the sun, with a "pen of iron, and the point of a diamond"—even this one has perished from the earth—name, age, country, all are swept into oblivion; but the proud achievement stands. The monument reared to his honor stands; and although the touch of Time has ffaced the lettering of his name, it is powerless. and cannot destroy the fruits of his victory.

stands on the watch-tower of Babylon, and writes for posterity the records of an eclipse; this re-cord escapes destruction, and is safely wafted down the stream of time. A thousand years roll away; the old astronomer, surrounded by the fierce but wondering Arab, again writes and marks the day which witnesses the sun's decay. A thousand years roll heavily away; once more the astronomer writes, from amoust the guy throng that crowds the capital of Europe. Record is compared with record, date with date, revolution with revolution, the past and present togetheranother struggle commences—another triumph is won. Little did the Babylonian dream that he was observing for one, who, after a lapse of three thousand years, should rest upon this very record the successful resolution of one of Nature's

# THE PATRIOT

The Democratic National Convention.

Just at the close of the Convention, General Saunders called for the reading of the report of the committee on resolutions establishing the Platform of the Democratic party, and demanded the previous question on its adoption. It was adopted with only a few dissenting voices.

It was determined that the next Convention be held in the city of Cincinnati, and that no State shall be represented by more that two delegates for each electoral vote. A General Demperatic Committee was appointed.

We insert a full table of the ballotings, and the esolutions composing the Platform of the party, as matters proper for newspaper record and for the satisfaction of the public of all parties,

VOTES IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Vo	tes.	Cass.	Buchanan.	Donglas.	Marcy.	Butler.	Houston.	Lane.	Dodge.	Dickinson.	Pierce.	Scattering.
1st	. ,	116	93	20		2	8	13	3		_	6
2nd		118	95		27	1	6	13	3	1		1
3rd		119	94		26	1	7	13	3	1		3
4th		115			25	1	7	13	3			2
5th		114	88	34		1	8	13	3	1		2
6th	• 10	114	88	34		1	8	13	3	1		
7th		113	88	34		1	9	13	3			
8th		113	88			1		13	3	1		
9th		112	87		27	1		13		1		
10th		111	87	40		1	8	14		1		
11th		101	88	100		-1	8	13		1		
12th		98		51	27	1	9	13		1		1
13th		99		51			10	13		1		
14th		99	87		26	1	10			1		
15th		99	87		26	1	10		1	1		
16th		99	87		26	1	10	13	1	1		
17th		96	85									
18th		89	85	56	25	1	11	13		1		
19th		81	92			i	10			1		
20th		60	102				10			1		1
21st		43	104	04	26 26					1		
22d 23d		37	104			19				1		1
24th		33	103							i		1
25th		34	101		26					i		
26th		33	101			24				i		
27th		32		10.9	26					i		
28th		28	96		26					i		
29th	**	27	98			25				li		
30th		33	91	92						i		1
31st		65	83	92	26	18			1	1	1	1
32d		93	74	80	26	1	6		1	1 1		1
33d		123	72	60			6	1	10	1	1	
34th		130	49	53	33	1	5			16		
35th		131	39	52	44	1	5		1	1	15	
36th		122	28	43	58	1	5			1	30	
37th		120	28	34	70	1	5			1	29	
38th		107	28	33		1	5			1	29	
39th		106	28		85	1	5		1	1	29	
40th		107	27		85	1				1	29	
41st		107	27	33		1	5			1	29	
42d		101	27	33		1	5			1	29	1
43d		101	27		91	1	5			1	29	1
44th		101	27	33		1	5			1	29	1
45th		96	27		97	1	5			1	25	
46th		78	28	32		1	5			1	44	1
47th		75	28		95	1	5			1	45	1
48:h			28		89	1	6		1	1	55	3
49th		2		2		1	1		1	1	282	1

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Resolved, That the American democracy place

be heavens, round and bright, and full-orbed.

The lone tenant of the mountain, too, almost the discriminating justice of the American peo-

terror fills the murky air-the clangor of brazen views, the democratic party of this Union, through terror fills the murky air—the clanger of brazen trumpets resounds—an agony of dispair dashes the stricken millions to the ground, while that lone man, erect on his rocky summit, with arms outstretched to heaven, pours forth the grateful gushings of his heart to God, who had crowned his efforts with triumphant victory.

Very, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow citizens for the rectified of their intentions, renew and re-assert, before the American by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for

the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpendent of the government; and that it is inexpendent of the government; and that it is inexpendent.

tutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal im-

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assump-

tion be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of indus-try to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common country; that ev-ery citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equali-ty of rights and privileges, and to complete and

ty or rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rights and provided the second of the sec id economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is government, and for the gradual but certain ex-

tinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican insti-tutions and the liberties of the people, and eal-culated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two politi-cal parties of the country, have demonstrated to candid and practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pur-

7. That the separation of the moneys of the

7. I hat the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the analysis of the land of liberty. the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ough: to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the do-mestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Con-gress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are cal-culated to lead to the most. culated to lead to the most plarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political in-

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and there-fore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the net | known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included-which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the aguation of the Slavery question, under what ever shape or color the attempt may be

Resolved. That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the n objects specified in the constitution, and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitu-

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyranonical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal

improvements.

Resolved. That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions

Resolved, That we regard this as a distincof 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patrotism and the laws of nations, was a just and necessary war on our he popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That entertaining these have shown himself on the side of his country.

Resolved. That we rejoice at the restoration his commission at the close of the war, and a of friendly relations with our sister Republic of gain returning to private life. His experience Mexico, and carnestly desire for her all the has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualblessings and prosperity which we enjoy under ify him to administer the affairs of the Govern-Republican Institutions, and we congratulate the ment, should the People call him to American people upon the results of that war, respectably and in a National spirit. which have so manifestly justified the policy and by Of the eminent gentleman (the Ho

popular institutions in the old world, a high and ginning of his public career. We wonder, in-sacred duty is devolved with increased responsi-deed, thinking of him as we do, that the Conventhe benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution. which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people.

From the National Intelligencer. June 7th. Opening of the Campaign.

The Democratic Party has placed in the field

about one o'clack, after several days of meffec-Mr. MARCY, and Mr. Douglas stood highest, but neither of them having at any time come nearer than within sixty votes of the two-thirds necessary to secure a nomination; when, on a sudden, wearied out with fruitless contention, and in actoal danger, it was thought, of dissolving without making any nomination at all, the partisans of all the regular candidates threw up their hands, and on the second voting thereafter Mr. PIERCE received two hundred and eighty-two votes (being all but six.) and was literally proclaimed the candi-

and especially in the House of Representatives, in relation to the claims of particular individuals to the honor of the Democratic nomination for Presidency, was an idle consumption of time which, upon every consideration of public duty. ought to have been differently employed. The great points of contest in these debates were. the necessity of keeping up with what is services, and knowledge acquired by experience, were to be derided, contemned, and made subservient to the foregoing considerations. And what has been the upshot of all this? The party of from among whom the body of that party has certainly expected the candidate for the est office of the Government to be selected; and the making choice of one-an estimable and acman;" who is not a Western man, from it as the territory of Uncle Sam extends eastwardly from the west; and, though not to of respect for the wisdom, the old principles, and the religious habits of his forefathers.

idency all prominent or distinguished members of the party—all at least whose eminence is such as to bring their claims and qualifications naturalinto general discussion, and to enlist the support of extensive divisions of zealous adherents.

These partisan feelings being carried into the Convention, and engendering rival animosities, must always necessarily result in the choice of known as not to have challenged any rival enmittes. This being the case, the choice at which stances. Two years have not clapsed since a the Convention ultimately arrived was not only as good as could have been expected, but, in the hap-hazard to which the Convention was reduced, a better one than might have been made.—
In the case of Mr. Polk. (aominated by the Convention of 1844 under nearly similar circumstances.) although he had been a prominent member of the popular branch of Congress, and was em-K. Polk? In his constant of the parameter of the admission of Cambridge and the Convention from a Northern State, fore-they did not care a d-n how soon the Union they did not care a d-n how soon they d-n how soo ous enough to have been dreamed of by the pars in the event of the admission of California. to the Convention from a Northern State, fore-seeing that Mr. Van Buren must be supplanted was dissolved, &c., &c. Two years have passed, by somebody, was known to have visited Ten-nessee, and carried in his pocket to the Conven-popular than they imagined it ever would be. tion from the old Hero of the Hermitage the name of Mr. Polk. He was therefore in the contem- self in their devotion to it. We heard not a plation of a few at least, from the first. In the present case, however, the gentleman on whom opposition to the whole series when pending, as-the mantle has finally fallen had been nowhere sert that he would vote for no man for President, named, that we know of, by State Convention of the attention of the party having been fixed alone ment is this sudden change of opinion upon the on the Casses, the Buchanas, the Douglases, prior action of the party, and of individuals!

Marcys, Houstons, Butlers, stereotyped names and what volumes does it not speak in favor of having, we repeat, been spent in Congress and sures! out of it, in discussing their merits and pressing their claims.

general surprise of the unsophisticated Democra-bave changed their ground in order to make po-cy on learning that all their high-raised hopes litical capital !—Eliz'h. City Old North State nd sanguine expectations have been crushed to earth by the two-thirds rule, and a candidate presented to them of whose polineal claims sented to them of whose power before heard a I SHALL four-fifths of them had never before heard a I of Green

hisper. Of Mr. Pience our readers have probably Some in the Democratic Convention. In the year 1833, he took his seat in Congress as a Representative from the State of New Hampshire; and, after serving in that capacity, became a Senator from the same State, serving there

deed, have given any aid and comfort to the the practice of the law. In the late Mexican enemy.

