

A JUST PARALLEL.

We find in the Marietta Intelligencer the account given below of some remarks made in that town by the Hon. Samuel F. Vinton, respecting the Whig and Democratic candidates for the Presidency. It is much, says a Latin adage a laudato laudari, to be praised by the praise-worthy, and our Marietta contemporary does well to attach great weight to the calm and fair statement of the respective merits—civil, not military—of Generals Scott and Pierce, made by Mr. Vinton. Then this irreproachable statesman, our national councils, in which he has for nearly thirty years borne a most useful and honorable part, have rarely contained a man more valuable at once for soundness of purpose, practical wisdom, and remarkable moderation and candor with which he always regards not only the measures but the persons of foe and friend alike. Always fair and truthful, and with the best opportunities of forming a just judgment, the personal testimony of Mr. Vinton is, in this instance, as discriminating as it is correct, and this must be acknowledged by all unprejudiced men who have had also the opportunity of fully judging the two candidates. Our Marietta namesake speaks as follows:

Mr. Vinton, in his remarks at the Whig meeting on Thursday, said that he had known Gen. Scott intimately for twenty years. He had been privileged to meet with him probably a hundred times in the company of the ablest statesmen of this country, and with the representatives of foreign countries. He considered Gen. Scott to be one of the best read men in the civil and political history of the country whom he ever knew. He had frequently been surprised at the fullness and accuracy of the General's knowledge in regard to the early legislative history of the United States and of the several States. He seldom met, in these conversations of intelligent statesmen, a gentleman as correct in information upon all subjects pertaining to the civil administration of the Government as Gen. Scott; and he never knew a man who had a higher respect for the laws and civil authority of the country. He believed Gen. Scott to be in every respect entirely qualified to perform the duties of the office of President, with high honor to himself, and with great usefulness to the country.

He had also known Gen. Pierce several years, having been a member of the House during Mr. Pierce's term of service in the body. Mr. Pierce was a quiet, gentlemanly man in his deportment, and maintained friendly relations with his fellow-members. But he was never considered by his party, nor by his warmest friends, as a "man of mark," and not only sought to learn his views on any great measure of public policy. He was not put forward to advocate or defend even party measures, nor placed by a party speaker on committees where important work was expected. One thing alone was expected of him, to wit, that he would "vote to a scribble" what he considered to be New Hampshire Democracy!

Mr. Vinton contrasted the history of Scott and Pierce, not so much as military men as civilians—statesmen—at some length, and said that, in view of that history, and from his own knowledge of the two men, "he had no hesitancy in saying that the civil qualifications—he would not presume to assure his audience that his military capacity was equal to that of Gen. Pierce, but the civil qualifications of Gen. Scott were vastly superior to those of Gen. Pierce.—Marietta Intell.

Nothing can be more strictly within bounds than all these assertions of Mr. Vinton—especially the last. For not only will the known and proven civil qualifications of General Scott bear the most advantageous comparison with those of his admittedly respectable competitor General Pierce, but may be fairly measured, nor that Mr. Clay is no more, and his great emporium Mr. Webster excepted, with those of any of our living public men. Even his friends, in the enthusiasm which his dazzling military exploits excite, forget that General Scott was originally a man of high civic education; that he has for full twenty successive years sat face to face with this Government of ours in all its changes; has, with constant activity of mind for which he is so remarkable, and patriotic interest in which none surpassed him, canvassed in private, along with all our leading men of both sides, all the public questions which have agitated or can well agitate the country; has come to know personally the value of every body as a public servant who has done or is fit for any thing of importance; and, besides all this, has participated in many of the most important public councils of his time, whether Whigs were in power or Democrats in power. Gen. Jackson confided to him most dangerous and critical matters, in which he was to play, and did play, the politician so ably as he has no need to play the soldier. So did Mr. Van Buren. In short, nothing among us is riper or ampler than General Scott's political experience, and few could have better profited by it. Though so well read a man that we have often, considering his active military life, been surprised at the extent of his reading, yet his statesmanship is more practical than theoretical. All, therefore, we repeat, which Mr. Vinton has said of his civil qualifications, is strictly true.

