

# The Greensborough Patriot.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

VOLUME XXI.

GREENSBORO, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

NUMBER 1055.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**C. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 17, 1858. 972 ft.

**JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
GREENSBORO, N. C.

**DR. A. A. HILL,**  
LEXINGTON, N. C.

**WORTH & UTLEY, COMMISSION AND**  
Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

**C. FREEMAN, WITH ABBOTT, JONES &**  
Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy  
Goods, No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.

**DR. C. L. R. L. PAYNE, CO-PARTNERS**  
In the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Sur-  
gery, Lexington, N. C.

**DR. COFFIN & COBLE, JAMESTOWN,**  
N. C., have associated themselves together for the  
purpose of PRACTICING MEDICINE in all its various  
branches. Special attention given to SURGERY. Of-  
fice at Dr. B. Depot, Feb. 1859. 24 ft.

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## THE PATRIOT.

**SHERWOOD & LONG,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.**

**Rates of Advertising.**

One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty-  
five cents for every week thereafter. TWELVE LINES  
of less making a square. Deductions made in favor of  
standing matter as follows:

One square, 100 lines, 1 year, \$20.00  
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One square, 100 lines, 6 months, 12.00  
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One square, 100 lines, 1 month, 3.00  
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Three " 100 lines, 1 month, 1.50

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 24.]

**SPEECH**

**HON. THOMAS CORWIN, OF OHIO.**

(CONCLUDED.)

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

They say now that Congress has no power to  
make laws for the Territories. That is  
Mr. Douglas's idea, I believe—not that I under-  
stand it so—I understand some Douglas  
Democrats think it. I have been trying  
to find out from my fellow-citizens of the  
Democratic creed what they mean by  
"Squatter Sovereignty." Now, in the year  
1803, you know we acquired the Territory  
of Louisiana from France; at that time Slavery  
was in it as one of the domestic insti-  
tutions. I say they had a right by the terms  
of the treaty under which we acquired it to  
bring it into the Union with Slavery; for Na-  
poleon, the First Consul, would not sign the  
treaty unless this was in it. Slavery being  
in Louisiana, Congress thought, by the terms  
of the treaty, that they had no right to ex-  
pel it. The treaty was the supreme law of  
the land; the faith to the nation required  
that they should come in, but in the mean-  
time they were a Territory. Now you will  
observe that by the Constitution, the slave-  
trade was allowed to go on for twenty years;  
within a State, but in 1808, getting hold of  
this Territory, they drove it out. For saying  
that, the man that I allude to was burned  
in effigy often, very often, but he was not  
burned up. [Laughter.] Well, it just so  
happened that, in 1850, the same question  
came right up, and then, for the first time—  
I shall not say in 1850—but when this terri-  
tory had been ceded by the treaty of Guada-  
lupe-Hidalgo, we endeavored to say that it  
should be free territory before we got it.—  
On that question, one of the best lawyers en-  
deavored to establish that the Constitution  
carried slavery there without the need of  
law at all. We all thought he failed in that.  
I allude to Judge Berrien in Georgia. That  
is the first time that idea ever entered into  
the head of a man. I think, perhaps, it was  
in 1848. Why not think of it before?—  
Why did not the man who made the Consti-  
tution think of it when they prohibited  
Louisiana from importing slaves from abroad  
while yet the Slave State might do so?

THE CABINET DECISION.

Well, now, in 1822, Mr. Monroe being  
President, this law came to his Cabinet for  
his signature. There had been a violent con-  
troversy, and all the problems that con-  
cerned the whole country, the rights of the  
Free and Slave States, the contradictory  
interests of the two, the rights of the Free  
and Slave States, had been discussed by some  
of the ablest men in the world. Mr. Monroe  
asked his Cabinet to give him, every man,  
their opinions upon this question: "Has Con-  
gress the power to prohibit Slavery in the  
Territories north of 36° 30'?"

Who were in his Cabinet? Let us see if  
they were equal to the men who have pre-  
ceded this modern idea—I speak of all the men  
concerned in propagating this doctrine.  
John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State;  
Wm. L. Garrison, a member of the Cabinet,  
Secretary of the Treasury. John C. Cal-  
houn—my Democratic friend, my partner,  
my brother, who that believe in "Squatter  
Sovereignty," was not John C. Calhoun. A  
man of considerable head, and was not he a  
great friend to Slavery, as much as any of  
you can be?—he was Secretary of War.—  
William Wirt—I wonder if the young lawyers  
nowadays who adopt this new idea of  
"Squatter Sovereignty"—young