War he served as Brigadier General, resigning ment, should the People call him to that trust,

Of the eminent gentleman (the Hon WILLIAM conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved. That in view of the condition of less can we, who have known him from the beas the party of the people, to uphold and mam-tain the rights of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance second. Without at all designing to disparage among us constitutional liberty, by continuing to the respectable gentleman who became the choice resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for of the Convention for the first office, we should have thought it more accordant with the fitness of things, as well as more politic, to have reversed the positions of the two neminees. "King" name would have been a tower of strength' the party of which he is an ornament, or any other. But the Convention decided otherwise, and it is not for us to murmur.

> From the Intelligencer, June 10. The Free-Soil Democracy.

The New York Evening Post, the leading gan of the Free-Soil party in New York, and an its candidate for the Presidency, in the person of unwavering opponent of the Compromise measures. Person of New Hampshire. This nomination was effected in the Conven-tion of the Party, at Baltimore, on Saturday last, substance, that "he is a new man, of capacity tual trials, in which Mr. Cass. Mr. Buchanan, and character, who is uncommitted by any letter;" and, for the benefit of that wing of the Demorracy which it represents, it endeavors to explain away the Compromise resolutions of the Convention. We do not pretend to say that its reasoning is founded on facts, but we nevertheless quote what it says on the subject, that our read-ers may see by what means it is expected to ory," as more like Old Hickory than any other bring the entire Democratic vote to the support of the nominees of that party :

This result confirms what we have more than been adopted by the Convention, just before its the enthusiasm under the ribs of those who still once suggested, that all the debates in Congress, close, called in some quarters the platform, we revere the name and fame of Jackson. reassert, in stronger terms, what we said yesterday. Further inquiries into the circumstances least expressive phrase the case would justify.

They were not adopted by the Convention.

Three-fourths of the members—more than three-fourths, it is said by some—had left the room: called "the progress;" the claims of the West, not more than a dozen of the rest knew what and of those who rejoice in the title of "Young was doing. Mr. Davis, the President of the the honors and emoluments of the Government, leave the chair. Mr. Irving was in his place, and incompanied by high public and party something like suches. The same property of the public land question: was doing. Mr. Davis, the President of the Convention, had been obliged, by exhaustion, to the Convention had been completed; members and bystanders were talking it over with each other, and every thing was attended to but what was going on beside the chair. In the midst of ted for the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill "progress" has triumphed in setting aside all this bustle and confusion, in the midst of loud the veterans whom the old Democratic party had employed in offices secondary only to the first.

Was going in observed in the midst of loud when in Congress; in glorifying the Equal Suffrage bill, and opposing a State Convention.

He avowed humself opposed to giving the lands trances and hasty departures, something was read which nobody heard, and concerning which very few were aware that it was reading. Irving put the question on all the resolutions in a lump. The ayes, in that fragment of a Conreputore person, bating his political creed—whose name had not been pressed in the debates referred to; who is not a "Young American;" who is the property of the resolution advantal. who is not a "Young American;" who is the resolution adopted. From one of the members then in the Convention, who was decidedly opposed to a part of the resolutions, and would have voted against them if he had been given an opportunity, we have it that he did not even be reckoned among the "Old Fogies," is not so hear the resolutions put to vote, and was not a-entirely youthful as to be free from the suspicion ware of this presence that they had been adopted till be heard it afterward. A platform made in this manner does not even deserve the name of came to reply, he fully exposed the shallowness

> The "Evening Post" also gives its readers Southern man which in some quarters he is rep-

### Shifting.

It is astonishing with what facility Democracy, series of measures commonly known as the compromise were being discussed in the Congress of dence to vote at all.] In his case, although not conspicu- was said with regard to resistance and separation, bank note that will pass at par in any other We State ! and these same gentlemen out-herod Herod himweek since one, who was most violent in his admitted that he opposed it as an amendment to opposition to the whole series when pending, as-County Meeting, in his own State or out of it: Mr. Webster or Mr. Fillmore. What a comof the Democracy; and months and months those who were the early advocates of the mea-

In view of this shifting, is it unfair to suppose and assert, that these gentlemen were either dis-We can very well imagine what will be the honest in their opposition at first, or that they

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

SHALL sell at the courthouse door in the town of Greensboro', on Saturday the 3rd of July next, a Negro woman and two children, onging to the beirs of Mary Davis, dec'd. Terms

From the Payetteville Observer.

The Candidates for Governor.

The Canvass of 1842, when Morehead and

Henry met for the only time in this place, was forcibly brought to mind on Monday last, when Kerr and Reid addressed a large and attentive audience from the same spot. The result now was the same as then-a glorious triumph of the Whig cause-prefiguring now, we trust, as then, a still more important triumph at the polls in August. We heard several Whigs declare their opinion, that the disparity between the candidates was even greater now than in 1842,-that the triumph of Kerr, was greater, if possible, than that of Morchead—and certainly no stronger evi-dence of success could be given; for the debate of 1842 is as celebrated throughout North Caro-lina as any event that ever occurred. If Kerr has less of the terrible sledge-hammer power of Morehead, he possesses the keener polish of the orator, and not less of that power which rests in an honest face, the true index of the heart that whilst, if Reid has more information and shrewdness than Henry, he is greatly deficient in qualiguished—fluency and plausibility. He is an ex-ceedingly dull and uninteresting speaker, and was from the stand the intelligence which he himself first brought here, of the nomination of Pierce as the candidate of his party for President. The announcement fell upon the public ear without a responding cheer, though Mr. Reid went on to eulogize his civil and military services. Even gui powder produced no explosion. His services in the Mexican war were glorified by the speaker, but no answering shout showed that the audience knew or cared any thing about them. Mr. Reid had not then seen the Washington Union which arrived the next morning, in living man. If he had only had that hint, that knowledge of his candidate (of whom in truth f the nominees of that party:

"With regard to the resolutions said to have norant.) he might possibly have stirred up a lit-

The Senior Editor of the Observer took notes of the discussion, intending to write them out fulsatisfy us that, in saying that they did not express the sense of the Convention, we used the sition puts it out of his power. Our readers may

much reason to be proud.

By arrangement, it was Gov. Reid's turn to speak first, and he occupied his two hous, in an-

which to the new States, wished the proceeds to remain Mr. in the treasury, especially whilst the country is in debt. In this the Whigs altogether concur with him. It is exactly what we contend for .-But it is what the sad experience of the few last years shows we cannot get. Congress is voting away the lands to the new States, at a rapidly increasing rate; and it is worse than folly in the old States to stand by and see them all given away, without demanding our share, our just and equal share, for purposes of education and inter-nal improvement. He said that the Whigs of the new States were as ready to vote away the lands as the Democrats. [And when Mr. Kerr It is now manifest that the "two-thirds rule," a farce, which we yesterday gave it. A farce is of this argument, by showing how the members which the party have adopted, is one which effectually excludes from nomination for the Pressidence will promine the following the state of the first the graphers for the state of the state The "Evening Post" also gives its readers their own section. But is that an excuse for the to understand that Mr. Pierce is not the ultra Democratic members from this State? He read from a list of the yeas and ways on that iniqui-tous Homestead bill, the name of every Wing member from this State (except Mr. Caldwell. who was then returning to Washington from the death-bed of his mother.) all against the bill — But where was Ashe, the Representative of this District? Where was Daniel? Where was District ! Venable ! Nowhere ! They neither voted for or against it. They lacked the moral indepen-

the one offered y Wilmot. But, if they were different, and the one he voted for was harmless. why did he vote against it when it was introduced as an amendment to the Oregon bill! He the bill, and that he voted for the bill after the majorny adopted the amendment. Either his st vote or his last was wrong.

Gov. Reid was utterly opposed to the calling of a Convention. He believed that many other amendments, besides Equal Suffrage, might be ade to the Constitution. He would be willing to elect Judges by the people, and had no object tion to abolish the land qualification for a seat in the Legislature, But these were all little, minor amendments; and he was in favor of the Legislative mode, as the cheapest, and most convenient, and most expeditious. He denied the right of a majority of the people to require amendments of the Constitution, and contended that his was no federal doctrine.

and neither morally or physically, by word or also for several years; after which he retired to DISCUSSION AT FAYETTEVILLE, ed with his fellow citizens of this part of the was Gen. Jackson's Secretary of State, he not pally Whigs, called to pay their respect to Mr.

en heautifully and truthfully said, it was "A nation famed for song, and beauty's charms; Zealous, yet modest; innocent, though free; Patient of toil; serene amidst alarms; Inflexible in faith; invicible in arms."

If he should have the honor to be elected, he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a party. He had had too many proofs of patri-olism among his opponents to make him unchar-itable. We differ, it is true, on many points; but, let any stirring issue be presented, one in-volving the integrity of this glorious Union; and then all, democrats and whigs, stand shoulder to shoulder. In all his party contests he had

found it so.

He should state his opinions frankly. would say nothing in the East that he was not ready to say in the West; or in the West that he would not say in the East. If such a course should fail to secure success, he would at least he able to retire to private life possessed of his

ties for which the latter was eminently distin- ple living under it the happiest on earth. Every body was contented with it, until his competitor ceedingly dull and uninteresting speaker, and was started the Free Suffrage question. He has exvery rarely able, in the course of the three hours cited the people to demand a change. They during which he spoke, to bring forth applause have demanded it; and I am for it. Either the from even his devoted partisans. A remarkable instance of this occurred when he announced shall it he? Let his competitor answer that,—from the stand the intelligence which he himself. The well-considered will of the majority should be carried out. That was the doctrine of Jefferson; and it is settled by whig and democratic authority in North Carolina. An Address to the people in 1833, in favor of amending the constitution, by Wm. H. Haywood, R. M. Pearson, Thos. Dews, and R. M. Saunders, asserts it in the plainest language. From that address Mr. Kerr read several extracts, such as the follow-

They can alter their government when they please, wheneve indeed the happiness and prosperity of the larger number imperiously demand a change. Herein they are the sole rulers and sole judges. No limit has been set to their authority but that which the

man—may perpetuate the flow of tyranny over the rights of the majority—may usurp all the powers of the government and eave the majority with no rights, but to practice the virtues of tame and quiet subjects. The People cannot full to reprobate a principle of opposition that leads to such a conclusion. Sovereignty, a power which binds all others yet is restricted by no other, and bound by no forms, must reside somewhere. In this Country it is lodged with a majority of the People.

