reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet natorial term, and in the full possession of all his faculties of mind and body; but his time for retirement had come -the time fixed by himself. but fixed upon conviction and for well-considered reasons, and inexorable to him as if fixed by fate. To the friends who urged him to remain to the end of his term, and who insisted that his mind was as good as ever, he would answer that it was good enough yet to let him know that he ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of theunostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State, and gave to repose at home that interval of thought and quietude which every wise man would wish to place between the turmoil of life and the lness of eternity. He had nine years of this tranquil enjoyment, and died without pain or suffering, June 29th, 1837, characteristic in death as in life. It was eight o'clock in the morning when he felt that the supreme hour had come, had himself full-dressed with his habitual neatness, walked in the room and lay upon the bed, by turns conversing kindly with those who were about him, and showing by his conduct that he was ready and waiting, but hurrying nothing. It was the death of Socrates, all but the hemlock, and in that full faith of which the Grecian sage had only a glimmering. He directed his own grave on the point of a sterile ridge, (where nobody would wish to plough,) and covered with a pile of rough flint-stone, (which nobody would wish to build with,) deeming this sterility and the uselessness of this rock the best security for that undisturbed repose of the bones which is still desirable to those who are indifferent to monuments.

is usually some incident or sign in early life which shows that character and reveals to the close observer the type of the future man. So it was with Mr. Macon. His firmness, his patriotism, his self-denial, his devotion to duty and disregard of office and emolument; his modesty, integrity, self-control, and subjection of conduct to the convictions of reason and the dictates of virtue, all so steadily exemplified in a long life, were all shown from the early age of iteen, in the miniature representation of ineighteen, in the miniature representation dividual action, and only confirmed in the subsequent public exhibitions of a long, beautiful, and exalted career. He was of that age, and a and never noting their faults. He was just in State, my hereditary friend through four generastudent at Princeton College, at the time of the Declaration of American Independence. 'A small volunteer corps was then on the Delaware. he would do no wrong, not merely in word or feeling of gratitude and of filial affection mingles He quit his books, joined it, served a term, returned to Princeton, and resumed his studies. Congress, always to the point, and briefly and his memory. In the year 1778 the Southern States had be wisely; and was one of those speakers which come a battle-field, big with their own fate, and Mr. Jefferson described Dr. Franklin to be-a possibly involving the issue of the war. British speaker of no pretension and great performance, who spoke more good sense while he was getported by the friends of the British cause; and ting up out of his chair and getting back into the conquest of the South was fully counted upon. Help was needed in these States; and Mr. he suffered no reporter to dress up a speech for Macon, quitting college, returned to his native him. He was above the pursuit of wealth, but county in North Carolina, joined a militia com- also above dependence and idleness; and, like pany as a private, and marched to South Caro-lina, then the theatre of the enemy's operations. He had his share in all the hardships and disasters of that trying time; was at the fall of Fort Moultrie, surrender of Charleston, defeat at Camden, and in the rapid winter retreat across the upper part of North Carolina. He left him at liberty to work in his fields. I think was in the camp on the left bank of the Yadkin, it was the summer of 1817 he told me was the when the sudden flooding of that river, in the last he tried it, and found the sun too hot for him brief interval between the crossing of the Americans and the coming up of the British, arrested the pursuit of Cornwallis, and enabled Greene to allow some rest to his wearied and exhausted men. In this camp, destitute of every thing and with gloomy prospects ahead, a summons came to Mr. Macon from the Governor of North Carolina requiring him to attend a meeting of the General Assembly, of which he had been ductions. A small crop of tobacco-three hogselected a member, without his knowledge, by heads when the season was good, two when bad the people of his county. He refused to go; and the incident being talked of through the cessity required, and which the farm did not camp came to the knowledge of the general .-Greene was a man himself and able to know a man. He felt at once that, if this report was guests in his house, from the President to the true, this young suldier was no common character day laborers—no other title being necessary to ter, and determined to verify the fact. He sent enter his house but that of an honest man ; rich for the young man, inquired of him, heard the enough to bring up his family (two daughters) truth, and then asked for the reason of this un- as accomplished ladies, and marry them to acexpected conduct—this preference for a suffering camp over a comfortable seat in the Gener- Esq., the other to William Eaton, Esq., of Roaal Assembly? Mr. Macon answered him, in noke, my early school-fellow and friend for his quaint and sententious way, that he had more than half a century; and, above all, he seen the faces of the British many times, but he was rich enough to pay as he went and nevhad never seen their backs, and meant to stay in the army till he did. Greene instantly saw the He was steadfast in his friendships, and would material the young man was made of, and the stake himself for a friend, but would violate no handle by which he was to be worked. That point of public duty to please or oblige him. Of material was patriotism; that handle a sense of this his relations with Mr. Randolph gave a May, last, but that owing to the difficulty of duty; and laying hold of this handle he quick- single instance. He drew a knife to defend him ly worked the young soldier into a different conclusion from the one that he had arrived at .-He told him he could do more good as a member of the General Assembly than as a soldier; that in the army he was but one man, and in the General Assembly he might obtain many, with the supplies they needed, by showing the Means, because the chairman of that committeedestitution and suffering which he had seen in should be on terms of political friendship with the camp, and that it was his duty to go. This the Administration, which Mr. Randolph had view of duty and usefulness was decisive. Mr. then ceased to be with Mr. Jefferson's. He was Macon obeyed the Governor's summons; and by his representations contributed to obtain the

