

EXTRACT FROM

A Speech of Mr. Corwin,

Lately delivered before a Meeting of the People at Carlisle, Ohio.

In speaking of these three gentlemen I have nothing to say of their private character; and when I speak of their political characters, I refer to historical facts which nobody questions. It is a common expression to say the President holds a high office, but you who possess the right of voting for that man hold a higher office than you can confer upon him. You write his name on a piece of paper no longer than the palm of your hand, and you start a President for four years.— You create him at your pleasure, and destroy him at your pleasure, at each recurring election.— Have you considered the power this right of voting gives you? Have you considered that when you vote on the 7th of November next, twenty millions of God's creatures look up to you as the guardians of their interests for four years, and it may be for a longer period—and the man who votes carelessly, who cares not who is elected, who being the appointed guardian of the interests of his country, shall be held responsible there and hereafter, for the manner in which he has discharged the duty. [Applause.] I do not want to revive any of the old controversies. I would be happy to know they were blotted out of the page of our country's history; but I would ask any man to consider how much power fifteen thousand men in a particular locality in the United States hold, not only over the destinies and happiness of the people of this country, but over those of a neighboring republic. Two men were presented to you in 1844—one, in reference to the great questions then agitated, said, "Elect me, and Texas, a country as large in geographical surface as the whole empire of France, shall be annexed to the United States, and shall come within the range of our Government, with or without the consent of Mexico, the parent republic." I am not going to discuss whether that was a wrong or right proposition. Another of these gentlemen a slaveholder also, Henry Clay of Kentucky, said, "If you elect me, that annexation shall not take place without the free consent of Mexico, and not then till every State of the old republic shall express its consent to that annexation." [Cheers.] I presume every body knows, from the history of the past four years, that if Henry Clay had been President of the United States Texas would not have been annexed. Fifteen thousand votes given on that occasion in New York for a gentleman, Mr. Birney, whom no body expected to elect, were thrown away. It was all a farce; it was no voting at all. If this country, however, was benefited by that annexation—if it be a matter of great interest to the people of Ohio that five or six States yet to be made in the present limits of Texas be settled by her people, where it shall be law that one man having a hundred negroes shall have as much political power as sixty one inhabiting those plantations—if it be a matter of much felicity to you that that state of things be brought about, then these fifteen thousand men did well in keeping Clay out of office, and bringing in Texas. If it be a matter of importance that we should have expended one hundred and seventy millions of dollars in a war with Mexico, and that these fifteen thousand men did well in keeping Clay out of the Presidential Chair. If it were better that one hundred and seventy millions of dollars should be expended to blow out the brains of a number of young men, (who might now have been engaged in their ordinary avocations,) instead of building school-houses and paying teachers to educate those brains, [a laugh.] then you ought to thank these gentlemen of New York; for these abolition votes brought about all the blessings I have enumerated. If it be a matter of congratulation to this Christian republic that now after an expenditure of one hundred and seventy millions of dollars in conquest, we should pay twenty millions more for the purchase of two provinces, then should we be thankful to the Almighty Ruler of nations that we have got these five hundred thousand square miles; and God bless these gentlemen we have got something to quarrel about. [a laugh.] Really I think these fifteen thousand gentlemen ought to make a figure in the history of the country. We shall have occasion to thank God that they were born and lived in 1844. [laughter.] and that, by throwing away their votes, they produced all the glorious results to which I have referred.