onies and bind them to the colonists; and they provided that whenever a servant thus indentured, or otherwise owing service, escaped from one Colony into another, the authorities of that Colony should offer no obstruction to his master's coming after him and taking him home. That applied to slaves of servants. The Colonists had done that always, and I have seen myself a letter from Gov. Berkeley of Virginia to Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts upon this subject. Gov. Berkeley writes to Gov. Winthrop: "Some of the people of my Colony have lost slaves, and we learn that they have escaped into Massachusetts Bay Colony. I trust, as we have always offered you every facility in recovering your servants that escaped into Virginia you will offer every convenience to those who follow their slaves into your Colony." These very same men, when they came to make the Constitution, had provided that some of the States should become free; but what would they naturally do?—The same thing as they had been in the habit of doing as a matter of comity and good will toward each other. They ordained, therefore, in that Constitution, that whenever any man owing labor or service should escape into a State where the institution was not recognized, he might be pursued and reclaimed, not by the Constitution, but by the law of any State. Treating it as a matter of local law entirely, that is all the recognition of Slavery that there is in the Constitution; and Mr. Madison, when that clause was about to be inserted, they begged that would not use the word slave, and they substituted this phraseology, "owing labor," not by the Constitution of the United States, but in the express language of the Constitution by the law of any State, recognizing it as a local institution, and not at all as one of the fundamental rights of property which would be recognized with a constitutional provision at all. They recognize it so far that it shall not cease to be property by running away into a State where slaves are not recognized as property.

Some of our people of the Buchanan party deny that Constitutional right. Gentlemen, ladies, men, women, Democrats, Republicans, Whigs, everything and everybody that has ears and that can see, and that can hear, that is not the doctrine of the Republican party, either in Ohio, New York, or in any other State or Territory in this Confederacy. The doctrine of the Republican party (because I am the founder of that party; they got all their doctrines from me) I proclaimed twenty years before the party called Republican were ever heard of; it is identical with the Whig doctrine of 1844, upon which in every State of the Union where Mr. Clay ran, and in every election was advocated. I know that they were his own convictions, which he had held through calumny and fair fame, through storm and sunshine. Almost the last speech he ever made was that he would prohibit Slavery everywhere in the world where it did not already exist, but he also believed that article that authorized the master of a slave in Kentucky to come to Ohio to take his fugitive slave was just right, and as binding as any other part of our Constitution. It is in the bond, and we intend to adhere to it. [Applause.] We don't like the Fugitive Slave Law, and the people of Kentucky won't say that it is right. It has got certain things in it that we don't like. I don't believe they are of any account, but they are hateful to our people; for instance, they are opposed to it under the supposition that any slaveholder has a right to come here and put his hand on my shoulder, and say, "Mr. Moore, give me your slave." That is their construction, as I understand it—(turning to Mr. Moore)—Am I right, Sir?

Mr. Moore—That is so.  
Mr. Corwin—That is your construction.—Now, Sir, Congress never meant that. That would make slaves of us white men, and we can't suffer that. Well, the slaveholder puts his hand on my shoulder, and tells me to go and catch his nigger. "Well," says I, "what you give me, Sir?" "Nothing, Sir; go and catch your nigger." Congress meant no such thing. They do not mean to put good citizens to aid in the execution of a law, but they mean nothing more than your States all mean when you give the power to sheriffs to execute their laws. If some of your people in Kentucky have got such a thing as that into their heads, you had better send them to Sunday School.

Mr. Moore—We say, if they are resisted.  
Mr. Corwin—That is another thing! I am not helping them to arrest the fugitive slave, but I am upholding the dignity of the laws, and the good faith of my State.  
That is all that Congress ever meant. If the Marshal is resisted, what is resisted?—Not the man hunting his negro, but the type and symbol of the power of the Government of the United States. The very authority given by the Constitution under which you and I, and all of us live and hold our rights, authorizes the Marshal to do this; and when we see treason committed—for I am treasoning, when the Marshal is resisted by force, even more so than I am when he is resisted by law. There is nothing to do about negroes and their masters in this. No law could be executed anywhere, if it was allowed men to resist; if it was the privilege of the strong man to resist the weak man who was an official.—That is all that is in it. Our people won't believe it; but I have told them so, God knows, often enough; but they say they don't believe it, and that is all so.—The Republican that thinks he is bound to go and follow negroes, ought to study—law at least, he ought to read Swan's Treatise on Justices of the Peace, or Wilcox's Books of Forms.