ended the war. The battle of Guilford put the event, that I give it in his own words, as will find in Isaian, ch. xxxviii. v 21st, the folthat capture into Washington's hands, and copied from his will, to wit: thus Guilford and Yorktown became connected; and the philosophy of history shows their dependence, and that the lesser event was father to the greater. The State of North Carolina is to say, having full faith in the honor and ingave General Greene 25,000 acres of Western tegrity of my executor above named, he shall

man. His almost fifty years of personal and for one travelling, when elected from the House political friendship and association with Mr. of Representatives to the Senate, or summoned Randolph is historical, and indissolubly conton an extra session. He was an habitual read-In almost all strongly-marked characters there nects their names and memories in the recollecter and student of the Bible, a pious and religious tion of their friends and in history, if it does man, and of the "Baptist persuasion," as he was them justice. He was the early friend of Genan old Roman of the elder Cato's time, worked labor until advancing age rendered him unable to stand the hot sun of the summer-the only season of the year when Senatorial duties -then sixty years of age, a Senator, and the refuser of all office. How often 1 think of him when I see at Washington robustious men going through a scene of supplication, tribulation and degradation to obtain office which the salvation of the soul does not impose upon the vilest sinner! His fields, his flocks, and his herds yielded an ample supply of domestic pro--purchased the exotics which comfort and neproduce. He was not rich, but rich enough to dispense hospitality and charity, to receive all er to owe a dollar to any man.

in the theatre at Philadelphia when menaced by some naval and military officers for words spoken in debate, and deemed offensive to their professions; yet, when Speaker of the House of Representatives, he displaced Mr. Randolph from the head of the Committee of Ways and above Executive office, even the highest the President could give; but not above the lowest the supplies which enabled Greene to turn back and people could give, taking that of justice of the face Cornwallis, fight him, cripple him, drive peace in his county and refusing that of Posthim further back than he had advanced, (for master-General at Washington. He was op-Wilmington is south of Camden,) disable him posed to nepotism and all quartering of his confrom remaining in the South, (of which, up to nexions on the Government; and in the course the battle of Guilford, he believed himself to be of his forty-years' service, with the absolute master,) and send him to Yorktown, where he friendship of many Administrations and the his credit on the books of his employer, the you be so stupid in learning what patriotism, perfect respect of all, he never had office or con-The philosophy of history has not yet laid tract for any of Ms blood. He refused to be a sessed in cash. He had been two years in the hold of the battle of Guilford, its consequences | candidate for the Vice-Presidency, but took the | house, however, was industrious, steady, and | Leak's being so strongly in favor of Bennett's and effects. That battle made the capture at place of elector on the Van Buren ticket in 1836. Yorktewn. The events are told in every histo- He was against paper money and the paper ry: their connexion and dependence in none. system, and was accustomed to present the speedily becoming that person's partner. It broke up the plan of Cornwallis in the South, strong argument against it in the simple phrase, and changed the plan of Washington in the that this was a hard-money Government, made a trip to the North. On opening his will, it tion. North. Cornwallis was to subdue the South- by hard money men, who had seen the evils of was found that he had left to the young man ern States, and was doing it until Greene turn- paper money, and meant to save their posterity the duty of settling his estate, paying a number That is a fact. He also says: "The people are ed upon him at Guilford. Washington was oc- from it. He was opposed to securityships, and of legacies, &c. The young man had the busi- with us." Wait a little. Don't give thanks cupied with Sir Henry Clinton, then in New held that no man ought to be entangled in the ness of the house left him, and the sum of \$2,-York, with 12,000 British troops. He had affairs of another, and that the interested par- 000 cash. As the fortune of the deceased was formed the heroic design to capture Clinton ties alone—those who expected to find their in money deposited in bank, and the estate was and his army (the French fleet co-operating) in profit in the transaction-should bear the bad not in debt, the succession was soon settled. that city, and thereby putting an end to the consequences, as well as enjoy the good ones, of After six months labor as head of the house, war. All his preparations were going on for their own dealings. He never called any one that grand consummation when he got the news "friend" without being so; and never expressed he has made \$9,000 profits, and is possessed of of the battle of Guilford, the retreat of Corn- faith in the honor and integrity of a man with- as handsome a business as could be desired. wallis to Wilmington, his inability to keep the field in the South, and his return northward sion required it. Thus, in constituting his friend through the lower part of Virginia. He saw his advantage—an easier prey—and the same sole executor, with large discretionary powers, in the midst of the season of figs and grapes—

Sion required it. Linus, in constituting his friend trict, william c. Asne, of few figures trict, will and c. Asne, of few figures trict, will an expect trict, wi either of them, captured, would put an end to count to any court or power for the manner in own fig tree, and none daring to make him the war. Washington changed his plan, de- which he should execute that trust. This pro- afraid"-it may be as well to remind our readceived Clinton, moved rapidly upon the weaker hibition was so characteristic and so honorable ers that figs, according to the Scriptural record, general, captured him and his 7,000 men, and to both parties, and has been so well justified by are an excellent remedy for biles. Our readers

and for that day's work, now worth a million not be held accountable to any sourt or power

COL. BENTON'S FORTHCOMING HISTORY.