Now, said Mr. Kerr, this same R. M. Saunders vauntingly proclaimed in his convention a that he wanted to meet me on this very subject of the right of a majority. him first meet my competitor, and get rid of him; and then let him meet himself! Let him an-

fore he meets me.
In 1834, another address had been issued, by W. H. Haywood, Gov. Graham. (who was good enough authority for him.) R. M. Saunders, sgain, Judge Strangs and others; from which Mr. Kerr read similar sentiments. He therefore considered these principles as settled—settled by Whig and Democratic authority.

Mr. Kerr argued that it necessarily takes 5 or 6 years to get one amendment through the Legislature; and that there were plenty more such islature; and that there were plenty more such increases kept behind, to be presented year after year, and to keep the State in a turmoil. The Convention would more casily, speedily and cheaply, settle them all. And I shall vote for a Convention, said he. The people demand Free Suffrage, and I am for giving it. He showed the course of 2.5 he was obtained in the last. Convention introduced in the Commons by bow improper it was to trust such important Scott's letter could ever receive the nomination matters to hasty, and inconsiderate [and we may and no one of them did.]

of the popular branch of Congress, and was emof the popular branch of Congress, and was eminently respectable in private life, he was so little equal unanimity opposed it. The compromise that after his nomination the almost universal inquiry out of his own State was, "tcho is James K. Polk?" In his case, although not conspicu-

one, and the largest suvenoiding county but one, and the largest tax-paying but two or three, and he had no fear of a Convention.

But who put you in peril, if there be peril, on this subject? [Turning to Gov. Reid, he said. with mimitable numor.] As "Nathan said unto David. Thou art the man!"—David! [This] hit produced roars of laughter, in which the Governor himself joined.] If you are scared, he scared you. He says his free suffrage is no just cause for the agitation of all these tnings,

that he is a Whig. Time, the great arbiter, had the platform of proved that we are right. Take ever administered the government in accordance Protection, Economy, the U. S. Bank, which of the Presidents had ever conformed to the platthe Presidents had ever conformed to the plat-form? The first tariff bill ever passed had ment, with another half hour speech; in which Upon two points, he was happy to say, he and his competitor agreed. They were both opposed to any change of the basis of reresentation, or of the basis of distribution of the School from the principles of the p

State. He was, like most of the people of this region, descended from the land of which it has before the tribuouls and argued in favor of its the signal triumph achieved in the day's discuspayment. And Cass, when Secretary of War, allowed his own claim, after every body else had rejected it. Such a party should be a little careful how they talk of "stale claims."

He alluded to the Common School Fund as created by a Whig Legislatere, and thanked the Governor for his praise of that system. It was created out of the surplus revenue deposited under the Distribution act with the States. why did we not get the whole of that surpli the 4th iostalment of it! Because, said he, Van Buren's officers ran away with the money-Swartwout with his million, and the Boyds and Harrisses with their hundreds of thousands.

His competitor said the Democrats were for reping the lands to pay the public debt. Why on't they do it? We teld them 20 years ago keeping the out they do not stand up to us on the land question, our rights would be sacrificed. And so it is. The lands are now given to rail road companies, the stockholders in which are Wall

Street Brokers, and they it is who contrive to get the appropriations of lands from Congress.

North Carolina gave a part of the lands, and helped to pay for others which were purchased. She gets none. But Illinois, Douglas's State, receives 5 or 6 millions at a time.

And then what good will this Homestead bill And then what good will this Homestean on do you? Will any of you go to one of the new States to claim 100 acres of land? No. The men who live in grog-shops, and sleep in the streets, in the large cities, will be hared by the Wall street brokers to settle the land, and the brokers will realize the profits.

Mr. Kerr then spoke of the notorious depart

ure from the principle of the Independent Treasury, in the constant use of the banks to keep and transmit the public funds. And exposed the legislative trickery by which the tariff of 1846 was evaded, and how it was altered by Mr. Walker's Treasury Circulars. How these circulars were declared fraudulent by the U. S. Courts, even by the Supreme Court, and a vast amount of money, fraudulently collected under These are evils which a majority of the People have a right to remove. To deny this right is to argue against the very foundation principle of all popular government. It is retained in the tront rank of our own Declaration of Rights, and in that of every other State in the Union, that in the concerns of this life, all power and sovereignty reside in the Propts. mittee, had been obliged to introduce a bill to le galize that system, - thus at last doing what the Wings told them in 1846 ought to be Jone by

It has been set to their authority but that which the Almonty has imposed that they shall exercise it in justice and equity. This may be denomined, but it is the doctrine of free American Institutions. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. It is the doctrine of the Revolution. It is the ALTERIAL CAN DOCTRINE OF THIS COUNTRY!?

"But these objections pass a sentence of condemnation on the Declaration of independence, and the principles of the American Revolution, and when we deny this right of a majority of the People to remodel their government, it leads to the much more monstrous conclusion, that a minority—that one man—may perpetuate the most intolerable system of tyranny over the rights of the majority—may uself the government and eave the surp all the powersof the government and eave the U.S. Rank created to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the In regard to a U.S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the Introduction in the Introduction in the properson in the decision of the people—the true republican doctrine. The Whigs don't want a party Bank. The war with England in 1812 had made the Bank necessary and popular. And though we can get along well enough during peace without a Bank, the time may come when another war with a great commercial power will unite all particles in favor of one; and then, and not till then, shall we have one. He denied that the State Bank had been sounder, and exchanges lower. In regard to a U. S. Bank, Mr. Kerr said the Banks had been sounder, and exchanges lower, since the U. S. Bank ceased to exist.

Summing up the various measures of Whig policy, Mr. Kerr alluded to Mr. Clay, and pronounced upon him the most splendid eulogy we ever listened to. There was many a wet eye in that assemblage whilst the gifted orator threw his whole soul into such sentences as these :

" HENRY CLAY! who has done more than any man since the time of Washington, to advance the dignity and glory of his Country! I would rather be the dying Clay, than the living Cass. I would rather now, lay my head upon his pillow, and have my brow bedewed with the deathswer himself. Let him get rid of himself, be- sweat that moistens his, than have them shaded by the laure's of any living Statesman! God be praised! that he yet lives to witness the suc-cess and the triumph of the great measures which his wisdom and patriotism originated, and which his splendid eloquence has so long and so nobly defended!"

defended!"

After eulogising Mr. Clay much more at length, he spoke of Taylor, Fillmore, and Graham—our own Graham—a true man.—whom he was willing to put forward in the world's gaze. He was for Fillmore and Graham, a sentiment to which every Whig in that assembly, (and we will not say but some Democrats also.) responded from the bottom of

Mr. Ried followed in a half hour's speech, in the course of which he said " he must admit that how the vote of 3 5ths was obtained in the last Legislature. It was not a decision of those who He did not know whether Capt. Scott had writ-Legislature. It was not a decision of those who were in favor of it, for it could not have passed the Senate without the votes of several members who were frightened into it by the bill to call a state, before the Beltimore Convention, that Pierce was written to, and no reply was receiv-McLean of Surry. (a Democrat) for which hill ed. And moreover, the Free Soil papers at the Gen. Saunders himself voted. This showed North said, that no one of those who answered

add, tricky.] legislation.

Whatever 1-tter Polk may have written to Kane, is a matter of no consequence," was: " Whatever 1-tter Polk may have written to vention? a change in the basis of representation? sentiment we were surprised to hear from Gov.

der any administration.

He said that not a foot of land could be given away by Congress except with the President's signature, and probably Mr. Fillmore was now engaged in signing one of those bills of which his competitor complained so much.

Mr. Kerr replied, that it was neither the doctrine of the Whigs or the Constitution, that the President should veto a bill which Congress chose to pass, simply because he did not think it bill which ought to be passed. That would Turning to National politics. Mr. Kerr de-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-clared that he had never more reason to be proud-tive, and to arrest hasty and unconstitutional leg-tice, and to arrest hasty and unconstitutional legislation. It would be very improper, therefore, our opponents, and tell us what Democrat had for Mr. Fillmore to exercise the veto on such a bill. Mr. Kerr continued during his allotted with its principles. On Internal Improvements, half hour, to reply to various assertions and

signed by there was nothing material except a reiteration Washington. Jefferson signed the bill to locate a lish the Cumberland Road, the bill to locate a more signing the land bills—one which, however, the compact to be highbranch of the U. S. Bank in Louisiana, and he er little force there was in it, seemed to be high-

Mr. Kerr spoke for two hours in reply. He pladorm of the Convention which nominated his of this spirit naturally pervaded the audience, and every thing passed off in the nost pleasant

Kerr, and to congratulate him and each other on An impromptu Whig meeting was organized, by calling Henry Elliott, Esq. to the Chair, and the following resolutions were manimously adopted :

Resolved. That the Whigs of Cumberland, next to their admiration for and devotion to their glorious cause, are proud of the gallant standard bearer, who to-day has borne himself so triumphantly, has so happily illustrated and enforced their principles, and has won for himself a place in their hea.t of

hearts.

Resolved, That having performed his duty, we will not fail to perform ours, from this day forward till we can hait John Kerr as Governor of North Carolina. Mr. Kerr came forward and spoke feelingly

and eloquently of the pleasure it had given him to enjoy the hospitality of the Whigs of Cumber-land, and of the zeal which uninated them in the good cause. Messrs. Kelly of Moore, Evans of Johnston.

and Carr of Sampson, and General Winslow o Fayetteville, were successively called out, and delivered brief speeches.

For the Patriot.