We don't like your Slavery system. Our people believe that we have got along a little better than you have in Virginia and Kentucky. I don't know whether that is right or not. I have my opinion on that subject, which I would express here than over there. [Laughter.] For I would like to go abroad over there—but here I don't believe, before God, that we have beat you, and the simple reason of it is that every man here is working for himself, while over there the negro is working for you. Keep them, and I tell you you may come here and take them back when they run away from you; but you must prove something on the subject, because we have a great many men here who are not slaves. [Laughter.] There is no need of quarreling upon this subject. There is not a State in the Union, I maintain, where law is more scrupulously and studiously obeyed and enforced than in this State of Ohio, which has risen, in my lifetime, from a population of 1,500 to about two and a half millions, and the ladies will bear me witness, that I am yet quite a youth. [Applause and laughter.] We beat you at that point. You beat us in good many things, but we beat you in that, and my belief is that it is owing to your having slave labor instead of free labor. Therefore, it is we don't want it. We have no quarrel with Kentucky about it, because it is a local affair, with which we have nothing at all to do, and I would advise every man in the Slave States to beware how they make it other than a local affair; keep it within your State limits, affected only by your State laws, and do with it in the Territories what Congress chooses to do with it.

My people differ with me on that, but I say, let them establish it if they please so to decide. For I hold, that when you give omnipotent power to men to do a thing, they may do it or not, as it shall please them.—That is the doctrine of the Republican party on that point.  
But we have a good many things to do in Congress besides that. I say that as there is Territory where Slavery will go, it is more an abstract question than a practical one, at least until we have more.

NEW TERRITORY.  
If you won't look into the decalogue which forbids you to covet your neighbor's property, but will acquire more territory, then the North will tell you you shan't do it and carry your slaves there. I tell you that you may roast us at stakes until all our fingers blaze in the fires of martyrdom, like lighted candles, and we shall still believe it is better to have a Free State where a white man can labor and live. If we are fools, we are not such fools in the State of Ohio. All you in Kentucky and the Slave States have got to do is to put an end to this vexed question, and see to the cultivation of the farm that you have got; it is very large. Keep what you have got; let further acquisitions, at least, for this generation, go. You don't want Cuba more than you want a hornet's nest about your heads. I see in the Democratic platform that it would be very desirable to have Cuba as a matter of national defense. Would it not be much better to go to Canada and Nova-Scotia, that are right before us? The English are much more likely to come in by a land boundary like that, than to do us any harm in the Caribbean Sea. You have got afraid suddenly, that some nation will come and take you, and that she will stop at Cuba and take a drink when she is coming. Do you want Jamaica for the same reason? Do you want San Domingo for the same reason? Why do you not want them? Because there are no negroes there. The negroes in the one have been made free, and in the other have freed themselves. That is the reason why you are afraid of them: Just drop that sniveling pretense, my brother, who you want to possess it with its slaves, because it would not be worth a cent without them. Leave it alone. It is not yours—it don't belong to you. If you send your filibusters there, if it was a matter of private account, if you sent a parcel of fellows to me, to a wealthy man like me, having \$50,000 in money, if I can prove that, and they take the money, I can send you to the penitentiary. That is the morality of individuals, but the morality of nations seems to be, to take all you can. There is a country above us, where at a tribunal we shall some day find him, who will tell you that the same morality that prevails among individuals, prevails between nations, and if there is no tribunal here, there is one elsewhere where wicked rulers, as well as wicked subjects, have to account for what they have done in this world, and have examples of their responsibility attaching before they get there. Run over the history of the world and remember what Rome has done.

Owls hoot in the palaces of the Caesars.—From those palaces there went forth the voice of imperial Rome that shook the world. They thought "manifest destiny" led them to it, but "manifest judgment" destroyed them, and that was the end of their power. They said, we carry the plow of civilization to the barbarian. You say that you extend the area of Freedom. That is all right, but make a man free you put a pistol to his head, and blow out his brains. You call the previous question, and take the vote with a pater and lead. That is what you mean to do with Cuba, and God Almighty will smite you as he did the whittened wall.

# The Patriot.

EDITED BY  
M. S. SHERWOOD. : : : : JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBOROUGH:  
FRIDAY, : : : SEPTEMBER 30, 1859.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.  
Subscribers who find a cross mark on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the list of subscribers, unless payment of the subscription be made before that time. Those who do not know the exact amount of their indebtedness, can send about what they suppose they owe, adding on the advance payment, and a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

OUR TRIP.  
We the Junior, having been absent all last week and part of this, attending to important matters at Chatham Court, and as our Senior is absent this week, at Randolph Court, our readers will excuse the small amount of editorial in this number of the paper; for we have first to read up, in order that we may be informed ourselves, before we attempt to impart information to others. It is a great pleasure for an editor to have a week's holiday, but when he again returns to his sanctum, and finds a little mountain of exchanges, which have accumulated during his absence, and which he has to cull over, he almost wishes that he had not left home, or that the mails had been stopped while he was gone.