You see therefore what you can do. In the exercise of this privilege of voting you can change the history of the world you can change the destiny of the republic; you can affect for good or evil the destiny of all the people on the face of the earth with whom we have any connexion. [Cheers.] I do not believe that the election of President should occasion any of the results of which I have spoken; I do not believe the constitution of the United States has given to any President, when elected, any such power. I know it is only by usurpation, by trampling on the constitution they are sworn to support, these modern despots have been able to acquire such unlimited control over the great interests of the country.— Whose fault is that? Yours. Had you elected the right men to Congress your Presidents would have been impeached for these usurpations. But you have not appointed the right guardians of your liberty there; you have slept, and, has many other people before you, I fear you will not awake until you find the chains these men are industriously flinging round your liberties too strong to be broken. [Cheers.] I remember in 1844 when all these things were predicted, when I was told by some of my Whig friends that I was always prophesying evil; but all this has been verified to the letter and more. And what is our condition now? Some of my excellent Whig friends complain that we cannot do any thing this year because we have not a platform. [a laugh.] How can a man vote without a platform? [Renewed laughter.] A Whig does not know what to vote for unless some gentleman makes a platform and shows him. My friends, do you know what have come of this business of making platforms? In 1844 certain gentlemen met at Baltimore and made a platform; they made it before breakfast, after all the business was done. [a laugh.] And, among other things, they declared all the country known by the name of Oregon Territory was ours. They presented it to Polk, and, under an amiable and complaisant disposition that characterizes that gentleman, he swore he believed it was so. [Laughter.] And what happened to these gentlemen and their platform? You had been very near a war with Great Britain about that very platform. Lord Aberdeen and a few gentlemen across the water sent word to your platform makers that they had an interest in that country, and your President saw that he had prematurely committed himself upon that question, and that a war with England for the maintenance of the platform was inevitable. And what did he do? A course was adopted, which should bring shame and humiliation to every American citizen, whether he voted for Polk or not. There he was,

declaring to the platform that his right arm should fall from its socket before he would sign a treaty for anything short of the settlement of 53° 47' while instructions had been given to negotiate a treaty on the 49th parallel. ["Oh!"] The King is a great man. [A laugh.] If you do not understand the trade of making kings better than that, you should give up the trade entirely. True it was Polk could not get votes unless he was guilty of this miserable pretvarication, that would redder the cheek of any man in this audience if brought home to him. That comes of the Baltimore platform.

And have we no recurrence of such scenes as these? These gentlemen who make platforms intend to commit the Presidents to them. It is a fearful power you commit to these men when you delegate them to form platforms. Now, let us look a little at these two candidates in the North. How did these gentlemen conduct themselves towards the American people in regard to this business of platforms? I would not say anything harsh—I would not say it was swindling, but it bears some analogy to obtaining money by false pretences. [A laugh.] I would bring these three men before you in such a way as it becomes you to look at them, viewing them on these platforms. In the highest public situation known to the laws of this country, Van Buren openly and sedulously declared that he would not strike a link from the chains which bound the slaves in the District of Columbia, and that, armed as he was, he would smite that law with his veto. And his reason was a good one—that the South would not consent to it. He therefore was the President of the South and not of the North. He is now presented to us as a Free Soil man. I am a member of the party, too. I do not want you to turn up your noses at me, for I am the father of your church, pretty near. [Laughter.] I do not think you would have had much responsibility if it were not for me! [Renewed laughter.] I have been so laboring at it for twenty-eight years that I feel as if you all belonged to me! [a laugh.] but you are a sad set of fellows. I think it is somewhere in Jeremiah that the Prophet says, "I have raised up children, and they have rebelled against me." [Roars of laughter.] If any of you abolitionists sent in a paper for presentation to Congress from 1830 to 1840, it was all spit upon and thrown under the table. Van Buren retires from public life in 1840; a abolition meetings are held in every county, and splendid speeches are made, and brother Van Buren is lately elected a bishop of our church. But did he ever attend any of these class meetings of ours, or when our abolition electors were collecting money to support newspapers to disseminate the principles contained in this creed of ours, did brother Van Buren contribute any thing? Not a cent! Up to the time of the Buffalo Convention we hear of no change whatever in his position.