If to this we add, as all General Scott's personal history proves we may do with equal truth, that he is one of the most humane and kind-hearted of men, and at the same time one of the most moral, conscientious, and just, the reader will have what we can vouch to be a faithful portrait of the personal character of Winfield Scott.

We venture nothing in saying that, if the Whigs of South Western Virginia will promptly organize themselves, go to work with a spirit worthy the noble cause in which they are engaged, and make a proper use of the means at their disposal, "Little Tennessee," which has usually given a Democratic majority of about 2000, and which gave against Summers LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED, will give for Scott and Graham a majority of not less than five hundred. We are moreover firmly persuaded that VIRGINIA IS WHIG, and that if the strength of the party is rallied, if every man, who calls himself a Whig, will do his duty, and his whole duty, the November election will prove it by giving the electoral vote of the State to Scott and Graham. Then let every man in the Whig ranks gird up his loins for the battle, and go into the contest with the determination to conquer. We have gallant leaders, whose banner has never been trailed in the dust by a foe, we have a watchword that palsies the arm of oppression, and carries joy to the hearts of the friends of Freedom, "THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION," the prize for which we fight is "Liberty and the Union, one and inseparable, now and forever." What more could we have to incite us to action? What more to render us deserving of success? Then cease not the war until victory perches upon our banner.—Wynchville Telegraph.

The Troup and Quitman ticket gains ground amongst the Democracy of Alabama. The Montgomery Times, Dallas Gazette, and Hayneville Chronicle—all Alabama Democratic papers—have pronounced in favor of the nomination, and the impression in the State is that many others will follow.—Republie.

Envelopes with Postage Stamps upon them will not be ready for sale till January next.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS BEE. A DEMOCRATIC BOLTER.

Gen. Sam'l Houston, of Texas, has been making a tour in Tennessee, addressing the Loco-focos, abusing old Chippewa and making Whig converts wherever he goes. Here is a sample of the happy faculty possessed by the General. We copy from the Memphis Eagle of the 21st.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 20th, 1852. Messrs. Editors:—I request the privilege of stating through your paper that I am no longer a Democrat, but from this time forth a Democratic Whig. My reasons for this change I conceive will be satisfactory to all candid men—from demagogues I expect nothing.

I have always been a democrat of the Jackson school; I have always voted the Democratic ticket; but since the nomination of General Pierce for the highest office within the gift of the American people, I have been dissatisfied with the Democratic party, and have expressed my dissatisfaction on various occasions. For a few weeks past, I had determined to support neither of the candidates; but after hearing the speech of Gen. Houston, on Friday evening last, I fully made up my mind to support the "Warrior-Statesman"—Gen. Winfield Scott.

My reasons for this course are the following: I believe Gen. Scott to be sound on the Compromise measures, and will if elected, do all that is necessary to carry out those measures. General Scott's interests and feelings are with the South, and from the fact that he was born in a slave State, and was reared where the institution of slavery exists in the strictest sense. Besides this, no word or act of his life has ever been in conflict with the principles of those great measures. With Mr. Pierce the case is far different. I do not believe him to be sound on the Compromise measures, he having declared that he "loathed the Fugitive Slave Law," and that he believed Slavery to be "a great moral and social evil." But aside from this, Mr. Pierce was born in the North, reared and educated in a free State, and of course, has imbibed abolition doctrines. This would be a sufficient reason for the course I have taken, did not other exist.

