

LETTER FROM HON. W. A. GRAHAM.

Read at the Mass Meeting at Statesville, N. C. Hillsborough, Sept. 4, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I gratefully acknowledge your favor of the 26th ult., inviting me to a Mass Meeting of our political friends in that part of the State at Statesville, on the 10th inst., in honor of the nominees of the Whig Convention at Baltimore, for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States.

You are pleased to add that this assemblage has been appointed at the site of the old Statesville Academy, not very distant from the place of my birth, and whither I was sent when I first left my parental home, to pursue that course of education, which was to determine my youth, and associate and acquaintances of maturer years, will be there in large numbers to offer me a friendly greeting.

Few events, I beg to assure you, could afford me more gratification than to comply with this flattering and cordial invitation. It awakens recollections dear to my heart, and adds the claims of personal friendship, to political approbation. Confidence has been said to have a plant of slow growth. After a life now past meridian, and for nearly twenty consecutive years connected with public affairs, it is, to me, refreshing to be reassured that as regards myself it is yet fresh and unbroken in the soil where it first took root.

You likewise suggest, that the occasion will be an appropriate one to vindicate the great man with whom I am associated in this election, from charges of hostility to the South, and infidelity to the compromise of the last Congress.

It is one of the shallowest and commonest devices of party, to find out what is most odious or distasteful to the prevailing sentiment of a country, or section, and impute that to its opponent. This charge of favoring abolition, or being under its influence, has been a standing accusation at the South against every Whig candidate for the Presidency for the last six years. It was alleged against Harrison, whose competitor has been the abolition candidate for that high station—against Clay, whose successful competitor approved the Oregon territorial Bill, inhibiting slavery therein—against Taylor, whose rival declined to vote for the Fugitive Slave Law, because it did not provide a Jury trial for the returned fugitive, in the Federal courts, of course. It was alleged against Mr. Webster so long as his stood a chance for the nomination, and his most patriotic speeches, advising acquiescence in the compromise, were garbled and criticised to substantiate it; and it was freely imputed to Mr. Fillmore by the opposition press of this State, even after he had approved all the compromise measures, and had issued orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law by military force, if occasion should demand it. And had he or Mr. Webster been the nominee of the Convention, instead of Gen. Scott, there would have been, so far as regards this objection, if we may judge of the future by the past, but the change of a name. The tale would have been repeated, and probably with more emphasis. While the people of the South will be vigilant and firm in the maintenance of their just rights, I trust they will be misled by no idle clamor. After an agitation of many years on matters connected with slavery, there has been an adjustment in which I am persuaded the mass of the American people has acquiesced. The authors and friends of that adjustment, I am sure, will be the last to re-open the controversy.

So far as may depend on me, the charges against Gen. Scott to which you refer, have been already negatived, and that in a manner indicating a stronger conviction on my part than any reasoning I can employ. Bound to North Carolina by every tie of interest and affection which attaches other men, I am under the additional obligation of gratitude for her high-spirited honors repeatedly bestowed. If I could consent to compromise her interests or honor in a matter vital to the South and the Union by any combination or association adverse to her, I should be untrue, not merely to the impulses of patriotism, but to the instincts of nature. When, therefore, I accepted the nomination for the Vice Presidency, which your delegates in the Convention, which bear me witness, I had not sought, knowing what principles had been declared by a convention, and that Gen. Scott was my associate for the Presidency by that act, I proclaimed my confidence in him more emphatically than I can now do in words. I had known him familiarly for twelve years, and was intimately associated with him during the most trying period of the Compromise, when his fate was suspended in doubtful scales. I knew that he had been the friend of those measures which they stood in need of friends, that independently of his illustrious services, and world-wide fame, which will place him in American history side by side with Plutarch's men, in the republics of antiquity and which forbid any petty sectional or factious views to be entertained by him, he was committed to the compromise as one of its most effective supporters, at the time of its adoption. And to me, who have been in a position ever since, to observe the progress of events, in connection with this subject, and to whose lot it fell, to issue the orders for the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, by military force, if necessary should require it, within forty days after its enactment, it has been gratifying to observe, how opposition to the compromise has given way, and not many who stood out in opposition long after its passage, have become its ardent supporters. If its enemies have become its friends, it is cause for rejoicing, but let them not be permitted to transmute its friends into enemies.