But what happens now! General Taylor is the Whig candidate for the Presidency South and North; and General Cass, by the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, is the candidate South and North for that party. Now, we shall cut off that part of Van Buren's history till we bring up Cass by the side of him. The Washington Union had labored articles to prove Cass was always opposed to the Wilma proviso. I can only tell what he said, and I heard him in the Senate complain because John Davis spoke till the clock struck twelve, which deprived him of the opportunity of recording his vote against the motion. But when he takes his seat at the next session, what does he do? At the close of 1847 his well-considered opinions remain unchanged. What changed them in the mean time? Will you or any of you answer that? Did he write to any of his old friends to show them what a great change had been wrought in the course of four months? He read scarcely any thing on constitutional law but that ordinance, and now suddenly in the course of a few months this conversion takes place. Why did he not account to Judge Barret for the change wrought in his views, or his old classmates in Dartmouth College? Why did he not write to some chosen friend in the State of Michigan, with whom he stood in the relation of consistent and representative? To no man north of Mason and Dixon's line did he write, but to a Mr. Nicholson, in Tennessee—because he lived in a slave State; and it was with a slave State this bargain was to be made. Now he comes upon the very ground Van Buren occupied in 1836; while Van Buren was looking on in New York, General Cass, suddenly seeing the South occupied by Taylor on the Whig side, looks about to see how it was that Van Buren, in 1836, a Northern man with Northern education and parentage, and the united vote of the South; and then he (General Cass) becomes a Northern man with Southern principles, and the principles of the ordinance of 1787, are thrown aside, and he closes his letter to Nicholson with the remark that there is no such thing as the ordinance of 1787. [A laugh.]

[The learned speaker then proceeded to review the delinquencies of Van Buren, and to advert to the manner in which Van Buren came before his constituents, who, seeing no market in the South, availed himself of the Buffalo market, the only one opened to him.] This Martin Van Buren is a cold-hearted fellow, I am afraid. He never knew his Free Soil cousins till you told him at Buffalo; but he is an ignorant man, and I look over a great many things. [A laugh.] The Barnburners come flourishing in his letter of his, and say here is the man for President, and in his royal condescension he will permit us to make him king. That is one law we may pass and he will not veto it. And ought we not to be thankful that there is one man in this republic elected by the whole people who were willing to concede to them the poor privilege of making one law to exclude slavery from California and New Mexico? But we have a Northern man by the side of this man from Buffalo, and if you give him the power he will stand by the South. Are we any the freest people in the world? Every four years we have to bargain with some petty gentleman who stands up and wants to be President. You are proud fellows, you Democrats! All sovereigns, all of you! Rather shabby ones according to this view of the question. [Great laughter.] General Cass was bribed to say the Wilma proviso was not constitutional, because the South offered him power, and Van Buren changes all his convictions because the North wants a man of a particular set of principles. Can you trust such men? The law of these mercantile trading politicians was to sell to the highest bidder. General Taylor is a man of sincerity, upon whose word we can rely. One fact might illustrate his character in this respect—his refusing, when only 22 years of age, to surrender Fort Harrison, protected by only twenty men, because he had promised to the women and children of Indiana that the rido tomahawk should not invade that wilderness. [Cheers.]

subscribe to a platform of certain principles? If I do this, I deprive myself of the privilege of doing the only good I can render to the Whig party or the people. If I subscribe to this doctrine, the understanding should be that I would use my influence to have it passed into a law; and I will not raise expectations that I could not ratify. I like such a man as that, who would not give up the principles of his whole life to be incorporated into your Government in the shape of President. "I do not think," says he, in his letter to Captain Allison, "the opinions of the President should have any effect on Congress on questions of domestic policy." And, after further allusion to his remarks on the subject of the veto power in his letter, Mr. Corwin proceeded: I tell you, fellow-citizens, although I think I have almost worshipped Henry Clay, I have idolized the great intellect of Webster and Judge McLennan, and would have voted with pleasure for Scott, the great captain of the age, I tell you, in the face of all these men, that I believe Zachary Taylor would administer the principles of this Government better than any of these great men. [Cheers.] On the subject of pledges—did you ever hear of Madison giving a pledge—of Washington giving a pledge? On the contrary, he refused, and in the language of Gen. Taylor's letter, says, "If I go into the Executive department of the Government, I shall go there unpledged and untrammeled." [Cheers.]