The masses of the Democratic party I believe to be honest in their views of the great political questions of the day, but the leaders of that party I believe to be dishonest and corrupt. Look at the course of the Van Burens—men in whose integrity the Democratic party, North and South, reposed unbounded confidence. So long as they could obtain the "leaves and fishes" of office, so long did they endeavor to gain the favor of the South. But when the "newspaper" was withdrawn, we find them acting with Hale (formerly a Democrat) and his fressful factions of the North. What evidence have we that this will not be the case with Franklin Pierce, if elected? "Beware of Northern men with Southern principles." The South has been deceived once by these men, and she may be again if placed in their power.

Again: General Pierce has done nothing to recommend him to the confidence of American people. He is but an obscure individual, and previous to his nomination was scarcely known beyond the limits of his own country. It is true, he was in Congress, and while there, voted NO on almost every important measure, more especially those that were intended to advance the already growing interests of the South and West. It is true, he went to Mexico, and while there, never gained a battle. Ask of the soldiers who were by his side, fighting gallantly for the defence of their country's rights, "What great exploit did he perform?" and hundreds of voices would cry out: "he only failed!"

This is not the case with Winfield Scott,—he is the "Hero of those Wars." Three different times he has marched at the call of his country to sustain her honor on the fields of battle. Three different times has he returned to his home a victorious chieftain. In doing this he has endured toil, privation and hardships innumerable; his life has been devoted to the service of his country, and now, when age has come upon him, shall we not show our gratitude by placing the old hero in the Presidential chair?

These reasons I consider sufficient for the present. I have determined to vote for Scott, for I would be guilty of base ingratitude, were I to give my support to a comparatively obscure individual in preference to him who has fought and bled for the liberty I now enjoy. I shall from this time forth, vote the Whig ticket, for I firmly believe, since hearing the speech of Houston, that the principles advocated by the Whig party are better calculated to enhance the prosperity of the country—that they are better calculated to secure to us the blessings for which our fathers fought, bled and died—that they are better calculated to supply the wants of the mechanic and all the laboring classes of our country, than the principles of the so called Democratic party. Then set me down as a "bolter" for Scott and Graham. Yours truly,

EDWIN F. HUDSON.

Another Bolter.—Pugh on the Column.—The Memphis Eagle publishes the following letter from Captain Vollmer—a distinguished German democrat of that city. It is another sign of the way the wind is blowing.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 21st, 1852. Messrs. Editors:—I am a foreigner—a German—and a democrat. I came to this country in 1830. I served in 1836 in Florida—first under General Gaines and then under Gen. Scott. Now Messrs. Editors, that my position may be distinctly understood in this community (having been considerably annoyed on this subject) I desire to state through your paper the reason why I intend to vote for General Scott. It is this: When I was sick, wounded, and suffering intense pain in Florida, Gen. Scott took charge of me himself and treated me as a father would have treated his son—as he did all the men under his command—who were so unfortunate as to be sick or wounded. This was when I was a mere private in the ranks. When my wounds were dressed by the surgeon, Gen. Scott held my arm and said, "Hold still, Vollmer—I am with you and will have all things done right in regard to your wounds." Having stood by and befriended me, in a trying time, I, though a democrat, shall stand by him on the 2d day of November.

L. VOLLMER. Hon. Edward C. Marshall, of California.—This gentleman recently caused a very high degree of excitement at a Leo meeting in Cincinnati.—Disney, Pugh, and other speakers were present prepared to address the sovereigns; but Marshall took the lead, and unconsciously got upon California, Oregon, and General Scott, the latter of whom he praised most enthusiastically, to the dismay and horror of his hearers. Disney and Pugh were called for, but Marshall said he had come to make a speech, and would do nothing less. At one stage of the meeting he held in his hand a dark looking affair, with a honey-comb or wasp-nest appearance at the end, at which the people appeared to be somewhat frightened? Resort was had to music, but instead of soothing his Marshall breast, it only induced the orator to say that he dared any man to "endorse" that music! No one did so however. The revolver looked too formidable!

The crowd scattered some; but, for appearance sake, Mr. Disney made a few remarks before a formal adjournment was had.—Telegraph.