I regret, that it will not be in my power to be present at your meeting, nor is it my expectation to address popular assemblies in this canvass; but I could not refrain from saying thus much, in reply to your cordial and obliging letter.

I beg you to believe me, Gentlemen, With great respect, your obedient servant, W. A. GRAHAM.

LETTER FROM B. F. MOORE, ESQ., Read at the same Meeting.

RALEIGH, August 27, 1852. GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of the 12th inst., informing me that it had been resolved by the Whigs of the West to

hold a Mass Meeting at Statesville, on the 9th and 10th of September next, and inviting me to attend and participate in the public speaking.

I feel very sensibly, and thank you warmly for the honor implied in the invitation. Business, too pressing to be neglected, calls me elsewhere at that time, and compels me to forego what, otherwise I would embrace with pleasure, an opportunity of publicly bearing again my humble but decided testimony to the high worth of the two gentlemen who bear the Whig standard in the presidential canvass.

I am truly gratified at the adoption of this mode to awake the Whigs to their duty in the approaching contest. A slander on the good name of Gen. Scott, and a local State issue, introduced into the recent gubernatorial canvass have had the unhappy effect of disturbing that perfect union of the Whigs, which gave them invincibility on so many glorious occasions in the past. Justice to that eminent citizen, whose party position has never been mistaken, and who has been with us always, in good report and in evil report, demands, on his own account, as well as ours, that we should by acclamation repel the wretched calumny. But, above all, justice to our country, whose annals have become so bright and glorious by his matchless achievements, will not allow us to spare any honorable means to vindicate her history, his fame, and the gratitude of his countrymen from the shafts of a partisan warfare, which our opponents have never failed to make on every Whig, from the great and lamented Clay to Winfield Scott. Indeed, it appears to be a settled fact with them, that we have in our ranks no man—never had one—who can never have one, who has been, or can be patriot or statesman enough to be worthy of the chief magistracy of the Republic while, in theirs, such men are so abundant, that one can scarcely put his hand into a corner so dark or so small, without pulling out a very man for the office.

I am confident, that if the Whig Party had selected for the Presidency a man of so little and of such humble merit, as Franklin Pierce, the nomination had hardly secured the ratification of a single village in the Union; and it is amazing to me, how a Convention could have hoped to satisfy any great party, ambitious of their country's renown, and of adorning its history with examples of rewarding excellence, high distinction and patriotic labors, or could produce any but a feeling of disgust, by having the holes of obscurity for the Chief Magistrate of the Union. And that they have been able to avoid disgust, in the presentation of their man, is truly one of the phenomena of the times. How different is their action from the conduct of our forefathers—the men of the Revolution and the generation which immediately followed it—who never thought of a less man than him whose tried wisdom and public renown had fastened on himself the eye of the nation. What man of that time would have supposed it possible, that within the first century of our Republic, two names could have been written together, as in competition for the Presidency of twenty-five millions of freemen, such as Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce?

It is certain, as our opponents sometimes boast, that they are the greatest leaders on earth. Formerly Mahomet went to the mountain. Now the mountain comes to Mahomet. Unable to lift their little man to the seat of Washington, they seek to lower it to the level of Franklin Pierce.

A great and honorable name is the appropriate representative of great principles and high responsibilities. The Whigs have placed at their head, a thoroughly tried man, with one of the most glorious names on the continent. While our opponents, as if in contempt of the example of our forefathers, and of the wise rule of bestowing reward on services and merit, have placed at theirs, a man whose only distinction is his nomination; and who, when defeated, will not fill up, even a parenthesis in a history.