From the Philadelphia Taylor Platform. GEN. TAYLOR AS A FARMER AND MASTER. We give below extracts of a letter written by Gen. Taylor to his agent in Mississippi, some years since, concerning the management of his farm and the care he desired taken of his servants in his absence. The Patriarch, almost fatherly care, with which he watched over his slaves, shows him to be what he has ever been represented, a man of the purest, kindest and most sensitive heart: Extracts of a letter from Gen. Taylor to his agent in Mississippi, dated

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Nov. 13, 1845. "I was pleased to learn that the crop of corn, in all probability, would be sufficient for the use of the establishment, and with the aid of the peas and the mast, you would be able to fatten and kill about 90 hogs, which, if good ones and well fattened, I trust will go far towards feeding, with the pork you have in hand, the old sheep you can spare, in addition to the old cattle you ought to kill, for your people in the coming year. It was gratifying to me to know you were increasing your stock of hogs, as well as improving, I hope, every other description, as very much of the profit and comfort in planting depend upon the good management of stock of every kind and description; yet it may be carried too far, or rather it may be too greatly increased, which ought not to be beyond what can be well taken care of. Hogs should be kept but one winter, and 110 to 130 is about the number we ought to kill annually, but they should be made fat. We should keep about 130 sheep, killing the old ones as fast as they increase above that number and feeding them to the servants. "Cattle enough" should be kept and raised to supply the establishment with butter as well as oxen, which in addition to a plentiful garden of vegetables, would enable all to live abundantly; and if the food was well prepared would greatly aid to the health and comfort of all concerned. I hope you will not let spinning escape your vigilant eye, particularly as far as making your Linsey is concerned, as well as anything else that you may find it convenient to manufacture, not forgetting the experiment of trying the making of comforts as a substitute for blankets. I am decidedly in favor making every thing we want as far as it can be done on the plantation, for the sake of correct, that whatever is saved is gained, in addition to which my motto is to save everything that is made."

"I am much pleased to learn that the cooking-house is answering so valuable a purpose. I wish the servants abundantly fed, and that provisions well-cooked.— Distribute among the servants at Christmas, in such a way as you may think they deserve by their good conduct, five hundred dollars, and if necessary draw on our merchants for the same.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The following paragraphs are copied from the New York Sun of Wednesday morning:

"We have seen an individual just arrived from California, with fifteen pounds of the Feather river 'gold dust,' sufficient for a sample, in his trunk, and although it shines seductively, it is only another proof that all is not gold that glitters, being either more or less than a species of mica. The gentleman who brought it on understood, when he asked it, its precise value, and had no idea that he was fetching precious ore, still he thought a fair specimen might be of service in these parts as a lesson to those who were hastily packing up their 'plugs' for the gold region.

"This individual, was on the enchanted ground itself, heard the murmur of Feather river, rolling its blue waters over the sparkling sands, and saw various bipeds with picks and shovels, belaboring the earth to extract the deceitful mica, and many would not for a long time believe that it was real gold. It was, however, determined before he left that the gold fever was an unmitigated humbug, in which knives and tools were the partners.

"The dust has been fairly represented by the California romancers, for it looks very like snow flakes, and we have seen similar phenomena among the ledges of New England, never for a moment dreaming they were gold. If the Spaniards and Indians failed, during several hundred years past to find such a tract of gold land, with their keen scent for the metal, modern Californians may as well give up gold hunting and turn their attention to wheat and corn fields, and vineyards, for which there is no better country on earth, or to pearl-fishing in the coast, which have not been disturbed for two centuries."