FROM THE WILMINGTON HERALD. ALMOST A PETERSON.

The Committee of Correspondence and the Executive Committee of the Scott and Graham Club of this town, have placed in our possession for publication, the letter subjoined, from two prominent Democrats residing here, and which was recently received from Mr. George W. Washburn, the Editor of the Elyria Courier, a paper published in the State of Ohio, to whom it was addressed. We publish it from a sense of duty alone. It may be necessary to state that these gentlemen occupy positions of honor and profit in this county—Mr. Dickson being the Clerk of the Court of Pleas at Quarter Sessions, and Mr. Holmes the Attorney for the county. Mr. Washburn is advocating through his paper the claims of Scott and Graham for the chief offices "of this wide spread Republic."

NORTH CAROLINA, Wilmington, Sept. 10, 1852. Mr. GEORGE W. WASHBURN.

Dear Sir:—We the undersigned having a great desire to become acquainted thoroughly with the position of the Whig Party in various sections of this wide spread Republic; and having a lively interest in the great result of this campaign in your proud State, have concluded to subscribe to your able paper. And we earnestly hope that you will comply with our request. We desire to take your paper at least until the Election is over for the Presidency, &c., and perhaps for a longer period. I have learned that you will send your paper to subscribers for the sum of fifty cents each for the campaign simply. We desire therefore for you to send your able paper without failure. We would each of us desire also to have you send us two or more copies of the number of your paper of the 27th of July, 1852; we want this number in order to read that able and intelligent article signed by N. B. Gates, Stephen Wolcott, and others. Our Whig friends in this place are making a bold and fearless attempt to carry the good Old North State. You will find enclosed, a one dollar gold piece in payment for your paper during the campaign. We hope that you will comply with our request, and the sooner that you do so the more gratifying it would be to us. We are with pleasure your subscribers.

DANIEL DICKSON, JOHN L. HOLMES. Mr. GEORGE W. WASHBURN, Editor of the Elyria Courier.

BROWNVILLE, (PA.) October 6. The Scott mass meeting at this place to-day exceeded by far, in numbers and enthusiasm, anything that occurred here in 1840, '44, '48. The Scott current is overwhelming everything that before it. The Pierce men now give up Pennsylvania; their smiles have all turned to frowns. They manifestly give it up. They admit that Pennsylvania has never lost her vote; that she will be "Winfield" again, certain. The whole country for miles around was alive with Whigs, and the welkin vocal with their joyous and enthusiastic cheers. Several hundred wagons full of Whigs, drawn by horses numbering from ten, twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, and as high as seventy-five, and a rider on every one; many ships, fully rigged and manned, on wheels; the farmers and mechanics at work in procession; a printing press from Uniontown, throwing off copies of Scott's brilliant speech at Columbus as it passed along the road.

ELOQUENT AND TRUTHFUL.

Major Alexander B. Bradford, of Mississippi, Major of the 1st Mississippi Regiment of Riflemen, delivered a speech at Memphis on the 16th of August, in which he thus referred to certain charges made against Gen. Scott, by Col. Jeff. Davis, a few days previously, at the same place:—"Colonel Davis told you, fellow-citizens, that in all of those qualities which command the affections and the confidence of those around him, General Scott is singularly wanting, being proud, petulant, vain, and presumptuous."

"If it be proud to pay strict attention to the wants of the poor soldier—to visit the dreary and pestilential hospital and wipe the moisture from the fevered brow of the sick—to wait upon the children patients of the army—to raise the dying soldier from his gory bed on the battle-field and staunch his bleeding wounds—if it be proud to do these things, then Gen. Scott is a very proud and haughty man."

"If it be petulant to curb the restless and unruly officers of the army—to hold them down with a hand of iron, and make them behave themselves like good soldiers and gentlemen; if it be petulant to be tight on the officers and good on the men—if this be petulant, then General Scott is something of a petulant and peevish man."