[Expract.]

Anno 1828—I. Quincy Admiss, President—Retiring of Mr. Macon.

Philosophic in his temperament and wise in his conduct, governed in all his actions by reson and judgment, and deeply imbued with Bible images, this virtuous and particulte man (whom Mr. Jefferson called "the last of the Romans") had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by the property of the second president to be considered in the second president of the Senate of the Romans") had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by the president of the second president to be considered in the second president to be the first of the Romans" had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by the president of the second president to be considered in the second president to the president of the Romans" had long fixed the term of his political existence at the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by the president and president to be the first of the Romans" had long fixed the term of his political term when it was only half run.

But a characteristic trait remains to be told of years are threescore years and ten; and if by But a characteristic trait remains to be told of (Mr. Crawford;) and when a reason was want- that he had eulogised Henry Clay for effect his military life-one that has neither prece- ed, gave it in the brief answer that he attended is their strength labor and sorrow, for it is soon cut off, and we fly away." He touched that age in 1828, and, true to all his purposes, he was true to his resolve in this, and executed it with the quietude and indifference of an ordinary transaction. He was in the middle of a third sand true to his resolve in the purposes of the purposes of the purposes of the purpose of the line of comparison:) he refused to receive pay or to accept promotion, and served three years as a private through mere devotion to his country. And all the long length of this life was conformable to this patriotic and in the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the time of the Revolution and the same fashion of the same fashion disinterested beginning; and thus the patriotic tion, and always replaced by a new one before principles of the future Senator were all revealed in early life, and in the obscurity of an unknown situation. Conformably to this beginning, he refused to take any thing under the the boot outside of the pantaloon, on the princimodern acts of Congress for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution, would wear no man's honors, and when compliand voted against them all, saying they had mented on the report on the Panama mission, suffered alike, (citizens and military,) and all which, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign ought to quit office before his mind quit him, and that he did not mean to risk the fate of the Archbishop of Grenada. He resigned his Sentatorial honors as he had worn them, meekly, unostentatiously, in a letter of thanks and gratitude to the General Assembly of his State and ated continental paper money, from which the would suffer no derogation of a constitutional civil functionaries who performed service, and or of a popular right. Thus, when Speaker of the farmers who furnished supplies, suffered as the House, and a place behind the President's much as any. On this principle he voted secretaries had been assigned him in some ceagainst the bill for Lafayette, against all the remony, he disregarded the programme, and, modern revolutionary pensions and hand boun-ty acts, and refused to take any thing under his place next after those whom the national them, (for many were applicable to himself.)

He was a party man, not in the hackneyed to change the form of voting for President and concerned, and was independent of party in all the proceedings which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong which he disapproved. Of this he gave a strong er's vote to a tie, or to a vote which would make instance in the case of Gen. Hamilton, whom he doemed honorable and patriotic, and utterly refused to be concerned in a movement proposed two-thirds, and carried the amendment. And, to affect him personally, though politically op-posed to him. He venerated Washington, ad-days, he was punctual in the performance of all mired the varied abilities and high qualities of his minor duties to the Senate, attending its sit-Hamilton, and esteemed and respected the em- tings to the moment, attending all the commitinent Federal gentlemen of his time. He had tees to which he was appointed, attending all affectionate regard for Madison and Monroe; the funerals of the members and officers of the but Mr. Jefferson was to him the full and per- Houses, always in time at every place where feet exemplification of the Republican states duty required him, and refusing double mileage

> eral Jackson, and intimate with him when he I have a pleasuae in recalling the recollect was a Senator in Congress under the administ tions of this wise, just, and good man, and in tration of the elder Mr. Adams, and was able to writing them down, not without profit. I hope, tell Congress and the world who he was when to rising generations, and at least as extending he began to astonish Europe and America by the knowledge of the kind of men to whom we his victories. He was the kind observer of the are indebted for our independence and for the conduct of young men, encouraging them by judicious commendation when he saw them making efforts to become useful and respectable, merica, the pride and ornament of my native all things, and in that most difficult of all tions, my mentor in the first seven of my Senato-things, judging political opponents, to whom rial and last seven of his Senatorial life; and a act, but in thought. He spoke frequently in itself with this discharge of historical duty to

> > NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD. The fourth General Meeting of the Stockhol ders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company convened in this place on Thursday the 14th, and continued in session until Friday 15th, af-