KENTUCKY.—The vote at the late election for the school tax was 74,637, and against it 37,536. The vote cast in favor of a convention is 101,623, in 1847, the vote was 92,639.

Ex-Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, made a speech at Indianapolis on the 9th ult., in reference to which the Indiana State Journal says: "We are highly pleased with his remarks on relation to the slavery question. He said it is only the ultra men of the extreme South who desire the extension of slavery, and those men are the supporters of Gen. Cass. Kentucky did not desire this extension. The people of Kentucky would soon hold a Convention to amend her Constitution, and would provide, in it, some plan for the gradual emancipation of slavery in that State. He would leave such questions, as the organization of new Territories, to the people, through their Representatives in Congress."

SOUTH CAROLINA IN THE FIELD.

This gallant State, always ready to play the heroic part; with or without occasion, is preparing with great dignity, in view of the coming election, to do nothing, and to make her action felt. But South Carolina looks beyond the coming election, and like the fair Titania sees things which are not yet in sight. The Brooks Green Volunteer, so renowned in the illustrations of "Punch," was not more quick to perceive the approach of danger, nor more prompt in rushing to the rescue Thermopylae, than that devoted State which is ever ready for Liberty or Death—with a preference, however, for the former.

Mr. BARNWELL RHETT has been making a speech in Charleston, and Gen. HAMILTON has been writing a letter; and by a startling coincidence, at this crisis, both the speech and the letter terminate in fire arms and hint darkly of gore. The Wilmot Proviso is to be encountered on horse-back at South Carolina, mounted on a mustang, to lead in the attack. Her weapon is the rifle. Gen. HAMILTON declares that if the North carries out its purpose of admitting no more slave territory into the Union, the South will be "essentially colonial in all her ignominious submission."—The thing must be resisted; it can never be submitted to, says the General, "by a people as essentially military in their instincts as any that God has ever created, with all the aptitudes for war—who find a safe seat on the back of the wildest horse of the prairie, and in whose hands the deadly rifle never commits one error or mistake."

As a sure mode of bringing the matter to a decisive issue, Mr. RHETT advises as follows: "Now you have this great question of slavery upon you; and your counsel is, as of yore—more talk in Congress by your Representatives; but bring your power to bear directly on the question—not through a Southern convention, which you cannot get, (and which, if you get, may only breed confusion and weakness in the South,) but by the States—the parties to the constitutional compact and its legitimate guardians by the theory of the constitution itself. Let the Southern States instruct their Senators and request the Representatives, to leave their seats in Congress immediately and return home, should abolition, in any of its forms, prevail in the legislative Congress—whether in our territories, the District of Columbia, or between the States. Let the South take this position—let but five States in the South take this position—let two States, Virginia and South Carolina, take this position and maintain it and the South is safe. If driven to action by the aggressions of the North in Congress, all other steps which the honor and interests of the South shall demand will be easily assumed. But if the South still sleeps inactive, submissive to aggressions—if no other State will maintain her dignity and her rights under the constitution in this great question, let South Carolina, unaided and alone, meet the contest. She can force every State in the Union to take sides, for or against her. She can compel the alternative—that the rights of the South be respected, or the Union be dissolved."

"This, my humble opinion, is the only course by which the Union can be preserved, or by which preserving; and let the result be what it may, we will at least have the consolation of having made one brave, long, strong effort, to save ourselves from foul, ignominious, and dishonorable ruin."

Now whether the wolf is really coming this time or not, our readers may judge for themselves. We shall not express any opinion about it, nor whether, if the animal comes, he will be very fierce, or whether he will find only sheep to deal with. But upon another point we may speak freely, and that is to express the opinion that if the magnanimous State of South Carolina, as it has been said, does sneeze whenever Mr. Calhoun takes snuff, that distinguished gentleman has upon this occasion taken a pretty large pinch.