We had the pleasure last week, at Pittsboro', of meeting with many old friends, and of making the acquaintance of many whom we had long recognized as friends, but whom we had never before seen face to face. We received many hearty shakes of the hand, and many words of encouragement. Altogether, we had quite a pleasant trip, and many inducements were offered to us to repeat our visit. Pittsboro', when seen under favorable circumstances, is a pretty village, but owing to the nature of the soil, when it rains as it did last week, the streets are very muddy, and in some places, almost impassable. There are a number of fine farms in the country surrounding the town. There is a large amount of wealth in Chatham, while her citizens are generally intelligent. We heard a great deal of talk and a great deal of complaint in regard to the Deep River improvements. We did not learn the exact locality of the John H. Houghton, but as the river was up, some anxiety was felt as to its safety. Time did not permit, or we would have went down and taken a look at this boat—for as we expect to visit the Great Eastern when it arrives in this country, we should like to be able to compare the dimensions of the two.

While in Pittsboro', we tarried with friend Ramsay of the Eagle Hotel. Mr. Ramsay keeps a good house, and it is very conveniently situated to the Court House, and the business part of town.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION.  
It will be seen by the following notice that the meeting of the Executive Committee to appoint time and place for the Opposition State Convention has been postponed to Thursday, October 6th:  
In consequence of the illness of several members of the Executive Committee, of the Opposition party in this State, meeting of the Committee, appointed for to-day, is postponed to Thursday, the 6th of October next, at which time a full attendance of its members at this place is earnestly requested.  
GEO. LITTLE, Ch'n.

Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1859.  
The members of the Committee, were informed, are George Little, Esq. of Wake; Hon. Kenneth Rayner, of Hertford; Hon. R. S. Donnell, of Beaufort; Hon. A. Graham, of Orange; Hon. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond; Jas. A. Long, Esq. of Guilford; Charles L. Gena, Esq. of Rockingham; Rufus Barringer, Esq. of Cabarrus; T. G. Walton, Esq. of Burke; and Jas. A. Patton, Esq. of Buncombe.—Fay. Olo.

From the above, it will be seen that there is an "Executive Committee" of the Opposition party in this State, and that said Committee is taking steps to discharge the duties imposed upon it. This Committee was appointed last winter during the sitting of the Legislature, in a meeting composed of the Whig members, and many leading Whigs of different sections of the State. This meeting was held and this Committee appointed for the purpose of thoroughly organizing the Opposition party of this State. It is said, however, that the acts of the Committee should be entitled to no respect, because heretofore they have done nothing. Will those who raise this objection, please say what the Committee ought to have done which has not been done. It is said they did nothing during the Congressional Campaign. Did they have anything to do? The "Executive Committee" could not call District Conventions to nominate candidates for Congress. The "Executive Committee" of the Democratic party had no meeting and took no part in the Congressional campaign, so far as the public know. These are matters which are always left to the Districts themselves, and any "Executive Committee" that would presume to dictate to the several Districts, would be assuming powers never delegated to it, and powers that would not be recognized by those interested.

The "Executive Committee" have not been idle, but in the discharge of their duty, have been active in endeavoring to inform themselves of what was best for the party. As a member of the Committee, we have received numerous letters from the Chairman, making suggestions, and asking information, he being always ready to call a meeting of the Committee, whenever it was thought advisable, or there was anything for them to do.

To a proper organization of the party, it is necessary to have an "Executive Committee"; we are satisfied that there is not one of the present Committee who is not actuated by the most sincere desire to do every thing that will promote the best interests of the party; and, when they shall meet, if the time which has been proposed through some of the papers for holding a Convention, shall be thought best, that time will be fixed upon. If, however, the Committee, on consultation, should fix upon some other time, we presume that all who desire the harmony of the party will acquiesce, although they may differ in opinion with the Committee.

## OUR JUDGES—THEIR SALARIES.

We see it announced in several of our papers that Judge Shepherd has notified Gov. Ellis of his intention to resign, and gives as a reason, the inadequacy of the salary; and, as usual, some democratic papers have seized upon this as an excuse to add to our already heavy taxes and to fleece the people farther. Mr. Shepherd is a good Judge, and we shall regret to see him leave the bench, but if he thinks he can make more at something else, we trust some one can be found to supply his place. Judge Shepherd, we presume, was aware of the amount of the salary, and how much it would cost him to live, before he accepted the office. If he was not satisfied with it, he should not have entered upon the Judgeship, and, if he has since become dissatisfied, let him retire in peace, for, we presume, no one wishes to force the office upon him, nor do we suppose that the administration of justice will be stopped on his retirement. If Democratic Judges can't live on their present salary, let them retire, and we venture that the Governor can find plenty of Whigs for Judges, fully competent, and who will do the work for the present pay.—His Honor Judge Dick is the oldest Judge on the circuit; he is always at his post, looks well, feeds well, and lives comfortably; and we have never heard of his complaining that he was not sufficiently paid, nor have we ever heard of any talk of his resigning. Judge Bailey, Judge Manly and Judge Caldwell are all old Judges, and we hear of no complaints from them. All this complaint has arisen from our young Democratic Judges,—they say that they can't afford to ride the circuit. We shall be sorry to part with them, but rather than see them starve on \$2,000 a year we will not complain if they all resign.