The Whigs have great cause to be proud of their ticket. The nominee for President is a national man by education, by habit, and by patriotism. Born in the South, raised in the South, and having spent much of his life in this section of the Union, he is free from the prejudices which early lessons at the North, generally inspire against slavery. A full knowledge of that relation, banishes all room for fanaticism, and if he has any sympathy on the subject, it is with the master. His letter of acceptance shuts the door against all the hopes of abolitionists, from resistance to the laws; and, agitate and rave much as they may, through their Sumners and Chases, on the floor of Congress, they will know, and we will know, that Gen. Scott, obedient himself, throughout his life, to the laws of the land, will enforce his observance by all others, with every constitutional means in his power.

Indeed, it is curious to observe, that the decided manner, in which he has declared in advance, that he will tolerate no secession, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law, or to the Union, on any pretext, is a main reason why Mr. Taylor, for refusing his support. The equal hand which he would lay on rebellion at the North and disunion at the South, is too equal for him. It is a commendation with me.

I believe that the charge against Scott, that he would compromise the interests of the South, as wanted a slander, in its origin, and as untrue in fact, whoever may repeat it, as ever emanated from pen or lip. With such a candidate for President, and our own distinguished fellow-citizen, William A. Graham, for Vice-President, can North Carolina be sold or devoid of enthusiasm? Survey the life, both public and private, of the nominee for Vice-President, and what blench or spot can be found? His public life is of twenty years duration: What interest has he betrayed—what constituency has he deceived? What illiberal sentiment has he ever avowed? Honored with high places by the State, and raised to a post of distinction by the Government of the Union, he has always laid down the robes of office unsullied and bright. Neither malice nor envy has ever found a rent in the mail of his integrity or prudence. Dignified without ostentation, and firm without severity—with plain, good sense, and a heart that always knows what is right, he cherishes the State and the Union, with a warm sentiment of duty and in a spirit of patriotism and affection; and is, perhaps, at this time, of all her citizens, the most perfect

representative of the sober, manly, upright, and unpretending character of North Carolina. I have often been made powerfully sensible of the affected contempt, in which our State is held by certain of her bordering sisters; and, therefore, have I witnessed, with unusual delight every honor bestowed on her by other voices than her own. His nomination to the Vice-Presidency is a national tribute to the State, high in its character, and the first of its kind. What Whig of North Carolina can be insensible to the honor, or careless of the result of the election?

Enlisting in the infancy of our party he has fought through the struggle; he has been a soldier and a leader—sometimes in defeat, but never in despair. Elevated, for his virtues, by the firm devotion of Whigs to the principles of constitutional liberty and sound measures of policy, he has illustrated the patriotism and wisdom of their principles and creed by his devotion to them and his country; and now, without a fault in his career, or a blot on his name, will they abandon a servant so faithful, their principles and their country, and fly to a standard, which, crowlike, emblazoned, with pomp and rejoicing, the victory of a Van Buren, over the fortunes of the slandered and ill-treated Clay?

I will not believe it—I cannot think so poorly of my State. With every good wish for a glorious rally in the West, the Gibraltar of Whiggism, I beg leave to subscribe myself, With great respect, Your obedient servant, B. F. MOORE.

To Messrs. A. C. Williamson, L. B. Carmichael, and Rufus Barringer, Esqs.

COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE OBSERVER. DISCUSSION IN ROBESON COUNTY. JAMES BANKS, Esq., Whig Assistant Elector, who, at the request of a number of his Whig friends in the county of Robeson, had consented to address them, at Red Springs on the 24th and at Floral College on the 25th inst., was met at each place by Robert S. French, Esq., of Lumberton, Democratic Sub-Elector for the county of Robeson.