The English Language.—We understand that Mr. Alexander Pantolon, of this city, has been lecturing in N. Y. upon the chaotic assemblage of vowel and consonant combinations which form the foundation of the irregular English orthography. He contended that instead of twenty-six characters there are virtually two-hundred and seventeen modes of representing the English articulations in the ordinary spelling, and their complexity be regarded as greater than that of the two hundred and fourteen Chinese symbols. It had been customary to reproach the inhabitants of the Celestial Empire for their difficult system of writing, and to term it an obstacle to the spread of knowledge; but the English orthography was much more deserving of that title from its being wholly devoid of that harmony of ideas which pervades the classification of the Chinese.—D. News.

A Challenge.—It is stated in the Utica Advocate, that the Rev. John Pierpont the well known and eloquent advocate of the cause of temperance, once said, on rising to address an immense concourse of people,—"If there be an individual, a single one—man, woman or child—in this vast assembly, who has not suffered either directly or indirectly from intemperance, or let that person stand up, that I may feast my eyes on the first one I have ever seen who has escaped." He paused and looked around him, but not one stirred. An expressive silence confessed that all felt the smart of this universal scourge.

Mrs Fry's Rules.—First, never lose any time; do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation, sometime every day; but always be in the habit of being employed. Second, never err the least in truth. Third, never say an ill thing of any person, when I can say a good thing of them; not only to speak charitably, but feel so. Fourth, never be irritable or unkind to anybody. Fifth, never indulge in luxuries that are not necessary. Sixth, do all things with consideration, and when my path to set right is more difficult, feel confidence in that Power alone which is able to assist me, and exert my own powers as far as they go.

A witness called to give testimony in a court down east, about a lost shirt, came to the point very abruptly as follows:—"Mother said, that Sal said, that Pol said, that Bob told her that she see a man, that see a boy, that seed a feller run through the street with a red striped flannel shirt, of a white color, all checkered—and our gals won't be! for the old woman has licked 'em a hundred times for lying."

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—The White Mountains, on Monday, September 23, presented an appearance of dazzling brilliancy. The first rays of the morning sun, reflected from their lofty peaks, revealed the whole robed to their base, in its glittering drapery of snow.—Portland Adv.

INDIGNANT COUNTERFEIT.—We saw, on Monday last, a counterfeit ten dollar note purporting to be payable at the Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, which is very well calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with the difference between an engraved and a written name. The names of the Cashier and President, Saml. Marx and James Caskie, as well as the word "Lynchburg," and the date, "June 3d," are all engraved, being an exact fac simile of these several officers' writing on a genuine note. The paper is thin and firm, but the whole execution of the note is well calculated to deceive the incautious. Very many persons cannot see the difference between an engraved note and a written one; and it would be well therefore for all such to reject any ten dollar note purporting to be on the Bank of Virginia, at Lynchburg, and bearing date June 3d. The one we saw was numbered 1307, and lettered E.—Danville Register.

FREE SOIL MEETING. In accordance with a call from other parts of North Carolina, by meetings previously held, a respectable number of the citizens of Guilford and other Counties having assembled at Jamestown, N. C., on the 13th day of October, 1845, for the purpose of deliberating on such subjects as may be presented for their consideration, relative to questions which appear at present to be extensively agitating our political relations.—Nathan Stout, Esq. was called to the chair, and John Sherwood requested to act as Secretary.

After a few preliminary remarks by John Stafford, Esq., with regard to the object of the Meeting—our position as free citizens, &c. Peter Adams, Esq. of Guilford, addressed the Meeting with remarks intended to exhibit an inconsistency, as he thought, in certain individuals of the Whig party of North Carolina, in attempting to get up a "Free Soil" ticket. Mr. A. said, that as far as he had observed, those who were likely to vote that ticket were mostly Whigs; and hence might thus so much diminish the Whig strength as to give the vote of the State, which he thought would otherwise be safe for the Whig candidate, to Gen. Cass, the Democratic candidate for President, a result he thought much to be regretted, &c.

