

upon a recommitting party of the enemy, and then for the first time ascertained that a large body of his troops were posted in the immediate neighborhood. Pressing on in some of the progress of a well-ordered march under General Hill, about 10 miles, who at once opened upon them a severe fire of artillery, and of some pieces of heavy ordnance in order of battle. He fought on a wood, and his left was a strong position parallel with the river. Directly in front, and between the southern bank and the river, Scott's corps were in line of battle, and General Hill was in front of them. He was supported by three battalions of regulars, and the total number had been swollen to about 9,000.

Finding himself thus surprised into a battle against his own troops, he might well have determined to retire and avoid the arrival of reinforcements under General Brown before going into action. But with unshaken purpose resolved to stand his ground. He kept his army closely packed, and he kept his troops in a position to have the advantage of the river. The quick eye of Scott discovering the opportunity, he immediately ordered General Joseph's battalion to turn the enemy's left flank. Under cover of about 200 yards of misapprehension, which concealed the operation, Scott accomplished his object in a brilliant manner, and not only cut off the left wing of the enemy, but triumphantly broke their ranks and returned into line, bearing off Major General Hill and some other British officers prisoners. The enemy, notwithstanding our troops on the right, made a powerful attempt, backed by murderous discharges of cannon, and favored by superior numbers, to turn our position. General Scott perceiving the attempt, and then upon falling on the enemy, he again repulsed them, and he again returned into line, bearing off Major General Hill and some other British officers prisoners. The enemy, notwithstanding our troops on the right, made a powerful attempt, backed by murderous discharges of cannon, and favored by superior numbers, to turn our position. General Scott perceiving the attempt, and then upon falling on the enemy, he again repulsed them, and he again returned into line, bearing off Major General Hill and some other British officers prisoners.

## North Carolina Edibg.



CHARLOTTE:  
WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1852.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., is our poet in Raleigh, authorized to obtain subscription for a new edition of his "North Carolina Edibg." and to grant receipts. E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Raleigh, authorized to obtain advertisements and to grant subscriptions. C. V. R. B. Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions in this office in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,  
OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,  
WILLIAM A. GARRISON,  
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

### Call Meeting.

We are requested to state, that at the ringing of the Court-House Bell, at 3 o'clock, on Saturday evening next, there will be a meeting of the citizens favorable to the election of a Free and Independent Republic. It is earnestly desired that a large number of our citizens should be present on that occasion, as there will certainly be some definite action taken in the premises. Let us, at once, wipe out the stain of our guilty delay on this subject, by boldly marching to the requirements of our duty. Come out, come out!

### Result in Mecklenburg.

It will be seen from the appended statement of the polls in Mecklenburg and Union counties that we have been beaten, the Whig vote has increased in a considerable ratio since the last election. The vote of the two counties is on a par with the result in the other counties of the State. Mr. Caldwell, the Democratic candidate for the Senate in this district, had the field entirely to himself, and would himself, in all probability, be elected. It is a matter of course to us to say that we are disappointed in the result of the present election, and of our duty to attend the polls and cast a party vote. Besides this, there have been a good many imputations from South Carolina within the last two years, and numerous reports of these sources, tend to demoralize the Whig sentiment, and we are prepared, generally, to vote this ticket.

### Vote of Mecklenburg and Union.

County	Whig	Dem.	Other
Mecklenburg	1,200	1,100	100
Union	1,100	1,200	100
Total	2,300	2,300	200

It will be gratifying to the many friends of Gen. R. D. Davidson, the only candidate who the Whigs of the two counties ran for the Congress, to learn that he has more than sustained himself upon his former campaign, and that he has been elected to the Senate in this district. He has more than sustained himself upon his former campaign, and that he has been elected to the Senate in this district. He has more than sustained himself upon his former campaign, and that he has been elected to the Senate in this district.

It is a matter of course to us to say that we are disappointed in the result of the present election, and of our duty to attend the polls and cast a party vote. Besides this, there have been a good many imputations from South Carolina within the last two years, and numerous reports of these sources, tend to demoralize the Whig sentiment, and we are prepared, generally, to vote this ticket.

of duty; for Lt. Davidson had too much to do to fight his own battles, and repel the slanders circulated against him. In this connection we are sorry to learn that some of the Whigs of this county were given enough to barter their votes to the friends of Gov. Reid in exchange for their to be polled for Davidson. Now, as those foolish Whigs have been punished for their folly, by the defeat of their favorite candidate, Davidson, we hope that the like fate will be awarded to those Democrats who voted for Davidson, under this foul bargain, by the defeat of Gov. Reid.