Young men are always more extravagant than the old. When Messrs. Morehead, Dudley, Graham, and Manly, were Governors of the State, \$2,000 a year was thought to be a sufficient salary, but when the Democracy came into power, and started up a set of boy-rulers, it was soon found that they could not live on less than \$3,000. And it is now with our Judges. We suppose the people who are now groaning under heavy taxes will see to this matter of salaries, and if young Democracy won't dispense justice for less than \$3,000 a year, they will try to get old Whigs, who will do the Work for \$2,000.

These high salaries have a bad effect upon society. There is too great a tendency anyhow on the part of our young men to go into the legal profession to the neglect of other pursuits, and nothing will increase that tendency more than the increase of the salaries of our Judges. It is true that but few can reap the reward; yet the glittering bait will cause hundreds to strive for the prize, and hundreds who might have been useful men in other departments of business.

## A VOICE FROM THE WEST.

The following extracts are taken from a letter received by us a few days since. The writer is a talented and influential Whig, residing within the bounds of the 8th Congressional District, beyond the mountains.—The letter bears date Sept. 11, 1859. We ask pardon for introducing it to our readers, as it was evidently intended only for our own eye.

"While writing, I venture to add a word or two touching one or two matters of public and political concern.

"I have noticed that several American Whig papers in the State, advocate the propriety of holding a State 'Association Convention' about the 1st Wednesday in December. I am pleased with the proposition to hold such a Convention, but I very much question the propriety of nominating a candidate for Governor at that time. Indeed, it seems to me, that hardly any gentleman would like to be in suspense as long as he would necessarily be, if nominated then, and unless he should observe a strict silence until next spring, he would be greatly annoyed and probably injured by constant misrepresentation. His whole political life, too, would be a constant theme of unpleasant and annoying discussion from the time of his nomination until the election. It would also, give our opponents time to plan their attack. There will be ample time for an active man to canvass the State after the middle of March next. I cannot conceive of any possible good that will result from a nomination in December. I confidently believe that if we could have a thorough organization upon any good platform of principles, that nothing could resist our march to certain victory. If we can have a thorough organization, and there is a fixed determination to carry the elections of Governor and the Legislature, then I do not hesitate to say that the ablest and best men in this section of the State will lend their active and indefatigable aid to redeem the State. But on the other hand, if the election is allowed to go by default, as was the one last year, then it will be the extreme of folly to sacrifice time, means and men, to add to the lustre of a locofoco triumph.

"Permit me to add one word touching the State policy that ought to be adopted by the proposed Convention. I will not trouble you with a discussion of questions of reform. We are familiar with them, and I have been gratified at the conservative course you have seen proper to advocate as public journalists. What I wish to say, is, that the friends of reform in its broadest sense, in this State, as we understand the term, applied to State policy, must in the proposed Convention, take a bold, determined, and unflinching stand in behalf of that reform. It must be distinctly understood, that the incorporation of reform policy into any platform of principles, is a sine qua non, if the friends of this policy are expected to aid in any canvass.—Prominent among the principles of reform, I wish to see the taxation of slaves ad valorem, and this involves a change of the basis of Representatives in our State Senate. Right, justice, and equality, demand that this policy should be adopted, and while we live under our present State Constitution, we live under organic laws, directly at war with the true theory of Republican Government.

"Pardon the liberty I have thus taken. I have troubled you longer than I had intended, when I sat down to write. I shall be glad to hear your views touching the proposed Convention."

## Larger Still.

Mr. Thomas Hodgkin, of Randolph, handed us a sweet potato a few days since, measuring 18 1/2 in circumference, and weighing nearly six lbs. Mrs. Taylor, determined not to be outdone by a Randolph man, presented us with one weighing 6 pounds, being both "large and likely," measuring 18 inches, and its length to correspond with its thickness—not being like Mr. Hodgkin's potato, round as an apple dumpling.

Speaking of dumplings, reminds us of some fine apples that have recently been exhibited in our town. The largest were from the orchard of Mrs. Foulkes; one of which weighed 1 lb. 10 1/2 ounces, and measuring 16 inches in circumference.

## Large Cabbage.]

We are indebted to Dr. N. B. Houston, of this county, for a pair of the largest cabbage heads we have ever seen—one of them measuring three feet three inches in circumference, and weighing a little under twenty pounds.