## Whig Meeting in Davie.

In pursuance of a public notice, the Whigs of Davie met in the Court House in Mocksville today for the purpose of nominating a Whig can-didate to represent this county in the House of Commons, of the next Legislature. The meeting was organized by calling Maj. Samuel A. Hobson to the Chair, and appointing Col J. B. Jones, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman in a few brief and appropriate remarks. On motion of T. and appropriate remarks. On motion of T. Cheshire, Esq., the Chairman appointed the following committee consisting of Dr. James F. Martin, Phomas M. Young, Tenison Cheshire, Samoel Bingham, John C. Foard, William Clouse, Joseph W. Hodge, Charles Griffith and Mathew Fullord, E-quires, to recommend some suitable person as the Whig candidate, and resport resolutions for the consideration of the meet-

ng.—and they retired for consultation.
On motion, the Chairman appointed Dr. D. S. Parker. R. B. Waggamon, and ney, a committee to wait on Col. Lillington and request him to address the meeting. He appeared and addressed the meeting for one ho advocating Whig principles in his usual forcible

and happy style.

The committee roturned and through their chairman, T. Cheshire, Esq., reported the ful-

lowing Resolutions:

Resolved That we cordially approve of the nomination of John Kerr as the Whig candidate for Governor, and that we will use all honorable means to promote Lis election.

Resolved. That we have the fullest confidence in Millard Fillmore, as a pure patriot. a sound statesman, and truly conservative in his princi-ples, and as one who will know no South, no North, no East, nor no West; but only his country and whole country; and we therefore most heartily approve of the action of the Whig Convention of this State, in recommending him to the great Whig party of the Union, as the first choice of the Whigs of North Carolina, for

President of the United States.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of the Hon. William A. Graham, by the North Carolina Whig Convention, for Vice President

of the United States.

Resolved, That we concur in the of Col. John A. Lillington, by the Whigs of Rowan, as the Whig candidate for Senator in this Senatorial district in the next Legislature.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Stehen Douthit, Esq , for his zealous efforts in the Whig cause, and for his services as our repre-

sentative in the last Legislature.

Resolved, That we recommend Burgess Gaither as a suitable person to represent this county in the House of Commons in the next General

Assembly.

The resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Chairman appointed a committee to wait on Burgess Gaither. Esq., and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Gaither uppeared in the meeting and accepted the nom-

mation, in a brief and appropriate address.

On motion, Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and copies sent to the Greensboro

Patriot and Carolina Watehman, for publication.
On motion of Dr. D. S. Parker, the meeting adjourned. SAMUEL A. HOBSON, Chm. J. B. Jones, Secretary, June 12th, 1812.

#### T. C. WORTH, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILLIAM GROW, IV C.

Citrate Magnesia,

A SUBSTITUTE for Seidlets powders and other saline purgatives, destitute of bitterness, slightly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an agreeable and refreshing drink. D. P. W.EIR.

Cod Liver Oil, &c.

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

Starrett's Daguerrean Gallery. PICTURES of all sizes, superbly taken and color-

Pet true to life, at very reduced prices.
Pictures taken and put in cases for one dollar, and upwards, according to size and quality of case.
Greensboro', N. C. May, 1852.

R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT. FAXETTEVILLE, N. C.

GREENSBORD HIGH SCHOOL.—The Trustees REENSBORO HIGH SCHOOL.—The Trustees
of this Institution are desirous to secure the
services of a gentleman to take charge of it. The
applicant will be expected to produce testimonials of
proper qualifications to teach the branches usually
taught in the higher schools of our country—the
Latin and Greek, the Mathematics, together with
the primary English studies.
The Trustees hope to re-open the School by the
first of August, if a satisfactory engagement can be
made by that time.
Applicants will address their letters, and for particulars apply, to the Trustees of Greensboro High
School, Guillord county, N. C.
WM. D. PAISLEY;

WM. D. PAISLEY,

W.M. D. PAISLEY, JOHN M. DICK. JAMES SLOAN, J. M. MOREHEAD, JOHN A. GILMER, RALPH GORRELL, JED. H. LINDSAY.

689-6

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 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 Governo 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 :

Saturday, 19th, at Troy.
Tuesday, 22d, at Ashborough,
Thursday, 24th, at Pittsborough.
Saturday, 28th, at Graham.
Tuesday, 29th, at Greensborough.
Thursday, July 1st, at Salem.
Saturday, July 3rd. Huntsville. (Yadkin )
Tuesday, 6th. Wilkesborough. Saturday, 19th, at Troy. Tuesday, 22d. at Ashbot

Appointments have been published for Gov. Reid at the same times and places.

#### Come and hear!

We hear most glowing accounts, by private as well as public means, from the gubernatorial canvass in the eastern part of the State. Mr Kerr is making a powerful impression upon the people. We do hope there will be a great rally of our Guilford citizens, on the 29th, to hear Mr. Kerr and the Governor.

#### A Warning Word.

People are beginning to find out who Gen. Pierce is; and after they have found out all, it does not amount to much. We say this in no disrespectful sense, but merely as a fact which the intelligent of both parties assent to. The nominee has not been distinguished by either his talents or his public services: distinction would have been an insuperable bar to his nomination. Although he is doubtless a gentleman of respectable abilities in the professional circle and in political life, he never has made, and never will make his mark among the enduring records of time. But, owing to the peculiar conatitution of the party which have hoisted him at their head, he is none the less formidable opponent to the whigs and whig policy of the country -a fact with which we wish our compatriots to be duly impressed. "Forewarned, forearmed." Each of the big bugs of Democracy had his clique which stuck to him like death, as the ballotings in Convention showed. But in the nomination of a new and common man, there appeared nothing to prevent these jarring elements from coalescing. The Old Fogies and Young Americas, the Cass men, Douglass men, Buchanan men, Marcy men, &c., the Abolitionists, the Secessionists of the party-all seem in a fair way to cease their disputes for a while, to swallow their mutual wrath, and join together in one com mon, united, general, universal, earnest grab at In case of success in the election of Pierce, the leaders of each of these sub-divisions and fag-ends know that they would stand an equal chance in the ensuing scramble. Let not the Whigs, therefore, calculate upon the divisions of the opposing party, for great is "the cohesive power of public plunder" in holding together most repulsive and discordant materials! Let us not presume upon their weakness, but upon our own strength. In the purity and strength of our principles, such as have adorned the present excellent and patriotic Administration, let us go forth to the contest. Our principles will find an honest and powerful representative in either of the great men prominently before us; let us be united and glorious success awaits us.

## Ratification Meeting .-- Gen. Cass.

On the call of the Jackson Democratic Association, a mass meeting was held in the city of man Gen. Pierce; but they all expressed them- own hands. selves higly delighted, and had a very congratulatory time of it over the " cordial re-union of the Democratic party." The flings made by was, however, one exception, where the senti-notice of Mr. M.'s speech : ments were equally honorable to the speaker and good in themselves. We had to congratulate ourselves in the campaign of 1848, that we indulged in no unkind savings of Gen. Cass, but rejoiced in bearing our steady testimony to his principle to descend to that of scurrility. Reca the National Whig Convention." collect that we are all brethren of one mighty We are "saving a corner" for Mr. Moreperity, and that though we differ upon many im- thereof.

THE PATRIOT portant points of government and administration, preservation and perpetuation of our glorious institutions, the world's best hope and our own -Let the rivalry between us be, hereafter, which of us shall best strive for that great end. It will be a rivalry of the heart and of the understanding. not of the tongue; of patriotism, not abuse,"-A correspondent of the National Intelligencer well remarks, that "if we were to carry into practice this wise monition, how much smoother and happier would be the journey of life; how many broken bonds of friendship would it not save; how much more purity would it not diffuse around the heart; and how much stronger would not be the brotherhood for a common country and a common destiny ! It would divest the great issues of party of prevailing grossness, licentiousness, personality, and defamation. It would east the struggle upon the merits of party issues, and upon the strength of intellect, and the ism can alone dignify these controversies, and sue his profession. During the Mexican war Premake victory honorable."

#### Mr. Kerr-the Basis-the Parties.

There appears to be a misapprehension with ome of the newspapers east of us in regard to western views of the basis question, which it may be well enough to notice at this point of crimination in the future.

Because Mr. Kerr declares himself opposed to any change in the basis of representation, it by no means follows that his political friends in the West shall at once stultify themselves by declaring a sudden revolution of their own views in this respect! It is true, the Whig party-of the West, or East, or any where else-is not committed in favor of a change of the basis; the But Hestern men, of both parties, are decidedly in favor of a change of the basis-though not to that extent which has been slanderously charged by the locofoco papers for political effect.

When " free suffrage " was introduced before the people by the Hon. D. S. Reid, the prime inquiry produced by the investigation of the subject was,-what good will it do us, to have the privilege of a suffrage which gives us no weight or equality in representation? Why mock us with this shadow of equality, and withhold from us the substance!

"Free suffrage" was advocated and adopted changes in the Constitution.

Mr. Kerr is entitled to his own individual opinon on the basis, and its avowal on his part is but Pierce, his friend Gen. Saunders, it seems, had mother instance of the candor of the man; yet little more to tell. Like many other common he has no right or power to commit his party, or men, his history is necessarily brief. We quote to commit any other man or set of men, in any part of the State, by a mere declaration of his own views; and we have no idea that he desires or expects any such thing.

On another point, however, Mr. Kerr and his party are thoroughly committed, together, viz: That when the Constitution is amended, it should be done by a Convention of the People, instead of by the Legislature; and that the question ought to be submitted to the People, whether they will have a Convention or not. This is the republican ground we all stand upon, shoulder to shoulder; on this ground, we all heartily co-operate; from this ground we trust, no one who occupies it will permit himself to be driven by any collateral questions or issues. which are of comparatively little present imporance. On this ground Mr. Kerr is our powerful advocate-an advocate for a free, unbiassed, intelligent expression of the popular will and judgment : such expression he is not afraid to trust ; wishing and endeavoring by all means in their power to prevent it.