### The Elections.

We have but little definite information from the elections in this State, but rumor raises the probability that the Whigs have carried the Legislature. So far as we have heard, the Whigs have gained six members, and the Democrats two, leaving a clear gain of four for the Whigs, which makes a change of eight from the last Legislature in favor of the Whig party. We have gained one in Lincoln, one in Wilkes, two in Surry, and two in Orange. The Democrats have gained one in Mecklenburg, and one in Rowan.

According to present indications the election for Governor is left in great doubt. In old Guilford, the keystone of Whiggery, Reid gained two hundred and two votes, and in Orange forty-nine, whilst in the Mountain counties, we have not gained in the ratio of our anticipations. In Cumberland and New Hanover we have gained 200, and rumor reports that we have gained greatly in Caswell, Mr. Kerr's native county.

### Gen. Pierce & the Fugitive Slave Law.

We lay before our readers, this week, all the evidence within our reach, pro and con, in regard to the charge against Gen. Pierce for his hatred of the Fugitive Slave Law. Besides what we have furnished, it is said in some of the Democratic papers, that he has denied the charge frequently over his own signature, but we have seen nothing of this. We shall make no comment upon the testimony adduced, except the simple remark, that we think it very strange, indeed, that this matter was not denied in the public prints prior to Gen. Pierce's nomination.

The undersigned having had their attention called to a communication published in the Manchester Democrat, containing a notice of a meeting to be held in the Washington Republic of the 15th inst., for the purpose of discussing the Fugitive Slave Law, we have attended to it, and we are glad to see that the friends of the law are so active in their efforts to suppress it. We are glad to see that the friends of the law are so active in their efforts to suppress it.

Some one in the audience announced that Mr. Albert Hogg, a revolutionary soldier, (and in 1745, and '46 a member of the Legislature from New Boston,) was still living, but not present; and a second voice announced that he was a thorough Atwood man.

General Pierce,—"And now the worse for that?"  
"Yes,—" So I think."

The General then proceeded to speak of his father and mother as riding horseback over rough roads, and of the great improvements that have been made within a few years. He referred to the Constitution of the country, and to a paper from the "Fugitive Slave Law," and to a paper from the "Fugitive Slave Law," and to a paper from the "Fugitive Slave Law."

Here is another extract from the Manchester Democrat:  
"After a few more explanations in regard to seeing the Union, and announcing the fact that in the life war 'my own command and the 10th Regiment stood together on the field of battle,' the General again took up the compromise measures, saying that the North get the kernel and the South the shell. He repeated what Mr. Ayer had stated before, 'that the present Fugitive Slave Law, about which so much noise is made, was not in particular different from the law of 1793, under which we had lived nearly sixty years.'"

General Pierce, we have taken the pains to examine the several numbers of the N. H. Patriot, quoted from in the following article, relating to the course of Gen. Pierce, Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Penlee, members of Congress from New Hampshire, at home. We have found the extracts correct on careful examination.

WM. CULLOM,  
OF VERMONT.  
EDWARD STANLEY,  
OF N. CAROLINA.

We annex the article from the Republic referred to in the foregoing certificate.

In our issue of the 12th inst. we copied two articles from the Independent Democrat, of Concord, New Hampshire, and the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, in relation to General Pierce's views on the question of slavery. These articles were published in Democratic newspapers before General Pierce was thought of as a candidate for the Presidency. They were not written with any design of injuring him. They were not contradicted by him at the time, though one of them was published in his own town. He was not contradicted by any of his friends, or by any editor friendly to him.

Certain gentlemen in Congress from New Hampshire have attempted to deny the truth of these publications. Their denial shows undeniably that the surprise in the ranks of the Southern Democracy has alarmed General Pierce's friends. Like Martin Van Buren, he is recommended as a Northern man with Southern principles. He is claimed by Secessionists to be a ticket in disguise. The Democratic ticket is claimed as one of their "creation and choice."