Ralph Gorrell and S. F. Phillips, Secretaries. Its proceedings were varied by much excited and an inducement to politicians to abandon prin- passed a resolution endorsing these and all other spicy debate. The following are the principal items of business transacted by the meeting: Resclutions introduced by Rufus Barringer, Esq., declaring the acceptance of the amendments to the charter proposed by the last Legisture, were rejected by a stock vote of-Ayes ous, free and enlightened people. He has been should listen to advice from such a source.'-3460, Nays 4301. Upon motion of Richard Ashe, Esq., they were subsequently reconsidered and their further discussion postponed to

the next General Meeting. A proxy presented by Judge Ellis, from the Governor of the State, authorizing him to cast thwarted, and Mr. Kerr will be triumphantly view the past, and show up a certain class of the vote of the State in the meeting, was laid on the table, from a belief that, after the rejection of the Amendments to the charter, the power of and in whose service, as the advocate of their and 'Freesoilers' in 1851, and talked loudly of appointing a proxy did not belong to the Gover-

and J. M. Morehead were elected Directors of the bold, the noble, the patriotic, the eloquent crats of the North take precedence in Executhe Company—the last named gentleman being chosen on the second ballot.

Hillsboro' was selected as a fifth place for the General Meeting of the Stockholders, and it was resolved to hold the next meeting there. A motion by H. C. Jones, Esq., to reduce the salary of the President to \$2000 was rejected by a vote of 31 to 34.

Gov. Morehead submitted a report of the acts of the Directors during the last year, from which it appeared that in addition to 5000 tons of iron purchased by J. C. McRae & Co., for that part of the Road east of Raleigh, he had contracted with an English house for 4000 tons for the western end at \$44,75 per. ton, delivered free of all charges, except the duty, at Charleston : getting shipping, this had not yet been done. Five hundred and sixty-four stockholders present in person or by proxy, and 8,200 shares represented in the Meeting.

At a meeting of the Directory held on Saturday, Gov. Morehead was re-elected President of the Company; and Maj. Gwynn was continued as Chief Engineer at a salary of \$5000, on condition that he shall remove to this State. The next meeting of Directors is to be held in Raleigh on the 31st August next, when the Machine shops of the Road are to be located. Salisbury Whig

## GOOD FORTUNE.

in the Western produce business, had placed to sum of \$100. That was all the capital he pospersevering; understood business; had the con- Bill. We heard him speak when he was here, The employer, at the time mentioned, died on N. O. Picayune.

"every man sitting under his own vine and his Rockingham County; Seventh District, Burton lowing passage: "For Isaian had said, let Democrats? Who are Leak, Loftin and Vena-

of dollars; but the day itself has not yet ob tained its proper place in American history.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, and his civil public life commenced on his arri
and his civil public life commenced on his arri
not be held accountable to any sourt or power whatever for the discharge of the trust confided by me to him in and by the foregoing will."

And the event has proved that his judgment, as always, committed no mistake when it be stowed that confidence. He had his peculiarity acceptable sum of \$52,000.

The military life of Mr. Macon finished with his departure from the camp on the Yadkin, as always, committed no mistake when it be stowed that confidence. He had his peculiarity acceptable sum of \$52,000.

Who ing and industrious American family, the father of which is a coal heaver, and the mother a connected with the office. He was the Presi-washerwoman, residing in Boston, has just received information that a brother of the former vote of the State for Pierce. Is he not a Demo-

among Whigs, &c. Mr. Lewis followed in reply. He opposed of the State are not to be dictated to, and Bennett's bill, and every other distribution either of the Public Lands or their proceeds, as 'repugnant to the constitution." He contendd that Mr. Venable had opposed a convention both in public and private, and therefore was responsible for the disorganization of the Democratic party. He was in favor of the acquisition of Cuba, and advocated its propriety. Mr. | tort: Lewis labored to make it appear that Mr. Venable had abandoned Democratic principles; while Mr. Venable endeavored to show that his views were not only correct in themselves, but First, then, we mention a leader of the Freesoil that they did not conflict with the Democratic

Mr. Rogers spoke last. His remarks were mainly directed to the subject of the Public Lands. In the commencement he playfully alluded to the fact that Mr. Venable was advoeating Whig principles.—riding the same horse with him a part of the journey-and said if he would come fully over, and declare himself a Whig, that he would go home and assist to elect him. He called attention to the conflicting views of his Democratic opponents on the subject of the Public Lands; and from the fact that Democrats were beginning to advocate a distribution, he argued the correctness of the Whig doctrine. He then reviewed briefwere justly due her. He concluded by giving the people some facts and figures to show the importance of the vast public domain yet undisposed of, and the immense interests involved in the decision of this question of distribution. Mr. Rogers is a very pleasant speaker, and manages to keep his audience in a good humor. We think the impression made by his speech was decidedly favorable.-Hillsboro' Recorder.

## JUST AS WE EXPECTED!

After we had arranged the greater part of the copy for this week's Patriot, we received the Standard of Wednesday last, containing an announcement, by request, that the democrats of the 5th Congressional District intend voting at the ensuing election for the Hon. A. Rencher. We had been looking out for some such move, and are not disappointed. They have doubtless hoped to catch the whigs asleep on the day of election.