## Religious Notices.

The funeral of the Rev. W. I. Langdon will be preached in the new Methodist Church in High Point on the first Sunday in October.

The dedication of the same Church will take place on the second Sabbath in October. The dedicatory sermon will be preached by the Rev. W. H. Bobbitt, of the N. C. Conference. Brethren in the Ministry, and all who may desire, are respectfully invited to attend. We expect to protract the meeting several days. J. B. BOBBITT.

September 22, 1859.

## LETTER FROM KANSAS.

ANDERSON COUNTY, K. T. }  
Sept 6th 1859.

MESSRS. SHERWOOD AND LONG: As the "Public Land Sales" of our portion of the Territory were to come off in July, the road to Leocompton, where the Land Office of our District is kept, was all the time hot, thro' June and the first of July. Among others, the writer of this letter went up. Having never been through this portion of the Territory before, I saw many things that interested me. Lawrence and Leocompton, and the country around, have already been the theatre on which have been transacted tragic scenes which will appear conspicuous in the pages of history.

From where we live, Lawrence lies about fifty miles due north. Leocompton is ten or twelve miles further up the river. But as Lawrence is a kind of centre, the travel passes mostly through it. After leaving Anderson county we pass entirely through and to the northern edge of Douglas. In Franklin county, on Marais des Cygnes, is the Ottawa Reserve. The land is good, lies well, and is tempting to the white settler; yet it remains in its native solitude, except that the border of the timber along the river is dotted, here and there, with Indian habitations. Four miles north of Marais des Cygnes the road crosses Ottawa Creek, at the celebrated "Tawey Jones." I have heretofore told you about him, and the loss he sustained by the Border Ruffian Invasion. He is about to supply the place of his fine frame-house, that was destroyed, by an elegant stone building. He has a charming situation, a considerable farm and much fine stock.

From this Reserve, the road leads up a gentle acclivity of many miles to the Santa Fe Road, which runs on the divide between the waters that flow into the Marais des Cygnes, (said to mean "Marsh of the Swans" and is pronounced *Mary de Zene*), and those that flow into the Kaw (Kansas) river.—From this ridge the view is very extensive. The eye can range over thousands and thousands of acres of fertile lands, susceptible of cultivation, all said to have passed into private hands, and much of it is being improved. From this, northward towards the Wakarusa, the country has a broken mountain-like aspect, though nothing that deserves to be called a mountain; but there are natural mounds, elevated ridges and bluffs, with quiet valleys spread out far below. We crossed Wakarusa on Blanton's Bridge, and from it emerged into a hideous marsh or mudhole of a mile's width. On emerging from this to higher ground, Lawrence appeared in plain view at no great distance. It is neatly situated, on ground elevated above the common bottom land, but much below some mounds and bluffs near by. It is a considerable place for the time it has been founded, and the devastations it has passed through. It has some very good buildings, and the show of a business place; but I did not see much indication of a rapidly growing place.

I went down to see the river. It is a somewhat broad river, but has nothing peculiarly characteristic, except the turbidness of its water, which exactly resembles that of the Missouri.

The road we travelled from Lawrence to Leocompton follows the divide between the river and Wakarusa Creek. The view is pleasant, as we can see the whole country from one stream to the other; and the advancement surpasses all expectation. It is a continuity of well improved farms, with neat and ample dwellings; spacious corn-fields and nurseries; but what particularly arrested my attention was the large quantity of wheat which was growing on almost every farm. It looked well; was of good growth, and very thick on the ground, and some of it was already whitening for the harvest (June 7th). The prospect was certainly fair for an abundant yield. I have since been informed that the forwardness was good; but that the late was struck with rust and was very light. And the same account is given from all parts of the Territory.

Leocompton is situated on a timbered plot on the side of a hill which slopes two ways, viz:—northward towards the river, and eastward towards a deep ravine. It is something of a town, but does not seem to be thriving. The Land Office, and I believe other Federal Offices, are kept here, otherwise it would be about no place at all. It was begun and intended for the Capitol, but it had nothing to recommend it as such, but that a party selected and possessed it, and set it up in rivalry of Lawrence, which was the head quarters of another party. The Leocompton party has fallen far in the minority, and certain associations render the place odious in the minds of the people. A "State House" was commenced on a little ridge across the ravine to the east. Forty thousand dollars were appropriated and spent. The basement was got up; but the work stopped, and will probably never be resumed. It is neither central or convenient.