On this issue, if it can be got fairly before th Washington, the evening of the 9th, to ratify the people, together with the national whig issues, Baltimore Democratic nominations. The as- we are ready to abide our fate. We desire that Northampton Court House, than we ever saw in a semblage was addressed by Mr. Ritchie, Gen. our fellow citizens shall take their own interests large crowd on a Court Green in our life. The peoout of the bands of demagogues and interested Lane, F. Gallagher, Alex, Buel. H. B. Wright politicians, into their own keeping. The leaders manly in their conduct. and others. A good deal of 'home-brewed' of the so-called Democratic party, disguise it as wrath was doubtless swallowed on the occasion they may by verbosity and jesuitical professions, by the Old Fogies and Young Americas who are afraid to trust the people, and determinded were superceded by the unpledged and untried that they shall not get their own affairs into their intelligent customers hardly equalled by those of

### Speech of Mr. Morehead.

Hon. J. T. Morehead, of this district, addressmost of the speakers at the Whig party were as ed the House of Representatives on the 9th inst. characteristic as they were out of taste. There The "Republic" furnishes the following brief

"Mr. Morehead, who was entitled to the floor, but upon a subject of which they had heard much in this House and out of doors-a subject which amiable and gentlemanly character, as developed had occasioned much newspaper discussion and a in his public life. There is a strain of goodness vast deal of letter-writing. He was at "the Conin the man above party posities. His advice to gressional Debating Society," held in April last. his party, and his countrymen, as to the proper He came in at the eleventh hour, however, but did mode of conducting a political contest, is worthy not get full pay. He wished gentlemen to underof all acceptation. "Let us," said he in concluand came to Congress as an uncompromising advosion of his speech at the ratification meeting, cate of the Compromise measures, and a warm, elet us reject and denounce, as unworthy of our whole-souled, devoted friend of the present admincause, that low abuse which is, unfortunately, istration. He then proceeded to glance at the dotoo prevalent upon such occasions. Let us in- ings of that caucus, and reviewed the address issued | them ! dignantly frown upon every man who so far for- by the seceding members of it, giving reasons why gets what is due to himself, and to the cuuse he he was opposed to any action at that meeting other professes to support, as to quit the contest of than fixing the time and place for the holding of

family, equally interested in its honor and pros- head's speech as soon as we receive a report the country soon know no such parties as Seces-

Pierce and King.

As it may be expected that the "biographies' f the nominees for the Presidency and Vice Presidency will partake more or less of the prejudices and partialities of the writers, and our readers of course want to know the truth, as nearly as it can be ascertained, respecting them, we clip the following brief sketches from a pape which has nothing to do with party politics :

"Canaral Pierce is a native of Hillshorough com ty, New Hampshire, which was also the birth-place of Daniel Webster and Lewis Cass. His family is a distinguished one His father, General Benjamin Pierce, was once Governor of the State, and his name is honorably mentioned in the war of 1812. Franklin was born in 1805, and is consequently, but forty-seven years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College, and studied law. He represented Hillsborough in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and was Speaker at the age of twentyfive. At twenty-eight years of age he was elected to Congress, and at thirty was chosen United States self-approving conviction that truth and patriot- Senator. He resigned his seat in the Senate to purident Polk tendered him a General's commission which he accepted. General Pierce went to Mexico; but did not join the main body of the army till it had arrived before the City of Mexico. The first battle fought before the walls of the Capital was at Contreras, and Pierce's brigade participated largely in the victory. He was in the attack on Molino del Rey and Chapultepec, and behaved with much galmay be well enough to notice at this point of lantry. After this, he resigned his commission, and time, in order to prevent mistakes and perhaps his health being very bad in Mexico, he returned home, where he has continued in the quiet practice of his profession up to this time. He is a man of medium height, good personal appearance, and popular manners. He is married, and has several

"William R. King of Alabama, was nominated as candidate for Vice President. Mr. King is a native of North Carolina, but has been for many years a citizen of Alabama. He is sixty-five years of age, and is an experienced statesman and accomplished Whig party is not committed in any manner or man. From 1811 to 1816, he was a representative form upon this question, one way or the other. in Congress from North Carolina; from 1819 to 1844, he was United States Senator from Alabama: from 1844 to 1847, he was United States Minister at Paris, and since then has again been in the United States Senate, having been President pro tem. since the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency.

#### "A Peep into North Carolina."

The editor of the Petersburg Intelligencer, under the above caption, says that he was fortunate enough to witness the opening of the Presidential campaign, at Northampton court house, N. C., on the 7th. Gen. Saunders-sometimes called the old Roman, and occasionally "the old by many Whigs and Democrats in the West, as Roan,"-had arrived fresh from the butchering the entering wedge to future and more important at Baltimore, and undertook to give an account of the doings of the great slaughter pen of Democratic distingues. Little as was known of Gen. from the Intelligencer :

General Saunders prefaced his accout of Gen'l. Pierce-if account it could be called-by a dissertation upon some of the oldest and most hackneyed party issues-and concluded his speech by a discussion of certain local issues about which the general reader is indifferent Gen. S. was replied to by David Barnes, Esq., the Whig Elector for that District. Mr. B. is a comparatively very young man, but evidently carries an old head on young shoulders, and on this occasion proved himself a full match for his practised and distinguished opponent. Mr. B's style of speaking, while sufficiently impressive. is caim, cool, and respectful, and he has evidently labored to acquire a good store of accurate information on the subjects he discussed. There was one thing in this discussion with which we were much struck, to wit: the highly courteous bearing of the speakers towards each other. There was no coarse epithet or invective employed, or ribald jest told. The retort-and sharp enough too was occasionally used, but it was always "the retort courteous."-Nor was the bearing of the crowd though his Democratic competitor and the leaders less creditable—they treated the speakers with the and editors of the opposing party have serious respect due to gentlemen, and while they manifeslears of such republican declaration of views, ted their satisfaction at the good things which fell from one or the other of them, there was none of hat obstreperous applause on the one hand, or vulgar hissing on the other, which sometimes mars such discussions. This fact we think can easily be accounted for. We saw less drinking going on at ple were sober, and therefore orderly and gentle-

> any artist who has visited our place. Mr. S. is a neighbor and fellow countyman, and therefore has peculiar claims upon the patronage of our people.

It was very currently reported for some days, that General Pierce's response to Mr. R. G. Scott's circular had been sent to Baltimore, under the belief that Mr. S. was a delegate to the said that his object was not to speak upon the mea- Convention. But that was a mistake. Gen. sure directly before the House, (the Deficiency Bill,) Pierce made no answer to the interrogatories addressed to him by the Catechist-General of Richmond ;-at least, none was ever received.

> Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, in his speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, said South Carolina would vote for Pierce and King. He did not like all the platform, and did not think Mr. Pierce was far enough South-but upon the whole, both platform and candidates were better than he expected, and he went in for

It is a singular fact that the Secession and Free Soil Democrats were the only parties opposed to a Platform at Baltimore, and in the end, these men came in, apparently. May the politics of sionists or Free Soilers.

Major Jack Downing writes a very graphic account of the Democratic National Convention, all of which he saw, and part of which he was." He says it was "about the toughest week's work that ever he did;" but he don't begrudge the work a bit, they've "made such nice job of it and saved the country."

The National Whig Convention was to assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday last. We shall no doubt hear the result of its deliberation in a day or two.

"The Newbernian" has commenced a semiweekly issue. It is a capital paper; we wish its editor success in his enterprise.

Mr. Clay's health is still slowly but certainly declining.

#### The Farmers Journal"

We cheerfully insert the following appeal of Dr. Tompkins, to the farmers of the State, for support to his valuable agricultural journal. The third or June number of the "Journal" is now upon our table, presenting a remarkably well selected and well arranged amount of matter relating to practical husbandry. With proper encouragement, and a more perfect establishmen of sympathy between the enterprising publisher and the farmers of the State, this periodical would become an invaluable vade mecum to all our fellow citizens who are engaged in the ... first of arts." Read the Editor's appeal .

The last Appeal to the Farmers of North Carolina.

Carolina.

We have seen for a long time, the great need of a paper in our state to be devoted to the farming interest especially, and we, at length, with great diffidence, assumed the laborious task of editing such a paper. We saw plainly what great good other men were working in this way in their respective states, and it inspired us with a disposition to obtain a fame like theirs, which will last for ages. In the present thourishing condition of Virginia, may be a lame like theirs, which will have to ages. If the present thourishing condition of Virginia, may be plainly seen the truts of one man's labor. The name of Edmund Ruffin is dear to every Virginian; their hearts swell with gladness whenever they name him. Seeing te great need of such a paper as alluded to in this article, we have begun to pubhish "The Farmers Journal," and we would ask, to whom are we to look for support in this enterprise? undertaking? is it not that of the tarmer? if so, of course to him we look for support. We have before made a similar appeal through our own columns; but it seems not to have been seen, or if seen, no:

heeded by many.

We have now concluded to ask a place in the We have now concluded to ask a place in the various papers of the state, and we do hope to be heard. There are, according to the last census, more than 200,000 men engaged, more or less, in farming in our State; and it does seem, that out of this number, we ought to have, at least, 10,000 reading men; those who read upon subjects devoted to their daily business. We want 10,000 subscribers, and this is the number we must have in order to effect that good, which we have it in our power to do. Such papers in other states, have three times that number, for the plain reason, that their young men are not seen soliciting subscribers for Agricultural papers, published elsewhere, when there is one in their own state. We have done our share in our state feel the need of such a paper, and wish to see it live longer than one year, they must exert to see it live longer than one year, they must exert more energy than what they have done in the prem-ises. We are not sustained sufficiently to continue, and what has been done, has been principally by and what has been done, and neglecting our ourself; by leaving our home, and neglecting our ourself; by leaving our home, and neglecting our

studies, to go over the state to "devil drag" the far-mers, to persuade them to look to their interest. As to the merits of "The Farmers' Journal," we will say for the benefit of those who have never seen a copy, that we saw, a few days since, the ex-treas-urer Charles Hinton, Esq., who told us that he was more pleased with it than any paper of the kind he nad ever seen. We of course, did not understand him to say, that

it was the most scientific paper, but that what we had written could be understood by all. We hope after this, the farmers will send in their names, and the cash, and lot us live longer than one year.