"If it be vain to regard himself on the eve of a battle according to the rules and regulations of the service, with his golden epaulettes on his shoulders, and his tall plume towering above him, so that friend and foe may know his grade—and then to plunge into the battle where the conflict is fiercest, where the bullets rain thickest, and where the danger reigns deadliest—if this be vain, Lam afraid Gen. Scott is a vain-glorious man. [Tremendous applause.]"

"If it be presumptuous to possess such skill, promptitude, and judgment as any man of the age in the planning of a campaign, reducing a fortress, or in drawing up the programme of a pitched battle, so clear in its details, so auspicious in its success, that it would seem as if the victory was won before the battle was fought—if this be presumptuous, then we must conclude, with Col. Davis, that General Scott is a very presumptuous man!" [Cheers.]

NEW YORK, October 5. The Nicaragua Question.—Advises from Nicaragua state that the Government has peremptorily rejected the adjustment proposed by Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, and protest against all foreign interference in the affairs of Central America.

Business and Publicity.—The New York Tribune, disseminating upon the elements of success in business, lays down the sound principle that notoriety is essential to its success, and this publicity is best attained through the press. It says:—"Fortunes are accumulated in a few years by those who have the intelligence and tact to avail themselves of this power, greater than men seeking success through years of unaided application have hitherto dreamed of."

The vast benefits resulting from systematic and continuous advertising are only beginning to be understood. It is not pretended that all must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means; but it has been demonstrated that the merchant who has a well-selected stock and deals uprightly, the manufacturer whose goods are as cheap, quality considered, as any in market; or the mechanic who is skillful and punctual, may increase his business at pleasure, in proportion to the energy and means he employs in gaining publicity.

"Then why do not all advertise? Because business men are only beginning to realize its importance. Still the amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double again in five more.—Those who still hang back will see their younger and energetic rivals outstripping them. There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare, they must be left behind to travel on foot."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER. TO THE RECORD: TO THE RECORD: THE GAME OF DENIAL.

A friend writing us from Fayetteville, informs us that, in a discussion in that place, on Saturday last, between Gen. Winslow and Col. S. J. Person, the loco-foco Elector for the seventh District, the latter thought proper to charge upon the "Register" the responsibility of the publication of the Yensand Nays on laying the McKean abolition petition on the table, with Pierce's vote against doing so, and to stigmatize that publication as false. We are perfectly willing to bear that responsibility, and we proceed to show from the Record, (which any one, desirous of doing so, may examine at our Office,) that the facts as stated by us are true.

From Niles' National Register, Jan. 5th 1839—Vol. 55, 56.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. January 3, Mr. McKean presented a memorial from certain ladies of Erie county, Pennsylvania, praying a law of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the territory of Florida, and for the prevention of that traffic between the States. The petitioners desired a reference to a Select Committee.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, moved to lay the motion to receive on the table. On this question Mr. Morris asked the yeas and nays, and said he desired to make a question of order. The Constitution, he argued, demanded, in express terms, that the yeas and nays should be taken on every question brought before the Senate, when the yeas and nays should be demanded by one fifth of the members present. The question of order which he raised, therefore, was whether, when the yeas and nays had been ordered on any question, it was in order or constitutional to lay the question on the table, unless with a view to take it up again at the first convenient season. [Conversation near the desk prevented Mr. M. and others from being distinctly heard by the reporters.] Mr. Tipton was understood to say that the gentleman himself was not in order to argue a question in this manner, pending a motion to lay it on the table.

Mr. Hubbard was understood to say that a question was not before the Senate in the sense of the Constitution, till it was actually put for the vote, and the Senator would not be deprived of the right to record his name if he were seconded by one fifth of the members present, as the Constitution required. [The noise was still louder.] The Vice President (having decided the question of order in opposition to Mr. Morris, and Mr. M. having appealed to the Senate from the decision of the Vice President,) proceeded to state the question as above, in distinct terms, and to give a succinct account of the proceedings that had occurred on this petition.