The land office officials are polite and clever to do business with. Eli Moore an aged man, with a whiskey bloom, is Register. It is at his office that pre-emptors with land warrants have most to do. He is a lively, facetious old gentleman; surrounded with deputy sons and sons-in-law, with whom he connives in swindling the people out of a good deal of money. Proof that the pre-emptor has complied with the legal requirements, has to be made in writing. A man may do it for himself, if he knows how; but if he does not, he must get some one to do it for him. Any lawyer about town would do it for a dollar; but old Eli, at one time, made it a point not to let any proof pass, unless it had been made out by his son-in-law, Baker, and had to be paid five dollars. Baker could thus realize from fifty to two hundred dollars a day. A man who had to go a great distance, would sooner submit to the exaction, than fail of getting through.—The complaint became so grievous, that when there were the proof only cost one dollar; but again before the sales, they exacted \$2.50. In pre-empting, every one except a few very conscientious men, used "Military land warrants." A 160 acre warrant cost \$148, to this add \$1 for filing, \$1 for proof, and \$1.50 at the Receiver's Office. \$154.50 for a quarter section of land, less than a dollar per acre.

There was very little land sold at the "Public Sales." The best lands had been mostly claimed and pre-empted. Speculators had, to some extent, exhausted themselves, assisting claimants to pre-empt.—And the terms on which they assisted, were generally such, that the benefit will enure to themselves. After the sales are over, if there are any lands left which they may desire, warrants will cover them.

The morning we got to Leocompton, there was a little steamboat in the river. From the whistle, we guessed it was about to be off, so we went down to see the exit. It was freighted with corn, which it had procured further up the river. It had also a good lot of passengers, men, women, and children. They experienced a difficulty in getting away on account of bars, so we got tired waiting, and left them sounding and sliding along out in the middle of the stream.

The laws of the Territory require swine to be kept in enclosures, that it may not be necessary to keep hog-tight fences. This is an expedient to enable settlers to enclose their fields with less timber. After leaving South Pottawatomie, on our Leocompton tour, we saw very little tight fence; it being left open two feet from the ground. One way of building fence, and it the rudest, is to drive down a forked timber into the ground, on which is laid one rail, and the fence finished with stakes and cross riders. Sometimes a bolt of timber set on end, or a long rock set on end, is used instead of the fork. But generally, posts set firmly in the ground, form the beginning of an enclosure. Through mortises in these, rails are inserted, or the rails or boards are nailed to them, beginning two feet from the ground, and three completed the pannel. We also saw a wire fence, made by attaching four strong strands of wire, at spaces, to sustaining posts eight or ten feet apart. All these modes of fencing seemed to secure the grain at the season of the year we were out. How far they will succeed when the grass dries, and the grain ripens, is to be decided by trial. But the best and most permanent fence is that made of rock; and we had the pleasure of seeing some farms enclosed almost wholly with this kind, and many others in part. The materials for this kind of enclosure are good, abundant, and in most places, throughout the Territory, they are convenient; and this is the best, and in the end, the cheapest fence.

In every part of the Territory, there are exceedingly plentiful crops of corn. The season has been all that could be desired.

## A NORTH CAROLINA EMIGRANT.

The American State Convention, at Utica, yesterday, was very full, every county in the State being represented. The proceedings on the whole, were very harmonious and animated with the best spirit. A State Ticket was made up of selections from the Democratic and Republican nominations at Syracuse—four of the former and five of the latter—and of the election of a ticket thus constituted the Convention appeared to entertain no doubt. The Composition of the three Tickets, as now presented to the people, is as follows:

Democratic. Republican. American.

COURT OF APPEALS.

A S Johnson, H E Davis, H E Davis.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

D R F Jones, E W Lawrence, D R F Jones.

COMPTROLLER.

S E Church, R Denniston, R Denniston.

TREASURER.

I Vanderpool, P Dorsheimer, P Dorsheimer.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

L Tremaine, G G Myers, G G Myers.

STATE ENGINEER.

V. R. Richmond, O W Story, V R Richmond.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

W I Skinner, O N Chapin, W I Skinner.

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

N S Elderin, D P Forrest, N S Elderin.

CLERK COURT OF APPEALS.

J L Lewis, C Hughes, C Hughes.

New York Express.

[From the Register.]

## Mr. Fisher's Last Report.

MR. EDITOR:—Please suffer me through the columns of your most excellent paper to ask a few questions in regard to the North Carolina Rail Road.

How is it that the above Railroad has become so prosperous all at once? Has it just struck a streak of good luck? Has Mr. Fisher just found that he had been wrong informed, when, in that "extraordinary letter," addressed to Mr. Ramsey, he pronounced the road "empirically profitable"? Does he wish the people to believe that his office is unprofitable, if so, what is his salary? If he is tired of it, can't he devise some means to get shut of it? I rather guess 'tis profitable. Did not Mr. Fisher make some prophecies two years ago, concerning this same Road? He makes figures come out mighty nice, but let the people take care that they are not lulled to sleep by the delusive phantom of hope, and if I am not mistaken, Mr. Fisher's last high sounding Report will prove like its predecessor.—A total mistake." Mr. Editor, can you or Mr. F. answer these interrogations?