Now if the democratic party wish to have their views and principles carried out by a representative in Congress from this district, we think it would look more manly to have a canand their candidate fairly, and discuss the questhe eve of an election, without their consent - as the following can respect it." isrespectful to the people. strongest resentment.

est degree for selfish purposes.

of his wife, and has not been able to canvass that word." Messrs. Francis Fries, D. A. Davis, F. J. Hill the district to the other, rally to the support of seen anti-Fugitive Slave law, Freesoil Demo-Kerr .- Greensboro' Patriot.

## POLITICAL HERETICS.

The Raleigh Standard of Wednesday last, in enumerating the "disorga nizers," comes down upon A. W. Venable, of the 4th District; Walter F. Leak of the 3d District; Messrs. Latham and Loftin, of the 2d District; and the Democratic Free Press of this town. In relation to our own District, he says:

"Walter F. Leak, of the Third District, who is out for Congress in favor of Bennett's bill, and who declares in advance that he will support no man for Governor who is opposed to it. Mr. Leak not only takes ground against a Democratic principle, but he has the assurance—the arrogance to declare that he will support no man for Governor who does not agree with him!"

We wonder that Mr. Leak should have the 'assurance," the "arrogance" to have an opinion of his own, and thus become a heretic to all intents and purposes. Have you not been long enough in the Democratic Party, sir, to know that the right of private opinion is not tolerated in the Democratic Church? Your opinion is framed for you at the City of Washington : promulgated through the Federal Organ; uttered by the State Organ, the Standard, and repeated by all the little organs throughout the State. It is not the sin of ignorance of which you are guilty-you "knew your master's will, but you

The Standard says that Mr. Leak and the oth-About six months ago a young man in this er recusants have abandoned principle. But city, cashier and book-keeper in a house engaged one asks, what is this principle? Why, obedience to party, you numbscull-how long will principle and love-of country mean?

fidence of his employer, and the prospect of and we understood him to say he did not approve that bill, but would take it as better than nothing, as it asserted the principle of distribu-

for the return of day before daylight breaks.

Commercial.

The Raleigh Standard has the assurance to display the following ticket in staring capitals as embracing the names of the Democratic Candidates for Congress First: District, H. M. Shaw, of Carrituck County; Second District, Thomas Ruffin, of Wayne County; Third Dis-Craige, of Rowan County.

Can any thing equal this in assurance? Is not Walter F. Leak a candidate in the 3d District, Wm. C. Loftin in the 2d, and A. W. Venable in the 4th? And are they not all

Loak is an old line Democrat, and one of the best political writers in the State. Perhaps he has contributed more articles upon the politics A TURN OF FORTUNE'S WHEEL .- A hard-work of the country, to the columns of this very paper, the Standard, than any other person, not Who is Loftin

Lenoir, Clerk of of the County Court for years, and has always stood fair with his party.

And Venable?

that such and such persons are the proper Democratic Candidates, and must be voted for ac-

We take it that the independent Democrats

A Democratic editor in Mississippi having charged the editor of the Holly Springs a "Rowland for an Oliver" in the following re-

"We stood in the 'rank with Seward,' say they. And with whom, pray, did they do battle hand in hand for the elevation of Mr. Pierce? Democracy of New York, John A. Dix. He was thus described by a States' Rights paper in this State, (the Mississippian; which is good authority with the Banner,) two years ago, in illustration of the unsoundness of the Northern Democracy:

"We will not stultify ourselves with confi dence in a party which repudiates such patriots as Dickinson, and nominates for his place such dangerous demagogues as Dix-which recognizes John Van Buren as a leader, and which coalesces with the fanatics for the purpose of narrassing the South."

Another 'Northern ally' of our contemporaries was Benjamin F. Butter, also a leader of he New York Freesoilers. During the can vass, Mr. Butler addressed a letter to Senator Chase of Ohio; in which he boldly avowed these sentiments: "The Slavery resolution of the Baltimore

platform I REJECTED PROMPTLY AND WITHOUT "I have no desire to EXPLAIN AWAY OR QUALIFY ANY OF THE PLEDGES OF THE BUFFALO PLATFORM. THEY BIND US TO OPPOSI-TION, PERPETUAL AND UNCOMPROMIS-

ING. TO THE ENCROACHMENTS OF THE SLAVE POWER, and to unceasing efforts for free-soil, free-speech, free-labor, free-men." Our neighbors will also recollect, we doubt not, their co-laborer in the Pierce compaign, Watson G. Haynes. His memorable speech at the Pittsburgh Freesoil Convention, in which he urged his brethren to co-operate with the Pierce men, instead of running a separate ticket, cannot have been forgotten. We make from it an