Mr. Morris withdrew his appeal. Mr. Norvell stated briefly that both the subjects embraced in this petition would, in all probability, not be presented for legislation by the Senate for a long time to come. On this account therefore, if on no other, it was proper that the petition should lie on the table. Mr. Williams, of Miss., now renewed his motion to lay the motion to receive on the table, and it was carried in the affirmative, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, CALHOUN, Clay, of Ala., Foster, Fulton, Hubbard, KING, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robinson, STRANGE, Tipton, Walker, White, Williams, of Miss.—25.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Clayton, Davis, Knight, McKean, Morris, Niles, PIERCE, Prentiss, Ruggles, Smith of Conn, Smith of Ind., Swift, Williams, of Me.—14.

What will Col. Person say now? And would it not be well for him to acquaint himself with the facts of a case, before he again ventures to indulge in gratuitous denials? We make the suggestion for his own benefit.

FOR THE BROADSIDES INTO THE "YANKEE FREESOLDER."

EDITORIAL EXPERIENCE.

The following amusing description is from the Personal Memoirs of J. T. Buckingham, Esq., late editor and proprietor of the Boston Courier. Few people are aware of the distraction and interruptions in the midst of which an editor pursues his daily or weekly task. The ludicrous narrative below gives an exaggerated idea of the difficulties of an editor in the performance of his daily duties.—N. Y. Recorder.

Let us take the reader into Congress street, and give him an interior view of an editor's closet. In doing this, we shall observe with religious scrupulousness the maxim of the immortal bard—Nothing extenuate, Nor set down slight in malice.

If the reader, after viewing this exhibition, should wonder how we manage to publish a daily and a weekly paper, keeping the two entirely distinct, and preserving their individuality, he may be assured that he is not *solus* in his admiration; for it is a fact that has frequently confounded us; we do not know what the reader knows, too, that it is done, but how it is done—we can tell him nothing about it; except that it is not done without some hours of hard labor, and at hours when he probably is frolicking or asleep.

Our room, (or rather one of our rooms,) is about five feet square, one side of which is occupied by a narrow table and a desk, over which are some shelves for papers, pamphlets, &c.; and in one corner is a small bookcase, containing our library, consisting chiefly of Fourth-of-July orations, election and ordination sermons, two old dictionaries, Fessenden's Law of Patents, Holt's Law of Label, Degrand's Tariff of Duties, an old volume of Stuart on the Mind, Hutcheson's History of Massachusetts, John Bartlett's Apophthegms on Men and Manners, Paul Allen's American Revolution, an old volume of Morse's Gazetteer, Dictionary of Quotations, Laws and Resolves of Massachusetts for the year 1820, two copies of Billings's Music, a few old volumes of plays, all the numbers of the New Monthly Magazine which the punctuality and honesty of borrowing friends have returned, a piece of Chambaud's French Grammar, Malit's Years of Contrition, and a few very few others, equally valuable standard works, but still too numerous to be here particularized. Surrounded by this superb collection of the literature of past ages, with about seventy or eighty newspapers received by the morning's mail, we seated ourselves at the aforesaid table, on which were scissors, paste-dish, pen and ink, the indispensable implements of our profession, to commence our ordinary labor. And first, to prepare the subject-matter of the next day's daily journal. Having cast our eye over the New York Gazette, and the Daily Advertiser, (our invariable standards for news from that city,) and clipped out a few paragraphs, the Washington papers were next put in requisition. An article in the National Journal, or the National Intelligencer, we undertook to re-manufacture, (giving the Journal, or the Intelligencer, credit for the raw material,) and having written two lines and a half, a gentleman in the outer apartment inquired if the editor was within, and having stated to the attendant at the clerk's desk that his business was very particular, he was shown into the closet. We wished to know what was the price of the Galaxy. "Three dollars a year, sir." "I thought it was only two and a half. How many times a week is it printed?"