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At the Springs on Friday, Mr. Banks opened the discussion. His effort was altogether the happiest I have ever heard him make. Argumentative, humorous, sensitive and eloquent. With the principles of the two parties, he seemed fully acquainted—so much so that to draw the contrast was with him an easy task. After having exposed the "fallacies" as embodied in the Democratic platform, he in the spirit of triumph challenged Mr. French to defend that platform. He did not do so. Mr. Banks then challenged Mr. French to show the unsoundness or inconsistency of the Whig platform, to which the latter replied, "I did not come here to talk about platforms. Scott and Pierce are candidates before the people—I wish to consider their respective claims." Mr. French then replied, "You wish to talk about men. I prefer to speak of principles. Men die; principles are eternal."

Mr. Banks, during the whole discussion, was mild, and exceedingly courteous towards his opponent. His opponent, however, frequently told him that he was either guilty of "culpable ignorance," or of trying to "gull and deceive the people of Robeson." The proof, however, adduced by Mr. French was far from sustaining the allegation—the crowd said Jenny was guilty of neither.

At the Red Springs, on Friday, Mr. French took the grounds that the resolutions of '38 and '9 were embodied in the Democratic platform for the purpose of "uplifting the alien and seceding laws." Guess what was the astonishment of the people when Jenny told them that the alien and seceding laws had been swept from the statute books "fifty years ago." On Saturday, however, Mr. French came our strongly in favor of the right of secession. Jenny pointed out to the crowd the difference between the position as contended for by Mr. French and that as agreed upon by Hon. James C. Dobbin, and many others.

The Whigs have had truly a proud time of it. Mr. Banks was cheered throughout. Mr. French was cheered once by one man. So much for his "Pierce" speaking in the upper end of Robeson. His subject was an unfortunate one, or his fate might have been different. Jenny Banks of Cumberland is the orator for our crowds—and Scott and Graham will be the men to get our votes.

The only stick General can't shine in Robeson. We have no use for Yankee freemasons, when an opportunity is given to elect a true national patriot.

A Bold Hit.—The following is a copy of a hand bill posted up in all the conspicuous places in the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, at the time Gen. Pierce passed through that place on his return from Mexico. The reader will see that Gen. Pierce's fainting in the battle, as the legeritic papers contend, were not made the subject of merit, merely because he has been nominated for the Presidency, but were publicly ridiculed by his own neighbors on his return from Mexico:

"The agents of the several corporations in this city are earnestly requested to prohibit their contractors from blasting any stone on Thursday, the 27th inst., while the cars containing the remains of the gallant Pierce, who fell in the attack upon the city of Mexico, are passing through the city; lest, in consequence of some constitutional difficulty, the General should faint again.—Frolickin Repository.

Large Yield.—We learn that General Alexander McRae raised this year, ninety bushels of Corn on one acre of ground, at his place near this town. This yield will be hard to beat anywhere, and shows what may be done by proper cultivation, even in this section.—Wilmington Journal.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG. SIGNS IN THE WEST—MORE SIGNING OFF!

In Kanawha, the only county in the State in which, so far as we have observed, the Locofocos have ventured to publish Vigilance Committees—the Committeemen won't stick. We have heretofore published the cards of some dozen or more, who declined the honorable duties assigned them—their "feelings were inclined another way?"—and to day we give eleven more—making in that county alone, more converts to Whiggery than all the desertions from us in all the rest of the State. And what is remarkable and encouraging is, that the accessions to the Whigs are from the rank and file of the Democracy—from the patriotic and honest masses, who seek no office, but are going for the good of the country—and it is fair to presume they represent the feeling and tendencies of their class; while the defections from the Whigs consist mainly of disappointed office-seekers, who carry no one with them and whose desertion is a deliverance.

A strong and united pull gives us the victory! To work, then, Whigs! and let us redeem our old State! The thing can be done—it must be done.