"Our old friends, I assure you, know their man, and I have no kind of doubts on my mind but these men will exert such an influence on his mind, after the election, if any such influence be needed, as to bring about a repeal of this abominable law! (Fugitive Slave Law.) It is certain Mr. Pierce cannot be elected any more than Gen'l Cass, in 1848, if all the Freesoilers didate regularly in the field to meet the whigs are to forsake the good old Democratic Platform of Equal Rights-I don't mean the late Plattions that divide the two parties. This way of form adopted at Baltimore; I don't respect attempting to foist a man upon the people on that platform; nor is it possible that such men

without consulting them-and having it an- Mr. Haynes then gives a long list of those who nounced in the Standard, as by authority, is repudiated the Baltimore platform and the Shall guard with voice, and arm of power, Fugitive slave law along with him. In this list are John A. Dix, B. F. Hallett, Dr. Maloney, J. If the democrats wish to defeat the present J. W. Gray, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, all of whig candidate, let them do it with a man who | whom have since received appointments from is in truth and sincerity a democrat, and not Mr. Pierce. And yet, neither the Banner, nor with an old broken down renegade, who has any other States Rights anti-compromise paper been faithless alike to every principle and to all | in this State, has uttered one word of disapproparties with which he has ever been connected. bation of these appointments. More than that; To vote for such a man as Rencher, is to offer it supports the nominees of a Convention that ciple, and to prostitute themselves to the low- appointments. It has not had the nerve to do We call upon the people, every where, to ral- have done-condemn this action of the adminy to the support of Mr. Kerr, the Whig candi | istration. And yet, in allusion to us, it scouts date, who is worthy the confidence of a virtu- the idea that 'the Democracy of the South providentially detained at home by the sickness | Ha! "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me

the district thoroughly; and it may be that his We trust our neighbors of the Banner will enemies hope to take advantage of this and stand manfully up to the discussion they have smuggle in their renegade; but they will be opened. We have wanted a fair excuse to reelected. He is worthy of the support of the Mississippi politicians who called Southern party to which he has always been faithful, Union men 'craven-hearted Submissionists' principles, he has made many and great sacri superior devotion to Southern Rights,-who fices. Then, fellow citizens, from one end of have stood by without a word of dissent, and tive favor over Southern Union Democratsand who now call upon these same Union Democrats to aid them in getting into power!-Come at us then with the 'Seward and Scott cry'-if we do not return the amount of the draft upon us with interest, then it will be our fault, not theirs. We have some more of the Northern allies' with which to refresh their A finally discontinued, the Subscriber will, on memories.

> HOW A MAN FEELS WITH HIS HEAD OFF .- It is considered on all sides that the body does not feel one instant after decapitation; for the brain being the seat of sensation to the whole frame, through the medium of the spinal marrow, every part of the body, beneath the joint at which Institution will please inform the Subscriber imme the latter may be divided, must be deprived of feeling. But it by no means follows that the time exceed sixteen. head is deprived of sensation immediately after | The musical department will be superintended decapitation, nor that it may not retain its conwho was killed by Saladin in the Holy War, dies, both in and out of School. get up and declare that it was never cut off by so sweet a scimitar before-nor like that of the assassin Legare, swear roundly at the executioner for not keeping a keener axe; but it is quite possible that it may be troubled with very serious reflections upon the irrevocability of its Lower do do do do fate, and the awfulness of its deprivation. In support of this unpleasant theory, many facts are adduced, with grave vouchers for their authenticity. Among others is the unfortunate Queen of Scots, whose lips continued to move in prayer for at least a quarter of an hour after the executioner had performed his duties .-Windt states that having put his mouth to the ear of a decapitated criminal's head, and called him by name, the eyes turned to the side from whence the voice came; and this fact is attested by Fontenello, Mogore, Guillotine, Nauche, and Aldini. On the word murder being called, in the case of a criminal executed for that crime at Coblentz, the half closed eyes opened wide with an expression of reproach on those who

We yesterday, says the N. Y. Times, saw the successful result of a surgical operation of mention in our columns. It was performed by Dr. Dixon, Editor of The Scalpel, upon Mr. D. Hyslop, of this city, for a cancer of eight years standing, involving the whole of the lower lip. The membrane lining the lip being sound, the operation consisted in dissecting off the diseased part and removing it, leaving the membrane in its natural place. Then two incisions were made downward from the corners of the mouth to the chin, and the skin covering the latter being loosened on each side, was crowded up, and by a few delicate stitches connected with the membrane. When we saw it the lip was nearly well, and was perfectly natural and symmetrical; and when entirely healed a slight scar from the cut on each side of the chin will be the only trace of the disease, or of the operations for its removal. It forms a striking illustration of the resources of both nature and

FASHION AT WATERING PLACES .- A COTTESpondent, in speaking of the ladies at Saratoga, says they "wear their shoulders bare to the ower edge of decorum."

A locality in the island of Mull, county of Argyle, bears the unprenounceable designa-ion of Drimtaidhvrickhillichattan.

ACCIDENT AT NIAGARA FALLS. A despatch in the Tribune, dated Niagara Falls, Tuesday morning last, says:

And Venable?
Has been a Democratic Congressman for session after session.

Yet these men for exercising the rights of freemen in being candidates before the people are denounced by this would be organ of the Democratic party at Raleigh as 'Disorganizers,' read out of the fold, and the people are told that such and such persons are the proper Democratic party at Raleigh as 'Disorganizers,' and the people are told that such and such persons are the proper Democratic party at Raleigh as 'Disorganizers,' and the people are told that such and such persons are the proper Democratic Party at Raleigh as 'Disorganizers,' and the people are told that such and such persons are the proper Democratic Congressman for session.