Address Dr. J. F. Tompkins, Bath Beautort Co.
N. C., and the paper shall be sent forthwith.

MARRIED .-- In Thompsonsville, on the 13th st., by Francis L. Simpson, Esq., Mr. HENRY T. ATLINGTON to Miss JANE A. PLEASANTS, all of the contry of Rockingham and town of Thompsonville. [Register please copy ]
In this county of Wednesday the 9th inst. by
Wm. Gilbreath, Esq. Mr. JOHN G. CAUSEY to
Miss LOUISA LATON, all of Guilford.

DIED, -- In the county of Rocl ingham on the 18th inst. (June.) after a long confinement by paralytic stroke. Maj. NATHAN MASSEY, aged about 79 years. He attached himself to the Baptist church called Road remained a member in full fellowship till his death. (about 50 years.) for years had been a regular ordained deacon of said church, holding the doctrine and faith of the primitive Gospel chuch without wavering, manifesting by his christian and Godly conduct this union with Christ, regularly filling his place at church as well as other good works. Why should we mourn for dying friends,

Or shake at death's alarms;
'Tis but the voice that Jesus sends
To callthem to his arms."—[Communicated

### CANDIDATES IN GUILFORD.

We are authorized to announce D. F. CALDWELL is a candidate for the House of Commons. We are authorized to announce WILLIAM E. ED-WARDS as a candidate for the House of Co We are authorized to announce CALVIN H. WILEY as a candidate for the House of Commo

We are authorized to announce Calvin Johnston candidate for the House of Com-We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WIN-

pounce as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guillord county. Celebration.-GERMANTON LODGE No.

16 of Ancient York Masons, will celebrate to Germanton. An address will be delivered by Dr. WILLIAM WITHERS at 12 o'clock, M. Brethren of the fraternity, and the public are respectfully invited. JOHN W. GIBSON.

June 5th, A. L. 5852, A. D. 1852. 682.2

STARR & WILLIAMS. Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. HAY STREET, FAVETTEVILLE, N. C. J. B. STARR.] 682::6m. [J. M. WILLIAMS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Patriot.]

GREENSBORO' N. C., June 14, 1852. A number of the young men of Greensboro' as sembled in the Court House, to-day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of celebrating the 3rd of July. (the 4th being on Sunday.) The meeting was organized by electing R. F. Armfield, Chairman and John F. Howlett, Secretary.

After some conversation in regard to the man of celebrating the day, it was decided that a committee should be appointed to select some Gentleman to deliver an oration, and another to read the Declaration of Independence, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed said committee, viz:-J B.Gretter, John F. Howlett, John L. Morehend James W. Dick, James G. Scott.

The Committee retired, and after a few minutes. returned, and reported through their ( hairman, tha they had selected R. F. ARMPIELD, Esq., to deliver the Address and Mr. John B. Andrews to read the Declaration. The report was unanimously agreed to by the meeting.

On motion the following gentlemen were ap ed a Committee of arrangements, viz:-Dr. E. Watson, J. B Gretter, J. B. Andrews, J. L. Morehead and J. G. Scott.

Ordered that the Secretary furnish a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, for publication " Patriot." Adjourned sine die

R. F. ARMFIELD, Chm'n. JOHN F. HOWLETT, Sec'y,

#### [ For the Patriot.] Messrs. Editors: The Standard and other Demo

cratic papers in this State, as well as Gov. Reid Whigs who advocate the call of an open Convention, for the purpose of amending the Constitution, of pursuing this course for the sole purose of defeating free suffrage Now, if this charge be true, we should like the Standard a d other making the charge, to turn to the Journals of the House for '48'-'49, and publish the number of Whigs who voted for free suffrage, and those who voted against it.-And then tell us who it was, and how it was that the free suffrage bill was killed. Did not Mr. Wooten, a thorough-going Democrat, change his vote and defeat this great measure or rather postpone it for another campaign? Forther; after this same bill failed in the House last session, did not Mr. McLean introduce a bill to take the sense of the people as to the propriety of calling an open Convention ? And did not the Whigs sustain his bill, and with the aid of many Democrats carry it triumphantly through the House, to wit:-

Messrs, Avery, Cockerham, Durham, Flynt, Gordon, Harrison, Johnson of Caswell, Jones, Kal-lum, Marshall, McLean, N. McNeill, Montgomery, Patterson, S. Pearson, Reinhardt, R. M. SAUN DERS Sherrill, Stowe, Waugh, Williams, Wir stead—24. Just one fifth of the whole house.

If these things be so, we ask the Standard in all candor how he, or any one of his party, can charge the Whigs with a desire to defeat free suffrage The Democrats have played false to the people, both as regards free suffrage, and an open Convention, and this the records of the past will prove.

N B .- Since writing the above, I have been a mused and incensed both, by reading the following formidable challenge from that old consistent stager. Romulus Mitchell Saunders, to Mr. Kerr, published

A CARD.-As Gen. Saunders learns from a friend, A Cann.—As Gen. Saunders learns from a friend, that the most eloquent portion of Mr. Kerr's address in this City was devoted to him, and as this attack has been followed up by the Whig newspapers, he hopes to have an early opportunity of vindicating himselt before the people of Wake; and as Mr. Kerr has expressed a desire to meet Gen. S. and discuss the question of "a Convention," Gen. S. has written to Gov. Reid to give him the liberty of replying to the gentleman at Pittsborough on the 24th, or at Graham on the 26th, or at both places, if it shall be the pleasure of Mr. Kerr to continue the discussion.

Raleigh, June 10th, 1852.

Was the self-conceit, vanity or impudence, of this shifting, twisting, shuffling par izan ever excelled in this or any other country? No never-Not even by the famous, all-sided nothing, Talleyrand. Yet there is method in this old hunkers, madness,-and great foresight manifested in his abundantly exuberant party zeal. The aforesaid valiant and courageous General has condescended to beg leave of Governor Reid to reply to John Kerr at Pittsborough, or Graham, or if Mr. Kerr desires it, at both places. And why do you wish to take the stump in Chatham and Alamance from Governor Reid, General! The answer to this inquiry is easily made. The old Knight of the Garter feels very anxions no doubt to explain away, for party purposes, the force and example of the above vote, and try thereby to extricate himself and the little leaders of his party in old Orange, out of the Mr. Starrett takes remarkably fine daguerrecotype pictures—in the opinion of many of his
intelligent customers hardly equalled by those of
any artist who has rigited our place. Mr. S. i.

We would further most respectfully enquire of our friends in that
they are now in. We would further may remark to many of his
and a large acquaintance and brothers to sympathise
with them; but their loss is his eternal gain, for to
die is gain, said the apostle. He remained steadtast
in the lath of God's Elect, looking to that within the
any artist who has rigited our place. Mr. S. i.

Vale, whitter Christ has entered. He bore his af Vale, whither Christ has entered. He bore his afflictions with much christian patience and fortiude, with hope and assurance of the rest that remains for the people of God. good report, and you will find the Whigs ready and willing to meet any of your champions in an open field, and give you fair fight. But it is not only mean, but cowardly and degrading, to pursue th predatory warfare that you do; at d shuffle, change and dodge, as your leaders and press are in the habit of doing.

### [For the Patriot.[

The Presidency-Candidate for 1856. In the year 1813, while the war with Great Britain was raging in all its fory, an individual, a citizen of the good old North State, mounted on an elegant mule, was dashing along a narrow pathway, at half speed, when all of a sudden, the anima plunged, with its fore fee: into a quagmire, causing it to turn a complete summerset, and throwing the rider some 15 or 20 feet. Fortunately both escaped without injury.

On another occasion, the war with the Great Lion of the East still raging, the same chevallons individnal, mounted on a splendid charger, was rushing, at almost full speed, through a body of flat land, thick-ly set with tall ween; as his fine charger was in the act of making a leap, its knees came in contact stump, when the horse was thrown with a law stump, when the horse was thrown and the order pitched a considerable distance; and, deriul to relate, both escaped unburt. All this nappened during the war of 1812.

Now, it is proposed, that the name of this fortuate and gallant individual, should be kept secret atil about the 1st of June, 1856, when it should be published in connection with this part of the history of his adventurous life and marvelous escape from death; he should then be nominated, and as matter of course, with great acclumation, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of this mighty nation. And if any should be so ignorant of his fitness for this high office, as to inquire, who is he? and what has he done! We can answer, like the friends of Gen. Pierce, "Why he was twice thrown from his horse, and that, too, during the last war with Great Britain;" and we can say farther, That such was his skill as a rider, and dexterity in dodging, that on both of these alarming, exciting and interesting occasions, unlike the present nominee, he escaped unscathed and unburt. Gallant soldier! mighty General!! Then, as now, let all those individuals who have had the imprudence to make known their sentiments, stand aside; candidates should have no opinions of their own. The Platform must be fixed up for them after the nomina-JOSEPHUS.

#### Greensboro' Female College.

THE next session of this Institution will open on Thursday, the foth of July. It is desirable that all the pupils arrive, if possible, on the prece-ding evening.

#### YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY. GRAHAM, N. C.

GRAHAM, N. C.

THE exercises of this Seminary will be resumed on the 7th of July proximo, under the supervision of the subscriber, aided by competent and experienced Assistants. The plan of instruction is thorough and efficient. The school is open to pupils of every grade, who are distributed into four departments and graduated according to proficency after thorough examination. A catalogue giving particulars sent to applicate.

ars sent to applicants Board, per session of 21 weeks. Tuition in English branches, \$8 to Languages, Drawing & Painting, each, Embroidery, Music & use of instrument, 21.00 WM A. NELSON, Principal, 683-3w.