FROM THE KANAWHA REPUBLICANS. STILL THEY COME! We suspect the Leaders of the Pierce party in this county will be forced to appoint a committee to hold their Vigilance Committee before the canvass is over:

MR. NEWTON: We find that our Democratic friends have appointed us on their committee of Vigilance for this County. They, of course, expect us to be vigilant; in this they shall not be disappointed; but they must not think hard of us, if we prefer to be vigilant for the country, rather than the Democratic party, and for the brave old patriot and soldier, who was vigilant for us when some of us were in our mothers' arms, rather than for the present Yankee Candidate of the Democracy. In fact, sir, we are "fellows" of "Northern men with Southern feelings!"

MR. NEWTON: Dear Sir: I learn from a friend that I have been appointed on the Democratic Committee of Vigilance for this County. I must decline the appointment for two reasons: First, because there are no Pierce men in my region to be vigilant over; and second, because I expect on this occasion to go it all over for Scott, myself.

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SCOTT and Jackson are here placed together as the two military men who have made the deepest and most successful impressions on the mind of Washington. They both achieved a brilliant reputation in the war of 1812, and by the battles of Chippewa, Niagara, New Orleans, etc., gave their country a reputation at home and abroad, which though differing widely in some characteristics, they were similar in others. The author has not only sketched the biography of each, but has given a faithful and graphic description of the brilliant battles in which they were engaged. The biography of Winfield Scott, which constitutes the greater part of the volume, is full and authentic, the materials for it having been derived from public documents and from many officers who had served under Scott. It presents to the reader also a panoramic view of the brilliant campaign of Mexico, embracing the storming and capture of Vera Cruz, the battles of Cerro Gordo, Charabasco, Contreras, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, storming of Mexico, Triumphant Entry, with description of the scenery, personal incidents, etc. The author has fully sustained the reputation acquired by "Napoleon and his Marshals," and other works, of which over 200,000 volumes have been sold.

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"GET THE BEST." WEBSTER'S QUARTO DICTIONARY. UNABRIDGED. PRICE REDUCED TO \$6 00.

CONTAINING THREE TIMES THE MATTER found in any other English Dictionary compiled in this country, or any Abridgment of this work; a Geographical Table of 12,000 Names; Illustrative Quotations, and other peculiarities and advantages found in no other work. It is sold at a trifling advance above the price of other unaltered Dictionaries.

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Bank Checks for sale here.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. The steamer Canada has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst.

Political affairs in England and France were generally quiet. The most important item of intelligence is the death of the Duke of Wellington.

England.—The Duke of Wellington died on the 14th of an apoplectic fit. His funeral was to be a national affair. Prince Albert, the Duke of Cambridge, and Lord Fitz Roy Somerset are already named as likely to be his successor as head of the Army. Lord Mahon was appointed his literary executor.

The London morning Herald is authorized to say that Peru will resist any aggression upon the Lotos Islands. None but vessels under contract with the Peruvian Government will be allowed to load with guano. All others anchoring in the roadsteads of the Islands will be confiscated, and if guano is found on board the captains and crews will be prosecuted for robbery.

Parliament would meet on the 11th of November. A Spanish war steamer for the defence of Cuba had been launched on the Thames. The harvest was generally over, and had proved an abundant one. Windsor Castle, of 140 guns, was launched at Plymouth in the presence of 30,000 spectators.

France.—Louis Napoleon has commenced his tour through the Provinces. A petition was circulating in Paris among the poorer classes, addressed to the Senate, praying a restoration of the Empire. In reply to an address in favor of the Imperial Regime, the President made the following significant reply: "When the general interest is at stake, I endeavor to anticipate public opinion; but I follow it in a case which may appear to involve my personal interest."

LIVERPOOL, September 18. The steamer Canada's news had a favorable effect on the cotton market, and caused a large speculative demand, but the Atlantic's advices depressed the market, and the improvement was mainly lost. A moderate business had been done, and the only change in prices at the close was an advance of 1-16d, in middling Orleans; other qualities were firm. The sales of the week were 46,250 bales, of which speculators took 17,500 and exporters 3,050 bales. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 6 1/2d, middling 5 1/2d, fair Mobile 6 1/4d, middling 5 1/4d, fair Uplands 6d, middling 5 1/2-16d.