"Once a week, sir."

"You have raised the price."

"No sir."

"I thought the weekly papers were only two dollars and a half. Two or three of my neighbors thought they should like to take it; we will subscribe for it for one quarter, if you will put it at two dollars and a half."

"The price is the same it ever was; if you subscribe by the quarter, it is one dollar for the quarter."

"That is too high; but I suppose you make a deduction if I pay in advance."

"No, sir, the condition is, payable in advance."

"I suppose you pay the postage."

"No, sir."

"I don't like to pay in advance. I paid in advance once for a paper, and it stopped in two or three weeks. [Here we took up our pen, finished the third line of our paragraph, and began upon the fourth.] Do you think the paper won't stop in three or four weeks?"

"I hope not, sir."

"Suppose you should die before the quarter is up, what will become of the paper? We can get nothing paid back."

"That is a subject, sir, which must be left to time and chance."

"And so we may lose half our subscription money. I don't like the plan of paying in advance; it is a good paymaster that pays when the work is done. Shall we get the papers regularly?"

"They shall be mailed according to your directions; if they are not received, the fault will not be in this office."

"Well, I've a great mind to take it one quarter, and try it, but I suppose it will stop before the quarter is up."

"I hope not, the young man at the desk will take your directions, sir."

"Shall you continue to send it after the quarter is up, if I pay you a quarter in advance?"

"That shall be as you direct. The paper is never discontinued when a subscriber has complied with the conditions, without his order."

"Well, I will take it a quarter, and you may direct it to the postmaster. He lives close by us, and it will save the postage. I suppose he will get the first reading of it."

The gentleman was again referred to the clerk at the desk to transact his very particular business; and as he left the room, very reluctantly, another stranger passed by him, and wished to know if we would be kind enough to let him look at the Worcester Spy of week before last.

"We haven't it here, sir."

"Don't you take it?"

"Yes, sir, but it would be impossible to find it now. We doubtless had it, but it is put away with other papers that came at the time."

"I should think it might be among them; may I look among them and seek for it?"

"It is not there; those are the papers of this morning."

"My gracious! do you take all them papers in one day? I should like to look at them a few minutes, if it won't interrupt you; [seating himself in a vacant chair, and seizing hold of the paper which contained the article I had been endeavoring to make use of;] I should think it would cost you a good deal for postage."

"Printers are allowed to exchange papers free of postage."

"Oh, old! How many papers do you take in this way?"

"Perhaps a hundred."

"A hundred! I didn't think there were so many printed in America. I don't see how you get time to read 'em all. Which do you consider the best paper you take?"

"That is a difficult question to answer."

"I wish to gracious you could find the Salem Register of last Thursday. What do you do with them all?"

"They are the prerequisites of one of the boys, who sells them after I have done with them."

"How much does he get for them?"

"A trifle, sir."

"How many papers do you print?"

"Two thousand."

"Glorious father! where do they all go to? I suppose you send 'em all over the country. How many of 'em are taken in Boston?"

"Probably half of them."

"[Is there any copy ready?]" said a workman at the door; and we gave him the few paragraphs cut from the papers before mentioned.

"How many hands do you keep employed?"

"Before we had time to reply, a military company passed, and the gentleman, eager to gratify his curiosity, rushed down stairs, and left us once more to ourselves; but carried with him the paper he had so ceremoniously pulled from our table. Our paragraph, being unfinished, of course was useless, and we resumed the examination of our mail papers."