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

TRAYED away, on Sunday night last, a bay. Horse, with white hind legs; teet feet shed; rather bony; crest-felien, that is, a hollow on the neck near the withers. Any person finding him and sending me word, or returning him, shall be paid for his trouble.

RICHARD GREEN.

Greensboro', June 17, 1852.

683-4.

NOTICE.—My son William W. Durham, left me on Sunday the 25th day of April, without my knowledge or consent, since which time I have heard nothing of him. He left in company with Elisha Dodson, a youth of abaut 19. My soff is about 17. well grown, hair light black, eyes blue. I would forwarn the public from harboring or deal-ing with him. Any information as to his wherea-I would forwarn the public from harboring or deal ing with him. Any information as to his wherea bouts would be thankfully received. Address me at Hillsdale, Guilford county, N. C. ISAAC DODSON.

June 15, 1852.

## NOTICE.

THE following will be my prices for crying Sales, after this date, and no other, viz: For my services as Cryer, from the time I leave

home until I return, expenses paid, per day \$5.00.
For selling Negroes, a half per cent. on the price

ey bring. For hiring Negroes, one per cent. on the price

they hire for.
For selling a Horse, \$1.00.
Those who do not wish to pay these prices will please not call on me
June 12, 1852.
June 13, 1833.

## Shingles! Shingles!! Shingles!!!

HE subscriber has on hand and is receiving a first rate article of Pine Shingles, which ill be disposed of on reasonable terms. Apply to W. M. LANDRETH. Greensboro', June, 1852.

#### office of the N. C. Rall Road Co., GREENSBORO', June 18, 1855

GRENSBORO', June 18, 1852.

OTICE.—The meeting of the Board of Directors of the N. C. Rail Road will take place at Raleigh on the 6th of July next, and that of the Stockholders on Thursday the 8th of said mouth. All instalments due on stock to said Road are expressly required to be paid by the date of the meeting of the stockholders of at that time. All definances will be them reported. Contractors having ong of the stockholders of a trial time.

quents will be there reported. Contractors having estimates on file in this office must settle with me and exchange receipts that the work may be applied to the payment of stock. Persons having proxies will bear in mind that they are to be submitted to the Secretary of the Company before the meeting of the stock builders.

CYRUS P. MENTENHALL Secretary.

The Concord Mercury, Salisbury Watchman, Hillsboro' Recorder, Star, Standard, Times and Re-gister, Raleigh Telegraph and Republican & Patri-ot, Goldsboro', and Newbernian, publish twice.

#### Office of the Greensboro' Mütual Insurance Company. Greensborough, N. C., June 1, 1852.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this ompany took place in the office of the Secretary, a Tuesday the 18th ult., when the following peron Tuesday the 18th ult., when the following persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

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

OFFICERS. JAMES SLOAN, President.

S. G. COFFIN, Vice President. C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY. PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

W. S. RANKIN,
JOHN A. MERANE,
W. J. McCONNEL.

Executive Committee.

Wightiam H. Cumming, Travelling Agent. From the report of the Executive Committee sub-ited to the board, showing the transactions for the ist year, it was truly gratifying to learn that the

ompany was in so prosperous condition. havin sued a much larger number of Policies than wa nucipated. JAS. SLOAN, Pres. PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

Dr. D. C. Mebane will attend to his Profes-onal calls as heretofore. Office at his own house Greensboro', Jan. 1, 1852.

A FEW dozen bottles of Ayer's Cherry
Pectoral just received at the Drug Store of
T. J. PATRICK. April 14, 1852

When first I saw that beautious form,

O'er breathing sweets, and vernal flow'rs
The heavily charmer stray'd;
But ah! what sweets, what flow'rs could vie,
With that angelic maid?

At her approach the flow'ry tribe Their bloom with envy fled: The humble Polycuthos blush'd, Narcusus droop d his head.

Who then can see, and not admire Her excellence divine!
But oh! ye gods, how blessed were I,
Were such a charmer mine!

#### The Wounded Liver.

Ah! me well a day!
Ah! what shall I say:
For Copid has plack'd from his well furnish'd quiver
A sharp pointed dart,
Which he aim'd at my heart,
[liver

Butit glanced as it pass'd, and has piere'd thro' my
Oh! my liver,
What a wound the young urchin has made in my

When first, Oh! the smart,

When first, Oh! the smart,
I felt from this dart.
How strangely my flesh did all shudder and quiver;
Oh! tell me but where,
I may meet with the fair,
That can heal the deep wound he has made in my
Oh! my liver,
Wi th the fair that can heal the deep wound in my

Thus again, and again,
I bewail'd in this strain,
When a nymph who sat on the bank of a river,
Kindly came to my aid,
And in soft whispers said,
I'll give you some balm for the wound in your liver.
Oh! my liver,
What sweet balm he pour'd to the wound in my liver.

#### Winnie Lee.

Winnie Lee is full of mischief, Laughing all the livelong day;
Merry as a chirping wild-bird,
That mid the flowers love to stray
Ringlets floating round her forehead,
Give her such a dreamy air; Lips that seem to say, just parted, "Come and kiss me, if you dare!"

Winnie Lee is fresh and blooming; How exquisite is her form— Gentle, kind and full of gooness,

Genie, kind and init of goorless,
With a heart that's true and warm;
Then her voice, so sweet and winsome,
Ah! it is some fairy dream:
Tones, like silver, linger round me,
Like the music of a stream. Winnie Lee lives in a cottage,

All embowered in a dell;
Front of white and walls of woodbine,
Where the linners love to dwell,
Here, mid beauty, Winnie's happy— Sunshine, flowers, leaves of green; Reveling in pomp of nature, One more happy ne'er was seen!

A Mistake .- A young gentleman who had been paying—under protest the his addresses to a young lady, and almost given up as a hopeless case, obtained an eligible situation in a foreign house. Meeting a lady of his acquaintance, soon after he had arranged to go abroad, he said to her—

"If you will promise me never to tell any one," If you will promise me never to tell any one, "If you will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats. Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases. Washstands, Dressing Bureaus, Sc., togother with a hand-will be a will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats. Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases. Washstands, Dressing Bureaus, Sc., togother with a work, or the work, been paying-under protest from her father-

and the lady.

He whispered in her ear—

"My fortune is made—I am going to Havre."

"You don't say so? When?"

"Next week."

"You don't say so? When?"

"Next week."

They separated, and the next day the father

Country produce, received in payment for Furniture.

of the young lady appeared before our hero flourishing a big cane in his right hand and de-manding to know by what authority he had proclaimed that he was about to marry his daughter.

The young man denied the "soft impeach-

"You did !" roated the wouldn't be father-inlaw; "you told Mrs. Three-em-dash that you were going to have her next week?"

"And so I am—to sail for the port of Havre in the Humboldt."

The old gent sloped.

A True Story .- A lady from the " far, far west," with her husband, awakened on the night of their arrival in the city of Penn, by an alarm of fire, and the yell of several companies of firemen as they lashed along the streets.

"Husband! husband?" she cried, shaking her worser-half into consciousness, "only hear

the Injuns! Why this beats all the scalp dances I ever heard !"

Nonsense ?" growled the gentleman compo sing himself to sleep-" There are no Indians in Philadelphia."

didn't know a war-whoop when I heard one !" they were saluted with the inquiry of:

noise they made?'

Turning to her husband with an air of triumph, the lady exclaimed-" There! I told you they were Injuns!"

Is an Umbrella Property .- Punch told the story some years ago, of a man who loaned an umbrella to a friend, a tradesman, in the street. on a wet, nasty day. It was not returned, and on another wet, disagreeable day, he called for it but found his friend at the door going out with

"I've come for my umbrella," exclaimed the

"Cant help that," exclaimed the borrower, "don't you see that I am just going out with it?"
"Well—yes," replied the loaner, astonished

at such outrageous impudence, "yes but—but what am I to do?"
"Do?" replied the other, as he threw up the top and walked off; "do? Do as I did, horrow one?"

For the Patriot. You've asked me once, perhaps its twice, To write you something that was nice. Your smiling face and sparkling eyes, Have taken me with great surprise; And O when we shall have to part I'm fearful that 'twill break my heart. And when you get away to Lee, I'm sure to think and dream of thee Then will you not at twi-light hour Remember Cupid has the power To bind the heart, subdue the will, And make me love you harder still PROWES.

Leaksville Candles, A first rate article of Tallow Candles, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS. MEDICINES.

Paints, Olls, Dyc-Stuffs. Perfumery,

CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c. CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c. &c.

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

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

wit: P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts. 25 " Aqua Aromonia, Iodide Potassium, Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 25 " 621 " 75 " 875 " Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 874 "
Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call

nd judge for yourselves.

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

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispenses at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.

D. P. WEIR.

May, 1851.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'.

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

To suit purchasers, I will keep on hand an assortment of Buggies, Rockaways and Barouches, both Patent and on the old plan.

All kinds of work in my line done in substantial and elegant style, cheap, and on thort notice.

MILTON ROSE.

Oct. 10, 1851.



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

THEIR FURNITURE

P. Thurston remains in Greensboro'. HE gives an especial invitation to persons visit mg this place, to call at his Furniture Room on West street, and examine his work, and if they are not convinced that better bargains, (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the work,) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he

His prices are reduced so low, that all persons ishing any article in his line, will find it to their

## LEATHER BANDS.

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

CHAS, M. LINES,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852.

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Charles
E. Shober, Salem: Peters, Sloan & Co., Mc-

E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., Mc-Culloch Mine; Mr. Eudy, Hoogin Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan

were saluted with the inquiry of:

"Did you hear the engines last night what a by region, is well watered and heavy timbered.

Any communication addressed to the undersigned ders soon.

"Did you hear the engines last night what a last of the undersigned ders soon.

"Any communication addressed to the undersigned ders soon.

"W. I. McCONNEL to Mt. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt attention. JOB WORTH. Nov. 3, 1851.

