

do the business of his country, and he always did it. Never did an occasion occur, however un-spectedly, to which he was not equal; never has there been a subject presented to him, even casually, in which his ability has not been conspicuous. He treats such emergencies and such topics as if they had been matters of his longest preparation and continued meditation. This praise which was bestowed upon Theron, is by the most philosophic of historians. Theron, is justly and deservedly his "Gritted by nature with intuitive skill and sagacity, he had, moreover, such promptitude of counsel as gave him a decided superiority in saying and doing whatever was necessary on the spur of the occasion."

How commendable, then, is the species of sophistry which would turn the respondent's stories of Scott's military life as proof presumptive of his deficiency as a civilian; as if it may necessarily follow that, because a man has been great in the art of war, he must be little in the arts of peace! Now, with all our admiration of men of thought and words, we still more profoundly reverence men who, besides thinking and speaking well, have done great things—Such a man is Winfield Scott. He is a scholar—a ripe and good one. In the bloom and vigor of his faculties, in the prime of life, when every thing can elicit, that which can charm the most *savoir faire*, was offered him; and it has been ever since continued, and is now confirmed and established by the voice of the world, as well as his own countrymen. He might be pardoned if as many have done before him, he had returned from the tedious labors of youth; but the various publications on the science of his profession show the activity of his giant intellect, and the well-directed vigor of his application. He has, furthermore, displayed the highest civil abilities on innumerable occasions, when a full and adequate exertion of them was indispensably demanded. Called now, by the voice of a great and powerful portion of his countrymen, to be a candidate for the Chief Magistracy of the Union, he will, if elected, (which is inevitable,) manifest the same decided and unflinched firmness, the same ready dignity, by which he has herebefore distinguished, and by vigorous measures and promptitude of decision, and commanding power of language and argument, he will, in the discharge of his executive duties, preserve the principles and stability of the American Government and Constitution. The voice of the American people, we firmly believe, will give him in full support at the ensuing November election.

**MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.**  
On the 3d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Miller, Wm. H. Brewster, H. B. in the Chapel of St. Peter's, Mr. Peter H. and Hon. George V. G. Johnson, Esq., were married in the town of New-Jersey.

Those who have visited Howe's Cage will remember that Washington Hall is about 400 feet from the entrance—a splendid road about 100 feet in length, so in width, and 50 ft. in height. From the entrance the floor rises on each side in the form of an amphitheatre. On the North side is a spacious recess with two fifty gothic arches, in one of which is a statue of General Washington, a magnificent statue standing out in bold relief. The passage to the Hall is ample—the path smooth and dry. The party consisting of about 200, in bridal attire, proceeded to the Hall at 10 o'clock. P. M. The bride and bridegroom with their attendants, took their places in the recess on an ornate platform. The company were arranged on the opposite side, 100 feet distant. The effect was solemn and impressive. The gleam of the torches illuminated the group with dazzling brightness, but shed also light up to the vaulted roof, and into the recesses of the Gothic arches. It seemed like a vast cathedral, filled with its worshippers, who were struck by the magic combination of gloom and splendor. While the ceremony was performed, the company stood in breathless silence, and when it came to a conclusion the bride, the last burst into tears to tell her deep emotion.

Those who were present will never forget the wild sombreness of the scene; and in after-life they will be remembered as producing that sense of grandeur and solemnity which lift the thoughts to God and eternity, and impress the soul with devoutness and awe.

After the ceremony, the party proceeded to the Hotel, and sat down to an ample and well served repast, enlivened by the playful remarks and gentlemanly attitude of Mr. Howe, "name host of the Salterton Inn."—*Southern Patriot.*

**POSTOFFICE ENVELOPES.**  
The post-route bill-passed by Congress, says the Baltimore Sun, contains provision authorizing the post office department to issue envelopes to be made, with suitable watermarks on the paper, indicating them as sealed and with a *postage stamp*, for single or double postage, with suitable device. These envelopes are to be sold at all the post-offices, at the price of the stamp or 2d— with the very small addition of the actual cost of the envelope. This will enable persons to do it their letters, &c., post, in the post offices, at no charge, without trouble or inconvenience, and without the risk of having double postage on a letter, by reason of the stamp slipping off, by the time the latter gets in the office, if not before, as is too often the case now. It will also admit of the safe transmission of letters by postmen, when preferred, without a violation of the post office laws, which after the 1st of October will be very stringent on the subject.

**HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.**  
The Hamilton (Ohio) Intelligencer says that a boy, aged 12, was playing near the revolving shaft, he being round the shaft and his arm getting entangled, was wound up with the hemp, and his body offering resistance tugged him so firmly to the shaft, as to tear his arm out at the shoulder. When he was found his arm was snatched to a jolly and bound by the hemp about the arm, naturally disconnected from his body. His legs were still entangled in the hemp. In addition to this, his left thigh bone was broken, there were several deep gashes in his right leg and a gash about six inches long in the right groin, laying the testis bare.

Another Captain, the last survivor of the corps of soldiers who accompanied Major Andre to the gallows, during the revolutionary war, lately died at Philadelphia, aged 91 years and a month. He was the oldest person in that region,



## CHARLOTTE:

WEBNESDAY, September 29, 1852.

**ST. WILLIAM THOMPSON**, Esq., in our agents and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

**DR. W. CARR**, Esq., in charge of the Mississippi Fencibles at Manchester (N. H.), on the 21st of July, 1852.

**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
**Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,**  
OF NEW-JERSEY.

**FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.**  
**WILLIAM H. GRAHAM,**  
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

**Election on Tuesday, November 2d.**  
**Republican Whig Electoral Ticket.**

**TO THE STATE AT LARGE.**  
**HENRY W. MILLER**, of Wade,  
1st District, GEO. W. BAXTER,  
2d. NATHANIEL BOUDEN,  
3d. RALPH CORRELL,  
4th. INO. W. CAMERON,  
5th. HENRY K. NASH,  
6th. M. W. RANSOM,  
7th. JNO. WINSLOW,  
8th. E. B. SATTERTHWAITE,  
9th. DAVID A. BARNES.

### OFFICIAL PLATEAU.

The Wings of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, using upon the intelligence of the American People, with an entire confidence in the integrity, self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Federal Union, do hereby call upon the Friends of Freedom, throughout the land, to sustain and defend the Constitution and the Government, and the institutions and movements of which their national organization is a party interested.

1. That the Government of the United States is bound to the people, and according to the principles of the Constitution, and the law of God, to protect and defend the slaves in their rights, and to give them the means of self-government, and the opportunity of self-government, and to afford them the protection of the law.

2. That, while denouncing freedom everywhere, they are not yet fit for the White Party, we still adhere to the doctrine of the Father of the Constitution, that we will have no slaves, and that we will not grant them, or accept them, or receive them, or hold them, or do anything to injure them, or to interfere with their freedom.

3. That the State Government should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the General Government restrained in the constitutional powers, and the Union should be inviolate and welcome everywhere.

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5. That the State Government should be restrained in the exercise of its reserved powers, and the General Government restrained in the exercise of its constitutional powers, and the Union should be inviolate and welcome everywhere.

6. That the Friends of the Slaves, in the South, are to be allowed to do what they can, in accordance with the principles of the Constitution, and the law of God, to protect and defend the slaves in their rights, and to give them the means of self-government, and the opportunity of self-government, and to afford them the protection of the law.

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