John Stafford, Esq. of Orange then followed, stating that his views differed in some degree from those just expressed by Mr. A., and that a Free Soil ticket would wield but little influence over the vote for either Taylor or Cass, so far as North Carolina is concerned, and in support of his position, advanced the following reasons:—first—that the Whig party was generally opposed to the war with Mexico, or the acquisition of any of her territory by conquest. And secondly,—that Gen. Taylor took a bold and active part in the commencement and prosecution of that war; and hence could not have been opposed to that measure as his friends wish to represent, or he never could have quietly submitted to be made the instrument of any man or set of men, in effecting such a profusion of blood and treasure as that unhappy war has produced. From his view of things he considered the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig party, to involve so gross an inconsistency, as to preclude a considerable number of Whigs from voting; and that unless a candidate should be presented, whose policy might better accord with their views, they would not vote at all. But by a third candidate being put in nomination, expressly pledged to favor their views, they can vote consistently, and thus record their protest against the measures and the man, attempted to be forced upon them, solely in consequence of the mere military achievements of Gen. Taylor.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented, considered and adopted: "Whereas, attracted by a common sentiment, we have come together as a portion of the peaceable citizens of North Carolina, from the ranks of the old parties heretofore existing in the State, and with whose policy we can no longer remain satisfied, for the purpose of forming a new organization, which shall not be subject to the taint of having wrested by the sword, from a sister Republic, a large portion of territory now free for the purpose of instituting hereditary slavery in that country. As citizens of a slave holding State, dwelling in the midst of the evil, the spread of which, this movement proposes to arrest, we speak as those who know the system to be injurious and detrimental to a Republican community where it may exist, by tempting many of its citizens to forsake honorable and useful employments, and engage in ruinous and extravagant speculations; bringing free labor into disrepute; obstructing the fine arts, and finally impoverishing the soil by negligent cultivation. Therefore

1st.—That as citizens of North Carolina, we hold, that Slavery as it now exists in the States of this Union, is entirely a creature of State laws, an institution over which, in its local character, the General Government has no control.

2nd.—That the people themselves in their primary capacity as citizens, are the rightful and final arbiters of the fitness of candidates for public office; and that the selection of such candidates for our support by a national convention, imposes upon us no obligation to support them, further than such nominations may be ratified by the voice of the people, whose prerogative and duty it is, to confirm or reject the acts of delegates who have assumed to speak in their names.

3rd.—That the time has fully come, when, regardless of party names, we should firmly and irrevoably plant ourselves upon the doctrines of Freedom, as laid down in the Declaration of Independence, and the Ordinance of 1787, and avow that the leading principles of our creed are fully set forth in the Platform of the Buffalo Free Soil Convention.

4th.—That we claim of the General Government as a right, and insist on it as a duty, to relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence, continuance or extension of slavery, wherever that Government possesses the constitutional authority to legislate on the subject.

5th.—That we entertain no wish for compulsory measures, either by laws or votes; but would appeal most freely to the people for their sympathy and pacific co-operation in viewing the delusive effects of its extension.

6th.—That in case the distracting measure of division through coercion should be forced upon us, we wish it distinctly understood, that our full influence will be, beyond all compromise, in favor of becoming Northern citizens.

NEW GOODS

Direct from Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. FOR THE FALL TRADE.

JUST received by W. J. McConnel on west street, three doors from the court house, one of the largest Stock of DRY GOODS, LADIES DRESS GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES ever exhibited in this place, of the latest styles adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade; to which we call the attention of our old customers; and indeed all who wish to purchase any thing in our line of business at the lowest cash prices. We have Dress Goods of every variety—Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Serges, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Vestings, and a variety of articles in the fancy line. In the

BONNET AND SHAWL SALOON

may be found the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Gimps, Fringes, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Laces and Edgings, with various other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash. Also a very large Stock of Groceries, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Indigo, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, and a general assortment of Boots and Shoes. W. J. McCONNEL Green-borough, October, 1845.