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

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

Gutering and covering Houses, and all repairing done at the shortest notice, and good barier taken in exchange. Address,

May, 1852

Greensboro', N. C.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

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

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

Brules.—At the Guilford County Bible So ciety, Repository will be found the largest and bettery Repository will be found the largest and best assortion of Bibles over found at one time in April, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

I ron.—Square Round, ba. Tire, and Horse-shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolls., Mill, in Gayton county, N. C., kept on hand for south, in Gayton May, 1852.

HANKIN & LEAN.

Wiley's N. C. Render-100 copies for by J. R. & J. SLOAN'le April, 1852

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

AS moved two niles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doub, where he may be found, at all times, ready to at-tend to the cells of all who may desire his profes-

sional services.

All who are indebted to him by book account, will please call and settle. 666tf Feb. 20, 1852.

A CARD.

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

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

Greensboro', Jan. 1852. 652:tf

ty. Spring Term, 1852.
Catharine L. Townsend State of North Carolina, Guilford Coun-ty. Spring Term. 1852.

It appearing to the Court, that the defendant Genoa C. Townsend is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to

fendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852, to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed, and set for hearing exparte.

Witness, W. A. Catdwell, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1852. W. A. CALDWELL, Clerk.

5th May, 1852. 677:8

#### SPRING GOODS.

A FULL, new and handsome supply—laid in with great care in New York—just received and now opening. The good people of Guilford are invited to call, see, and purchase if the please.

R. G. LINDSAY.

State of North Carolina, Surry County. 1552.

James Badget Original Attachment levied on land, &c.

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 courtnouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, to plead or replevy to plaintiff's claim, or the same will be heard exparte and final judgment rendered accordingly.

same will be heard expand the 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

State of North Carolina, Surry County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

Armstrong & Mebane vs.
Lewis Brown.

Original Attachment. In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this 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 Lewis Brown, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the second Moncay in August next, then and there to plead or replevy to plaintiffs' claim, or the same will be heard exparte, and final judgment rendered accordingly.

Winess, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

Test:

K. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

May 22nd, 1852.

Pradv \$5 680:6

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have now in store and are daily expecting a large and well selected stock of Goods suitable for the Spring trade, which they offer upon their usual low and favorable terms to their customers and all others who make their purchases in this market.

Their stock is new and embraces both in the

Dry Goods and Hardware

line every article usually kept in a country Store, and being determined to sell Goods at a very low figure, feel confident that they will give satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

Their stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw

will compare favorably with any stock in market.

Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT. Favetteville, N. C., March 16, 1852.

## POLITIC CLOTHS.

"No Injuns indeed?" she replied, "as if I idn't know a war-whoop when I heard one!"

The next morning, on descending to breakfast, between salued with the injunity of:

Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small quantated, and are cheaper than they can be bought in between salued with the injunity of:

W. J. McCONNEL.

## MOTICE.

Houses and Lots for Sale.—Having de-termined 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 ren until a sale takes place.

1 IAVID LINDSAY. Jamestown, N. C., May 24, 1852.

COACH MATERIALS.—We have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dashes, Bands, Lamps—which will be sold lower than eyer offered. ever offered.

W. J. McCONNEL May, 1851

NK.---Harrison's Columbian Ink, now so get erally in use, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. April, 1852.

OR RENT--- A comfortable one-story Dwel-C ling, with four rooms, within one square of the ourt-house. Apply to T. J. PATRICK. May 13, 1852. 678-tf.

## Large Spring and Summer Stock.

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

Thrashing Machine.—One of Emery & Three collections of the sale by time 2, 1852.

The sale at this Office time 2, 1852.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

of North Caronna.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number o members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now requi-red for the electors for members of the Senate con-flicts with the fundamental principles of liberty;

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate constitution that the second clause of the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Cavolina, and it is haveby enacted by the state of North Cavolina, and it is haveby enacted by the second clause of the third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All for white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately proceeding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entited to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted. That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least is months before the next election for members of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of the state, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, and posted in the Court Houses o

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Office of Secretary of State.

I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, Mereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand this state of December 1851. hand, this 31st day of December, 1851. WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amen ding the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to conferon every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification. I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governo of the State of North Carolina, hash hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed



bone at the City of Raleign, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor. DAV THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

# RANDOLPH COUNTY.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

NOTICE.—I shall offer for sale to the hightest 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:

427 acres on Caraway creek, listed by Ann Moss; Taxes due for 1848-49, 300 acres near Asheboro', listed by Wm. A. Hamlin; Taxes due for 1848-49. 200 acres, the property of Branson E. Lamb, on the waters of Caraway creek, Taxes due, 125 acres on Little River, the property of Jesses Gatlin; Taxes due for 1848-49, 3 thirty acre lots on Deep River, belonging to the Bookout heirs; Taxes due 1848-49, 90 acres on Uwharie, the property of one Parks; Taxes due for 1848-49, 20 acres on Uwharie, called the Graham land, \$12.50

20 acres on Uwharie, called the Graham land, Taxes due for 1848-49. 1axes due for 1848-49.

60 acres on the Horsepen branch, the property of one Morris; Taxes due 1848-49,

100 acres on Little River, belonging to L.

Stack; Taxes due for 1848-49,

| 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. |
| May 19th, 1852. (Pr adv \$6.00) 680:9

## DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, South Street, Greensboro',

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

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 Gew places are yet uneugaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c. will be furnished on application.

ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance Co., June 1, 1852. 681:3

# LOOK HERE.

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

of the best material and finished in a neat and sub would respectfully solicit a call from those wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as feels assured that he can please.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing done at a very short notice.

Shop on North street, 100 wales north of the P. He

Repairing done at a very short notice.
Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Pre
byterian church.
W. M. LANDRETH.
Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851.
643

THE ATTENTION of my friends and Deaters generally is invited to my

Spring Stock of Foreign and Domes-tic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyc-Stuffs, Perfumery, &c.,



## VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,

FAMILY MEDICINE OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing. DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

FEMALES

unffer from a morbid and unnatural cond. will find this Medicine of

In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medi-THOUSANDS

INESTIMABLE VALUE.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Fress—can be had of the Agents, free Large Quarts \$1; Pints 50 Cents

Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas. Principal Office, 121 FULTON ST., N. Y., up state FOR sale in Greensboro', N. C. at the New Drug Store of Oct 1, 1851.

T. J. PATRICK. eow-1y.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

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

Ties, Piles, &c. &c.

USE the pills two or three times a week in doses sufficient to purge freely; and when a paroxism comes on, a fearless use of the Pills must be made; down 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 pectorisand stone in the gall-bladder are treated in the same manner; and although its production of the production of the same manner. badder are treated in the same manner; and attho-considered incurable by the medical professiod, 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 night to-gether will cure the worst cases. Whenever this

Stack; Taxes due for 1848-49, 70
215 acres on the waters of Peep River, listed by Joseph Prichard, Taxes due, 1.85

H. ANDREWS, Sheriff.
May 19th, 1852. (Pr adv \$6.00) 680.9

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

A SAGENT for a Company, I will pay the highest cask 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

D. P. WEIR,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, termine; being carefull to keep the dram upon the impure humors; as these are removed, so will be their advancement to sound health.

their advancement to sound nearth.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Wm H. Britton, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Stanly & Murrow, Centre; Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer's Store; Jesse Smith, Jesse Smith's Store; Woollen & Elliott, New Salem; J. Piggot

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

May, 1851

W. J. McCONNEL.

# Pew Plows, greatly improved,

CAN be procured by Farmers the ensuing season at prices never known before, by applying at the Shop and paying cash.

The subscriber also keeps on hand some good Two-Horse Wagons, that can be had cheap

And any quantity of Horse-Shoes can be had o that merchants can sell them at an advance of a good per cent. Any communication addressed to the subscriber

at Kernersville, P. O. will be attended to. Z. STAFFORD. Bunker Hill, Guilford, Dec. 20, 1851 Black your own Shoes.—The celebrated Woodward's Polish will be found at April' 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!!

Leonard Scott & Co., NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK, Continue to publish the following British Period-

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative The Edinburgh Review (Whig), The North British Review (Free Church), The Westminster Review (Liberal),

Blackwood's Eninburgh Magazine (Tory.)

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

ligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

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

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For any one of the four Reviews . . . For any two of the four Reviews . . For any three of the four Reviews .
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For Blackwood & three Reviews For Blackwood & the four Reviews 10 00 Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Mo ey current in the State where issued will be re-Mon-

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

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Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. pr. qr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 18" "
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At these rates no objection should be made, as heretefore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

ery.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 FULTON STREET, New York,

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College. New Haven, complete in 2 vols., royal octavo. containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding. \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. Jan. 3d, 1852.

Common School Books-Recommended

wede Iron Plow-moulds-a rare and

Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English Buggy Tire, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round/ Round, Square and strap Iron. Also, Mountain Iron. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

Chain-Pumps. They are good, and cost but a tri-fle. Don't you want one?

C. G. YATES.

Call and Examine.—The undersigned is a-

April 1852.

Ladies' Dress Goods—Lace Mantillas, Shawis, Laces, Bonnets, &c. Call and look for yourselves.

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

eaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

16 BOXES of fine West India ORANGES for sale low, at the Drug Sore of T. J. PATRICK.

May 21, 1852.

Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of Bedsteads, which we will sell cheap.

Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

April, 1852.

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REDUCED POSTAGE.

79 FULTON STREET, New York, Entrance 54 Gold street.

April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

D excellent article for this country—5000 lbs re-ceived and for sale by May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

HAIS! HATS!—A new style of extra fine White Beaver and Silk Hats.

April, 1852.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

A SAFE and certain expeller of worms is "RICE'S DESTROYING DROP," for sale at the Drug Store of April 14, 1852, T. J. PATRICK.

Burr Mill-Stones—of the most approved make and finish, put up of any size wanted, with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones,—delivered whetever desired. R. G. LINDSAY.

AND
Blackwood's Eninburgh Magazine (Tory.)