"The weaker brethren!"—A Democratic paper, says the Richmond Whig, published in Tazewell county, Va., gives forth the following note of woe. The Whig cause is gaining ground in all that line region of the State. The effort of the Democracy "to keep up the weaker brethren to the sticking point," is rendered the more difficult, as the leader himself is rather afflicted with a weakness in the knees:

FROM THE SOUTH-WESTERN ADVOCATE. Unless the Democrats turn out in full force on the day of election, and unless they use every effort to keep up the weaker brethren to the sticking point, we should not yet be surprised to have to chronicle the success of Gen. Scott and the failure of Pierce. To the Democrats, then, we would say: To the mark, gentlemen, and stand up to the rack, flogger or no flogger. We have not so much fodder, perhaps, as you think.

Danger of Sleeping in Church.—The Cincinnati Commercial is responsible for the following rather tough story: "Last Sunday, in one of our churches, an old gentleman, a worthy member of the Christian persuasion, fell asleep and began dreaming he was on a hunting excursion. All of a sudden, and to the astonishment of every body, he hallooed out: 'Fetch him Dash! A glorious shot—three woodcock with one barrel; hurrah for me!' and he rose up from his seat and cheered lustily. He woke himself by his hallooing, and immediately seized his hat and walked out, blushing like a red-pepper."

The Warsaw "New Yorker" says that Mr. Augustus Watrow, of that town, made a wager of his rifle, a seven-shooter, against the sum of eighty dollars, that he could fire, at six rods' distance, inside of a two-shilling piece, seven shots in ten seconds. It was done in eight seconds, and he won his money. This we call sharp shooting. At another time, while in Pennsylvania, on his annual hunting tour, he started a number of deer. Without reloading or leaving his tracks, he killed four of them, and shot the horns from another.

Sedgewick on Damages.

A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, by Theodore Sedgewick, 2d Edition, revised and greatly enlarged. Also, further supplies of The Works of Daniel Webster, 6 vols. Wide World; Queechy; Days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar; The Harmonist; Methodist Hymns; Discipline of the M. E. Church; School Books, &c., for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Aug. 7.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER. Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Gentlemen:—I have given an undue impression of what I said, on a single point, in a discussion with Col. Person in Wilmington, in an instance of civility to all concerned, to state what I did and said on that occasion.

I remarked that I would not charge Gen. Person with having said at New Boston, "the best method of getting the New Boston people to execute the law, and I could not understand how he could consistently ask them to execute a law, and in the same breath tell them he would do it. Upon the testimony on this point, I was aware that the Whigs generally contended that Mr. Pierce did say he loathed the fugitive slave law. But, as I did not so believe, I thought I would not so charge; but would bring Mr. Person upon the stand and let him speak for himself. And what says he? Why, even in this strange Boston speech, as published in the Washington Union and in his authorized Life, he says, 'I loathe slavery more than I do.' Even Gen. Boston men who loathe the law, who are opposed to its execution, who are abolitionists, do not desire a dissolution of the Union, 'who loathe slavery more than I do.' I then proceeded to argue to prove that he was a free man, held "slavery" in detestation; though I did him credit for speaking out in behalf of the law, and the law, at a time when, as I conceive, the Union was in peril.

From this statement it will appear plainly that I had reason to complain that the reporter of the Journal was unfair. The Journal's report gave the concession, and omitted the point as well as the argument, which neutralized the effect of the concession.

In the second place, the Journal reported me as saying "I knew Franklin Pierce did not loathe the fugitive slave law." This was making a *cessure* of me, upon a subject which I knew nothing, except from the criticism of others. On that evidence I had expressed opinion, a belief, favorable to Mr. Pierce, he had not borne testimony as to my knowledge of the disputed fact.

I believe I have stated truly the substance what I did say, and can only regret that it has been a source of misunderstanding with any one for I can assure you I would rather make long speeches than explain one.

Yours truly, JAMES BARKER.

Oct. 11, 1852.

GRAND RALLY.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of the gallant old Hero, Winfield Scott, and of North Carolina's favorite Wm. A. Graham, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, 21st October, 1852.

A number of the most distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom it is expected will be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, with distinction of party.

COMMIT