## A PLAIN MAN.

### A Valuable Citizen Lost to the State.

It is not often of late years that we have had to regret the emigration of any of the older and more influential of our enterprising citizens, though the young go, and often to fields of usefulness, sometimes to acquire fame and fortune, which, however deserved, may be denied them in their own country. But a friend writes to us that Col. Henry B. Elliott, of Randolph county, is now on his way, with his family, to Springfield, Mass., where he will make his future home. We are truly sorry to lose him, for he was one of those useful men who benefit the State in which they live by engaging in enterprises to develop its resources. The profits he had not enured to Col. Elliott, but he has spent the most of a large fortune in mining and manufacturing enterprises. We trust that in his new home he may repair his fortunes, especially that he may meet with as many friends as he has left among the best men in North Carolina. As a lending and industrial Whig, who has rendered his neighbors in both branches of the Legislature, and enjoyed other trusts at their hands, and we have cause to regret his departure.—Fayetteville Observer.

## Foreign News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The steamship Vanderbilt has arrived. She brings advices from London to the 15th.

It is stated in London, that Spain had given an evasive answer to the question from England, with reference to the concentration of troops near Gibraltar.

The Governments of France and England would take immediate measures for inducing claims on the Spanish Government for the Florence correspondent of the Times says, that it is reported Pope Pius IX. has received extreme unction, or the sacrament administered to the dying.

Advices received at Madrid from Tangier state, that in consequence of the agitation occasioned by the death of the Emperor of Morocco, all the foreign Consuls at that place had barricaded their houses and armed their dependants.

All the Christians in the Empire were leaving in haste.

Another account says, that all the Castals, with their families, have taken refuge on the Spanish steamer.

The Florence correspondent of the Times says, that on the 26th of August, a treaty was signed between the Papal Government and the Queen of Spain, by which the latter agreed to occupy the Roman States with troops when the French forces withdrew.

PLUNDERER OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—The debt as reported by the Government agent, and which the War Department last year recommended to be paid, on account of the Indian disturbances in Oregon, amounted to about six millions of dollars, while by the report of the committee on Military Affairs not more than about one and half million a justly due! High government officials are directly charged with corrupt connivance with favorite contractors to fish money out of the National Treasury. The bids of parties to perform certain work, furnish materials are overvalued and unneeded, while others, whose bids are higher, are taken. For instance, in the supplies for the Indian war of Oregon and Washington Territories, the Government was charged \$55 a pair for \$50's, \$125 for muskets, \$130 a ton for hay, \$5 a bushel for oats, etc., etc. And these extravagant charges the War Department recommended to be paid.

THE DEFEAT OF THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION.—In his August speech in speaking of the Post Office Appropriation bill Senator Toombs, of Georgia, said: "I don't see its fate in my hand, stamped it under my foot."

And yet the Democracy have tried to put the crushed bill under the heels of the Opposition, and endeavored to throw the whole responsibility upon them. We hope they never see where the responsibility properly belongs.—Fayetteville Observer.

A RETORT DIRECT.—A clergyman from a neighboring town and one of his elderly parishioners were walking home from church one icy day last winter, when the old clergyman slipped and fell flat on his back. The minister, looking at him a moment, and being assured he was not much hurt, said to him: "Friend, sinners stand on slippery places." The old gentleman looked up to it assure himself of the fact, and said: "see they do; but I can't!"—Providence Patriot.

A BAD HANDWRITING.—I think sympathetically of the worthy father of Dr. Chalmers. When he received his weekly or fortnightly letter from his distinguished son, he carefully looked it up. By the way, a little son had accumulated, his son came to pay a visit, and then he broke all the seals and got the writer of the letters to read them.—Fayetteville Observer.

MR. JOHN EXUM, a native of Fayetteville, N. C., but from his youth up a citizen of Georgetown District, S. C., died there on the 17th inst., at the advanced age of eighty years and over. The Pee Dee Times speaks highly of Mr. Exum's character in all the relations of life.—Wilmington Journal.

HIGH POINT, SALEM AND GREENSBORO' BARR.—At a meeting of the Directors at Winston on the 17th inst. F. E. Eries, Esq., was unanimously elected President of the Road, and Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., was, in like manner, elected Secretary and Treasurer. These are all good appointments.—Salem Press, 24th inst.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS.—The last sales in New York were made at 94 1/2. The Bonds are quoted at 94 1/2, and the other Southern States in market are all further behind our own.

The number of patients in the North Carolina State Lunatic Asylum, is between 170 and 180.

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