NOTICE.

WILL RE SOLD at public auction on the Bondy Plantation, a great quantity of Corn, Rye, Oats, Hay, HORSES, CATTLE AND HOGS, ROAD AND OTHER WAGONS, HUSBANDRY IMPLEMENTS and a great many other Farming articles, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

At the same time and place will be let for one, three, five or seven years, the Bondy Plantation and Mills, together or separate. Sale to commence 10th November. Terms of sale known on day of sale. Oct 12, 1845 27th RICHARD FOX.

HATS.

TO THOSE WHO want a tasty and fashionable Hat of rich appearance, best material, and of durability in the wear, we would say, that we shall receive soon from the store of Beebe & Conant, 156 Broadway, New York, two cases which cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are as fine as any to be found in the city of New York. April, 1845 J. & R. LINDSAY.

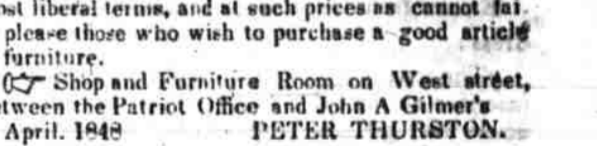
Anchor Bolting Cloths.

I HAVE the agency for the sale of the genuine Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 11, which we warrant, and at prices lower than they have been sold at for years. We would like to call the attention of mill owners and mill agents to an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of superior fabric to what is usually sold. Orders taken or Barr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing. W. J. McCONNEL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, to establish a new County of the northern part of Stokes, lying south of a line beginning at the southwest corner of Rockingham county, thence running due west to the Surry county line. FRIENDS OR DIVISORS. Stokes county, N. C., Sept. 15, 1845.

MILL STONES.

WE are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES and can fill all orders for any number and size. One of our House having been in the business for several years and sold many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 feet, feels safe in recommending them. J & R LINDSAY. Greensboro, June, 1848



\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE—Is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Room, Sideboards, Sofas, with spring seats, fine Book Cases, Secretaries, Book Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture. Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's. April, 1845 PETER THURSTON.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has once more established in Greensboro a fashionable SHOE AND BOOT SHOP. And having since he left worked in some very good shops, he is better prepared to do good and fine work. He has good stock and intends to do good work or none. Thankful for past encouragement, he still wishes enough to sustain him in keeping up a good shop in this place. Repairing done to order. In connexion with his Shoe and Boot shop he has

CONFECTIONARY.

comprising Toys of various kinds, Fire, Raincoats, cigars, Sky-rockets, Almonds, Walnuts, Filberts, and other articles. Call and examine his stock, 1 door north of J & R Lindsay's store, in the brick house. J. N. WOOD. Aug. 1845 21-11

Bolting Cloths

OF the Anchor brand—of tried and approved quality, always on hand. We have just received a fresh lot, at reduced prices, embracing the following numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. J & R LINDSAY April, 1845

Wrapping Paper

MANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the manufacturer's prices, for cash. J. R. & J. SLOAN October, 1845

Give me your eye! HAVING associated with Dr. D. P. Weir in the Eye Drug business, I would respectfully request those indebted to me on book or otherwise to come forward and make settlement. I cannot do business without cash. May you have no power to resist. Sept. 1845 A. S. PORTEL

GLORIFYING FOR Wool Carding Machines.

WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind. We will sell any quantity for any part of the Machine that may be wanted. Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory. April, 1845. J & R LINDSAY

JUST received and for sale Pale and Dark French J. Brandies, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Madeira Wine, Malaga Wine, Champagne Wine, Monongahela Whiskey, do. Rye Whiskey. Persons wishing any of the above Liquors may be certain of getting a pure article. Oct 1845 W. J. McCONNEL