

forbearance to strengthen the defences of the city, and aruse the people to arms.

On the 6th of September, Gen. Scott, having failed in his humane efforts to prevent the further waste of life, gave notice that the armistice would terminate on the following day, and made preparations to attack the city.

To be Continued.

## North Carolina Whig.



### CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, September 1, 1852.

2<sup>nd</sup> WILLIAM THOMSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertising and subscriptions, and to grant renewals.

2<sup>nd</sup> W. C. ALEX. Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, with power to make arrangements and procure subscriptions.

2<sup>nd</sup> Y. H. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized Agent for New York, and to receive and pay over all correspondence and subscriptions at his office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,  
OF NEW-JERSEY.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,  
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

### OFFICIAL PLATFORM.

The Wings of the Little States in Convention assembled, according to the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment to the Constitution, and called by the authority of the people, and by their representatives in the National Legislature, did, on the 1<sup>st</sup> of June, 1852, adopt the following platform:

"The planet Venus is now easily visible to the shielded eye in the sky. The most favorable time perhaps for viewing it is about 20 minutes after 6 in the forenoon, when it will be on meridian, at a distance from the zenith equal to about 45° deg., or about one-fifth of the distance from the zenith to the horizon; but it may be seen for two or three hours before and after the time above mentioned, and in one respect with greater convenience, it will be further from the zenith; at noon it will be about W. S. W., about 90° deg. from the zenith, and later than that time it will be rather hard to be easily seen. If a telescope be directed to it, and even a common spy-glass will be sufficiently powerful, the planet will be seen to present the crescent appearance of the moon when five days old."

### Venus Visible.

Upon noticing the following extract in the Columbia S. Carolinian, we stepped out into the street at 20 m. after 9 A. M., and cast our eye to a point in the heavens about where the sun would be at 11 o'clock, and distinctly saw this beautiful star modestly basking in her legitimate sphere. A number of gentlemen were present and witness to its author; who certainly could have no motive for swearing to a falsehood in such a matter.

Piercian evidence in his own case, and he is bound by the rules of evidence to tell the whole truth—till us what he did say as well as what he did not. Besides self-interest the strongest of all however to serve the truth was on his side.

We grant that we were mistaken in stating that Atwood was elected Governor of New Hampshire, though he ran the canvass through. Our authority for stating that, the Compromised party was defeated by over 3,000 votes in New Hampshire for "Gov." Atwood, was 5,100 from Mr. Goodale Editor of the Manchester Democrat, to the Editor of the Republic, a gentleman whose character for veracity is fully vouch'd for by two members of Congress from that State.

We do not remember to have seen a correct history of the contest in that State for Governor, but we will take it for granted that Mr. Goodale's statement, and not Mr. Wadsworth's, is the correct one on this subject.

The Editors extract from the Richmond Courier attempting to justify Pierce for voting against the bill to authorize Edmund Brock of Georgetown to remove two slaves into the District of Columbia is a poor, weak, shuffling affair. It was not a bill to remove slaves generally, but only two certain slaves, which made it a "peculiar case," and therefore John C. Calhoun voted for it, although Franklin Pierce voted against it.

But since the Editor is fond of extracts we command the following, which we find in the Fayetteville Observer, to his peculiar taste in this respect:

GEN. PIERCE'S OPINION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Democratic papers in the South have poured any quantity of abuse upon the whigs for publishing Pierce's New Boston speech in which he asserted the right of slave-holders to keep their slaves law. Without the slightest authority they pronounced the charge false because made by abolitionists, and denounced the Whigs as liars and Northern fanatics. But lately they have published cartouches denying slaves to be the property of any man.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the meeting was addressed in a few happy and pertinent remarks by Col. B. W. Alexander, Benjamin Morris, Esq., and Col. Richard Rankin.

After which, the meeting adjourned.

WM. EDWARDS, Chairman.

A. M. BERRY, *Secretary.*

M. J. HAYS, *Secretary.*

### FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG. WOOL GROWING.

Mr. Editor: The "Wool grower and Stock Register" gives an article upon this subject containing important and startling information. The Editor says he "takes the utmost pains for the last six years to inform himself upon the subject of wool-growing over the whole globe, and has ascertained that during that period there has been no increase in its production, and gives his opinion, sustained by satisfactory reasons, that there will be none for the same period in future."