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GRAND RALLY. A Mass Meeting of the Friends of the gallant old Hero, Winfield Scott, and of North Carolina's favorite Son, Wm. A. Graham, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 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, without distinction of party.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT. Benj'n Robinson, J. D. Williams, John Harman, T. B. Underwood, J. C. Blocker, A. E. Hall, Hector McDaniel, E. L. Pemberton, John Evans, A. W. Steel, Henry Elliot, J. W. Sandford, John Evans, Chas. Lutterloh, B. W. Robinson, W. McLaughlin, J. M. Williams, E. J. Lilly, A. Johnson, Jr., T. J. Curtis, Alex. Elbert, J. W. Brannin, John McKay, J. Utley, R. C. Belden, C. B. McKinnon, H. M. Turner, C. B. Mallett, N. S. Stewart, N. A. Stedman, K. Murchison, A. S. Brown, Nath'l G. Jones, Wm. Taylor, Wm. McLean, J. B. Troy, Jr., Alex. Graham, Wm. Draughon, R. F. Murphy, E. L. Winslow, N. K. McDuffie, O. P. Stark, W. L. Hall, J. T. Gilliam, J. McLaughlin, L. S. C. W. Andrews, W. G. McDonald, David McNeill, A. D. McLean, John Elliot, W. T. Smith, J. A. Pemberton, Foster Mason, A. S. McNeill, R. B. Smith, Wm. Shaw, Stewart Pipkin, John A. Williams, Jas. P. Hodges, T. V. White, C. Munroe, J. W. Matthews, Jas. McGivary, Arc'd McLean, J. W. Welch, L. J. Haslop, J. McKellar, R. Dodd, Jesse Carver, Jr., H. C. Lucas, A. Alden, Wm. H. Haigh, E. J. Hale, Wm. H. Haigh, E. J. Hale, Wm. H. Haigh, E. Fuller, T. M. Sackett, Wm. B. Wright, Israel Dodd, G. L. Lee, Bryant Askey, T. J. Johnson, John Owen, Jno. Fort, John Laurence, W. R. Sikes, J. Brooksbank, J. R. McDonald, J. D. McArthur, Alex. Maxwell, John P. McLean, J. H. Hawley, Wm. A. Evans, John McFadyen, Wm. R. Bolton, Wm. J. Anderson, Erasmus Evans, T. J. Robinson, Alex. McAlister, Jr.

A meeting of the above Committee is requested, at the Fayetteville Hotel, on Thursday the 7th October, at 11 A. M.

MASS MEETING IN SAMPSON COUNTY. The friends of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and the Hon. Wm. A. Graham in the counties of Johnston, Wayne, Cumberland, Duplin and Sampson will hold a Mass Meeting at Newton Grove, on Friday 29th of October, 1852.

A number of the distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom are expected to be present. A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

Committee of Arrangements for Sampson County. Uz W Cox, Jas Tart, Dr Jno C Monk, C Hill, W H Bryan, John Hutson, Wm House, Sr, D W Warren, D G Ward, W A Bizzell, D E Grantham, Pharaoh Lee, B W Lee, Ivey Lee, R C Lee, Matt Murphy, O W Cox, J A Warren, Josh Cox, A Daugherty, F Westbrook, John Kayner, Sr, M Strickland, Dr E L Perkins, Sam Denning, J M Jernigan, Sam Smith, Joel Jackson, Jno Tart, Merick Tew, Loy Lee, D W Jackson, Curtis Lee, Peter Jackson, R J Jones, Daniel Williams, Isiah Warren, S Jackson, A J Jones, Jas D Williams, Wm Jackson, Sr, J W Jones, U Williams, L F Carr, Lovett Williams, Dr H Hutson, Dr B Dawson, Ben Hutson, John Matthews, Wm Dawson, John Parker, Wm House, Jr, Henry Dawson, J Westbrook, Robt Maxwell, Moses Cox, D McKeithrie, C James, Wm Campbell, H Frazier, Daniel McKenzie, C Gaiety, Daniel McKenzie, Noel Gaiety, S R Berry, John Asford, Silas Herring, Thos Underwood, Dr Jno Owen, Thos J Owen, Dr H A Bizzell, Dr U A Bizzell, Lewis Tew, Edmond Underwood, J B Hood, Thos R Micks, W E Eager, Edmond Sutton, J R Wood, Isham Hicks, R B Morisey, Jacob Newman, James Oates, David Oates, Dr J A Bizzell, G W Draughon, Wm Burden, W Russell, John Underwood, Thos Underwood, W H Warren, O A Monk, H E Carr, Thos Bryan, W H Herring, Wm Ashford, Ben Hargrove, S R Ireland, J C Steambs, John Oates, J L Clifton, Oates S Lewis, C A Harrison, P W Troublefield, A B Barbrey, Owen Hargrove, B M Herring, J W Williams, Allen Blackburn, Hiram Blackburn.