Three men, belonging to a scow which came down the river last night, got into a skiff along wide the scow, and it is supposed fell asleep, when the boat got separated from the scow, and the pidity toward the falls. This happened about the pidity toward the falls. This happened about the proper Democratic Party at Raleigh as 'Disorganizers,' and the proper Democratic Congressman for session.

Three men, belonging to a scow which came down the river last night, got into a skiff along with the proper down the river last night, got into a skiff along with the proper down the river last night, got into a skiff along with the proper down the river last night, got into a skiff along with the proper down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night, got into a scow which came down the river last night to a scow which came down the river last night. named Andrew Hannaman, the other a stranger, were hurled at once over the foaming sheet.
The third, Joseph Able, caught hold of a stump

in his fearful passage and clung to it." A life boat was sent for and procured from of the State are not to be dictated to, and led Buffalo, to be sent to the aid of the man, but, being too light, was swamped and carried over the Falls. Another despatch dated at night

"The man went over the Fall at 6 o'clock .-A raft had been floated him which he was on (Miss.) Times, with "battling for Scott in the same ranks with Seward," the Times gives him when they floated another life boat to him; and as he was getting ready to jump into it, the boat struck the raft and swept him off into the rapids. He attempted to swim for a small island, but failed to reach it. He raised himself up to his full height, gave a shrick, waved his arm wildly and disappeared."

From the Southern Ladies' Book for June. HENRY CLAY.

BY GEORGE D. PRENTICE. With voice and mien of stern control He stood among the great and proud, And words of fire burst from his soul Like lightnings from the tempest cloud; His high and deathless themes were crowned With glory of his genius born, And gloom and ruin darkly frowned Where fell his bolts of wrath and scorn.

But he is gone, the free, the bold, The champion of his country's right; His burning eye is dim and cold, And mute his voice of conscious might. Oh no. not mute-his stirring call Can startle tyrants on their thrones, And on the hearts of nations fall More awful than his living tones.

The impulse that his spirit gave To human thought's wild, stormy sea, Of that great deep, eternally;

Will heave and thrill through every wave And the all-circling atmosphere, With which is blent his breath of flame, Will sound, with cadence deep and clear, In storm and calm, his voice and name.

His words that like a bugle-blast Erst rang along the Grecian shore, And o'er the hoary Andes passed, Will still ring on for evermore. Great Liberty will catch the sounds, And start to newer, brighter life, And summon from Earth's utmost bounds Her children to the glorious strife.

Unnumbered pilgrims o'er the wave, In the far ages yet to be. Will come to kneel beside his grave, And hail him prophet of the free. Tis holier ground, that lowly bed In which his mouldering form is laid, Than fields where Liberty has bled-Beside her broken battle-blade.

Who now, in danger's fearful hour, Our freedom's consecrated ark? With stricken hearts, Oh God, to Thee, Beneath whose feet the stars are dust, We bow, and ask that Thou wilt be Through every ill our stay and trust!

The following parody on the popular negro air, "Poor Uncle Ned," from Mr. Buckstone's Ascent of Mount Parnassus," was lately played at the Theatre Royal, Hay-market, London: what Northern men in Northern communities Of"Uncle Tom's Cabin" who has not had a sight? Who of Topsy the name does not know? If any one could wash a Blackamoor white,

It would be Mrs. Beecher Stowe: Its a very good book we know, And has made us our noses to blow, But they've worked 'im so, I wish poor Uucle Tom Was gone where all good niggers go.

Wherever you travel, wherever you stop, Uncle Tom his black poll's sure to show: With his songs, polkas, waltzes, they fill every

Till, like Topsy, "I 'specs they must grow!" The stage had enough of Jim Crow, A jumping and a "doing just so," And 'twould be quite a blessing if poor Uncle Tom Would after that good nigger go !

Pleasant Grove Female Institute. FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C. S the Male School at Pleasant Grove is now the 2d Monday in July, open a Female School of the first order, under the charge of Miss H. N. Adams, who is well qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in our best Schools, as I have experienced, during her residence for nearly two years as a Teacher in my family. Experience is the best evidence in School teaching, and those wishing to avail themselves of the benefit of this diately; as the number of pupils will at no one

by Teachers of the first grade, and every attention sciousness, and, like the head of the Irish knight | will be given to the deportment of the Young La-This situation, midway between Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, is known to be one of the most pleasant and healthy in the State.

TERMS PER SESSION Higher English branches and French. Music on Piano, do Guitar. Vocal Music, with Æolian. Painting in water colors. 5 00 Drawing, Board per month,

WM. J. BRANCH, Louisburg, June 17, 1858. Medical College of the State of SOUTH CAROLINA.

HE Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the first Monday in lovember next. Anatomy.... ......Prof. J. E. HOLBROOK, M. D. Surgery ...... Prof. E. GEDDINGS, M. D.