He gives the following statistics from the late census reports, viz.: That the quantity of wool grown in the United States is Fifty-five million lbs. The quantity imported by manufacturers is Twenty-four million lbs. While the quantity consumed is One hundred and fifty million lbs, leaving Seven million lbs. to be supplied to us in cloth by foreign manufacturers. From the same and other sources he has ascertained that for the same period the annual increased demand in the United States is equal to Three million lbs. To this may be added the fact that the supply which Europe has hitherto received from Australia, amounting to the larger part of her imports, has been cut off in consequence of the discovery of rich mines of gold upon the island, inducing the shepherds to totally abandon their flocks. Thus the known fact that wool in the United States market, has, in the last four years, attained a permanent advance of Ten cents per lb., is accounted for, and all idea of its resulting in an adequate supply is precluded.

Although this should always have been a subject claiming examination from Farmers in Western Carolina, and indeed in the whole Southern country, it, under these existing circumstances, addresses itself more immediately to their capacity and becomes consequently more commanding.

The necessary information to determine the practicability of wool growing in our climate and upon our soil may be obtained from "Yardley's Letters upon Sheep Husbandry," addressed to Col. Atkinson of South Carolina and compiled and published in a neat volume by Skinner, from the letters of Col. M. A. Cockrel, of Nashville, Tennessee, published in the *Post Office* reports, and from the fact daily before our eyes, that upon every farm is found small but healthy flock, which live, grow and yield good fleeces in despite of the intermission of their owners. And as a matter of information it may be well to state in this connection, that the native wool of Georgia is so far superior to any other of that class which goes into the North in market, that for the purpose of rendering mutton (not blooded) grades popular, they are classed with it, and sold as "Georgia Wool."

An examination of this important subject will show, that the diseases to which sheep are subject, are less common and less malignant in our latitude and climate, than farther North, where they are exposed to longer winters, and consequently subject to be reduced in flesh, which besides being injurious to the constitution, depreciates the quality of the fleece by shortening the staples, weakening the fiber, and causing a portion to "perish." Will allow, further, that the only enemy to be dreaded by flock here, is a worthless and expensive stock of dogs, which have been permitted to multiply over the country only because their existence did not conflict with any interest of sufficient general importance to condemn them to extinction.

All the facts necessary to determine the important question of profit, will also be found by reference to the above authors, and enquiring into facts in reach of every citizen, and in order that the reader, if any there should be, may not be so much surprised at results as to believe himself at fault, it may be well to prepare him by giving

the following extract from the *Post Office* reports, and from the *Postmaster-General's Annual Report* for 1851:

"The Postmaster-General's Annual Report for 1851, states that the Postmaster-General has received a report from the Postmaster-General of the State of North Carolina, that the wool produced in that State is equal to that of any other State in the Union, and that the wool produced in the State of Georgia is equal to that of any other State in the Union."

The "Wool grower and Stock Register" also states that the wool produced in the State of Georgia is equal to that of any other State in the Union, and that the wool produced in the State of North Carolina is equal to that of any other State in the Union."

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## Communications.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

### Reform Meeting.

In obedience to previous notice, a large and respectable number of the citizens of Lincoln, Gaston, and Mecklenburg counties met at the dwelling house of M. R. Armstrong, in Lincoln County, on the 23d day of August, to take into consideration the means best adapted to suppress the too frequent and pernicious practice of trading with slaves, when, upon motion, Wm. Edwards, Esq., was called to the chair, and Col. A. Berry and Dr. Wm. J. Hays were appointed Secretaries.

Col. B. W. Alexander being called upon by the chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few appropriate remarks.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, to wit: Col. B. W. Alexander and A. B. Davidson, of Mecklenburg; Robert Nixon and Perry Cahill, of Lincoln; and A. W. Davenport, John R. Johnson and Dr. James Abernathy,

will state that he ever heard me say otherwise than I have said to you, that his calculations will show as large and a more reliable profit than can be realized from the same capital invested in merchandise in Carolina, or Cotton growing east of the Alabama River.

LETTER FROM THE EDITOR, WM. A.

HILLSBOROUGH, Aug. 24, 1852.

Thomas Loring, Esq.

Editor of the Commercial.

SIR: I have noticed a recent number of your paper, but I have learned from the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster, for President, with mine for Vice-President.

Whilst I am gratefully sensible of the compliment you design to myself by this course, and do not doubt your disposition to deal with the entire subject in a spirit of candor, I deem it proper to declare, publicly, that it does not meet my approbation.

To this I am impelled by two considerations.

First, Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated as the whig candidate for the Presidency, by the convention which assembled at Baltimore, after a declaration of principles which, I believe, meets the approbation of the country.

Whatever may have been his own opinions at a very early day—many years ago when political subjects were not so much his study as military tactics, they have been qualified or wiped out by this frank avowal of opinion.

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