We are requested to state that "A Whig Free Barbecue will be given on Saturday of the Superior Court week of Robeson county, (October 9th), at the Store of Mr. Hector J. McLean, near Alfordsville.

Gen. Winslow, the Elector for the 7th District, and Messrs. Haigh and Banks, Assistant Electors, and the Assistant Electors for Robeson county, will be present. Come one! come all!

John W. Cameron, Esq., the Whig Elector for the Third District, will address the people

"Albemarle, Stanly, Friday, 8th. "Concord, Cabarrus, Saturday, 9th. "Lincolnton, Lincoln, Monday, 11th. "Dallas, Gaston, Tuesday, 12th. "Charlotte, Meck'g, Wednesday, 13th. "Monroe, Union, Friday, 15th. "Wadesboro', Anson, Saturday, 16th. "Rockingham, Rich'd Tuesday, 19th. "Carthage, Moore, Tuesday, 20th.

The facts in the above paragraph are untrue as the defence of the desertion and abuse of the time-worn and sacred name of a veteran patriot are infamous. Whilst this committee of the great Whig Faculty party attempts to create the desertion and not only the deserter, but the deserter captured in the ranks of the country fighting against the country whose support he had received, and which he was bound to defend,—it has not one word of justification or excuse for the great party whose deeds in that same campaign, and in the defence of his country with renown, and with the approval of his own country, and with admiration of his own country's prowess! He is representative of a cruel tyrant, who would admit of no leniency, but hanged every Irishman whom he could wreak his vengeance on, and the vengeance of the law—for the reason not told that Gen. Scott was merely executing the well known law of the country. Not the merited punishment the law

And yet this man hung a white flag over a party of fifty Irishmen called St. Patrick's legion, by platoon, for deserting the Col. J. standard and fighting for the "Maid of Erin" in the recent war with Mexico? Doubt these deluded men were justly demerited; but there might be something in the motives of their desertion to the aid to which they were invoked by their religious faith, and they defended their field with a courage which extorted praise from even their deeply provoked captives. They fought after the Mexican manner, with the enthusiasm of the crusades, when the Cross was their only banner. The conduct of these men made true the half at least of what Scott says in his letter—they did not turn their backs on him as "an enemy," although they were to which they were consigned prior to their being must have condemned them for desertion under Scott's orders the highest praise that the martial law could inflict. Four or five of them, and among them Riley, their leader, from the fact that he had deserted in time of peace, could not be brought under the death penalty. These were burned in each check of hot iron and scourged to the last extremity with the cut. The rest, about 400 in number, were hung in platoons as stated. No commutation of sentence was allowed, nor was the remarkable fact of Riley the ring-leader and seducer of the rest, necessarily permitted to go free, having deserted before the war, and offered to operate in favor of the despotic and unprincipled administration of this more intelligent and commanding spirit. This strange exception only distinguishes this execution from that of Spanish vengeance which delights in the massacre."

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