Prof. J. HENRY DICKSON, M. D. Physiology ...... Prof. JAMES MOULTRIE, M. D. Materia Medica.. Prof. HENRY R. FROST, M. D. Obstetrics ..... Prof. THOS. G. PRIOLEAU. M. D. experiment than we derived previously from years so novel and ingenious a charater as to deserve | Chemistry ....... Prof. C. U. SHEPARD, M. D. Comparative Anatomy .. Prof. L. AGASSIZ, M. D. FRANCIS T. MILES, M. D.

Prosector to the Professor of Surgery, J. F. M. GEDDINGS, M. D. CLINICAL INSTRUCTIONS. Dr. J. CAIN, M. D., Physician to the Marine Hospital and Clinical Instructor, lectures twice a week on the Diseases of that Institution.

J. F. PRIOLEAU, M. D., Physician to the Hos- and digestive organs, and the powerful influence it pital of the Alms House, at which lectures are de-livered twice a week on Diseases, the diagnosis ing It calms and strengthens the nerves, bringtheir treatment. Demonstrative Instruction in Medicine and Sur-

\*At a special meeting of the Trustees and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, held on the 3d of January, 1852, Dr. L. Agassiz was unanimously elected Professor of Comparative Anatomy, with the distinct understanding that the collegiate expenses of the student are not to be increased by this addition to the course.

HENRY R. FROST, Dean.

Charleston July 19, 1852

Charleston, July 19, 1853.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. YURE of a disordered Liver and Bad Diges. / tion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist. 7 Prescott St., Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851 To Professor HOLLOWAY: Sir: Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines, for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any enquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad diges-tion. On the last occasion, however, the virulence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflamma. tion set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it fortunately she was induced to try your Pidlis, an she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

R. W. KIRKUS.

An Extraordinary Case of Rheumatic Fever, in Van Dieman's Land.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courser of the 1st March, 1851, by Major J. Walch. Margaret McConnigan, 19 years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent Rheumatic Fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs. During this period she was under the care of the most eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless.—
A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated. Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredibly short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 84 years of age. From Messrs. There & Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement, Aug. 2d, 1851.

To Professor Hobloway : Sir-I desire to bear testimony to the good of fects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 84 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should

be made acquainted with their virtues. 1 am now rendered by their means, comparatively active and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before. (Signed) HENRY COE, North st . Lynn, Norfolk. These Celebrated Pills are Wonderfully Effica. crous in the following Complaints: Ague, Asthma, Bilious Complaints, Blotches on the skin, Bowel Complaints, Colics, Constipation

of the Bowels, Consumption, Debility. Dropsy; Dysentery, Erysipelas, Female Irregularities, Fevers of all kinds, Fits, Gout, Headache, Indigestion, Inflammation, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Secondary Symptoms, Lumbago, Piles, Rheuma tism, Retention of Urine, Scrofula or King's Evil Sore Throats, Stone and Gravel, Tic Douloureux, Tumors Ulcers, Venereal Affections, Worms of all kinds, Weakness from whatever cause, &c., &c. way, 244. Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London. and by all respectable Druggists and dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots and boxes, at 374 cents, 87 cents, and \$1 50 each, wholesale, by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; Nr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane. New York.

And by Messrs. S. B. & J. A. EVANS, Wilming. ton; and by P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B .- Directions for the guidance of patients n every disorder are affixed to each box. March. 11, 1853.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, CHRONIC, OR NERI vous debility, disease of the Kidneys, and aldiseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as constipation, inward Piles, fullness, or blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, Nausca, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness, or Weight in the Stomach, Sour eructations, sinking or fluttering at the Pitt of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking, or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Persoiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits; can be effectually cured, by DR. HOOFLAND'S Celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 120, Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled equalled by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weaknesses and affections of the digestive organs, they are withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED The 'Philadelphia Saturday Gazette' says of DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS "It is seldom that we recommend what is termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten after they have 10 00 done their guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine 10 00 long established, universally prized, and which has 10 00 met the hearty approval of the faculty itself." 'Scott's Weekly' said, August 25-

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bilters manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty, as an article of much efficacy in case of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health as we know from experience the salutary effect that they have upon weak systems." MORE EVIDENCE.

J. G. Moore, Esq., of the Daily News, said, October 31st :-"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS .- We are

trying this renowned medicine for a stubborn dis-ease of the bowels, and can with truth testify to its efficacy. We have taken the contents of two bottles, and we have derived more benefit from the of allopathic treatment at the hands of our first Hon. C. D. Hineline, Mayor of the City of Cam-

den, N. J., says:

"HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. - We have seen many flattering notices of this medicine, and the source from which they came induced us to make inquiry respecting its merits. From inquiry we were persuaded to use it, and must say we found it specific in its action upon diseases of the liver

freshing.
If this medicine was more generally used, we gery, at the College Hospital, by the Professors of the Medical College.

BEAUTIFUL 5 Octave Melodeon, with three Pedals, for inspection and sale at the P. F. PESCUD, and WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, MUSIC STORE, Raleigh, N. C. [June 3, 1853. 46