General Pierce's home-made speeches are relied upon to procure for him the support of Democratic Free-soilers. The Van Buren, Preston Kings, Rantouls, Clevelands, and Hamletts, are all willing to abet slavery wherever it exists in God's world, and all are earnest friends of Pierce, and all are earnest friends of Pierce, and all are earnest friends of Pierce.

At the meeting appointed at New Boston Centre on Friday afternoon of January 1, by General Franklin Pierce, to address the citizens of that town in regard to the difficulties between himself and a portion of the Democrats of that section, he occupied the hour of his life in defending his military character. He explained the circumstances of his funding, and declared that, "with the exception of a single occasion, he had led his command in the blaze of every battle."

After this he commenced speaking upon the Fugitive Slave Law. He said that it differed in no important particular from the law of 1793. A clergyman who was present said that as the invitation had been given, he would like to make an inquiry—"Do you regard the features of the Fugitive Slave Law as consistent with common law?"

General Pierce immediately replied:—"I have answered the question, I say yes, I do. I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered, 'I do not like it, but I have no objection to its being in force.'"

the Fugitive Slave law is opposed to humanity. [Here someone inquired, 'Is it not opposed to right?'] Yes, it is opposed to moral right. But our fathers made the compact, and we must fulfill it. I say nothing of the humanity of it, nothing of the right of it."

Mr. Pierce was willing to approve the Compromise measures because the North had "got the kernel and the South the shell." He had "revolting feelings at the giving up of a slave." Can we wonder that he has the cordial support of Martin Van Buren, Rantoul, Cleveland, and Preston King?

Of course the publication of these facts, with their collateral evidences, greatly disturbed the Secessionists who had nominated Pierce, and it became necessary to present a contradiction, in one form or another. How was this done? By a publication in a late number of the Union, under the name of Mr. Norris, Harry Hibbard, and G. H. Penlee, New Hampshire Senators from New Hampshire, and Messrs. Hibbard and Penlee are members of the House of Representatives. They gentlemen did not hear General Pierce's speech; they content themselves with saying that the New Hampshire papers that publish the speech are "Abolition prints." In reality, however, this makes the testimony stronger, for surely an "Abolition print" would not, to injure Pierce, publish that he denounced the Fugitive Law, and said he "loathed" it. This was calculated to benefit him among the Abolition Democrats in New Hampshire.

Now let us try General Pierce's friends by the same rule that they would apply to others. In cases it was expedient, for such purposes as Messrs. Norris, Hibbard, and Penlee, to secure Abolition votes in New Hampshire. From a file of the New Hampshire Patriot, not called an "Abolition journal" by those gentlemen—it appears that in 1847, the Legislature of New Hampshire passed a series of resolutions in the support of slavery. These were presented to the Senate of the United States, and included the following:

Resolved, That in all territory which shall hereafter be added to or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquisition, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, shall ever exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

Approved June 29, 1847.  
JAMES W. WILLIAMS, Governor.  
A. J. WATSON, Attorney.  
THOMAS P. TREADWELL,  
Secretary of State.

There were two other resolutions, already twice published in the Patriot—one directing that the slave States should be permitted to legislate upon slavery within such States, and the other opposing all "unauthorized interference" on the subject of the Union. Now, if abolition Democrats are not worthy of belief, what shall be said of Messrs. Norris and Hibbard, members of Congress, who supported the above resolutions at a time when some of the Southern States threatened to secede from the Union if the Wilmot proviso were adopted?

In the New Hampshire Patriot, the organ of Mr. Norris, Hibbard, and Penlee, the friends of the Wilmot Proviso Democratic members of the South—the names of these Democrats are given for those resolutions as published. The New Hampshire Patriot says, "every man elected as a Democrat, voted in favor of them;" and among the names of those who thus voted are AYER and CAMPBELL. Will the Wilmot Proviso Democrats, Messrs. NORRIS, HIBBARD, and PENLEE—the men who advocate all constitutional measures which may tend towards the removal of slavery—inform us if these are the men Mr. Ayer and Campbell who deny the correctness of the report of General Pierce's speech?

land, J. R. Giddings, Harry Hibbard, Charles H. Pease, J. M. Root.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, and they are endowed by their Creator with the certain inalienable right to life and liberty; and that governments are instituted for the purpose of maintaining these rights.

Resolved, That in constituting governments in any territory of the United States, it is the duty of Congress to secure all the people thereof, of whatsoever complexion, in the enjoyment of the rights aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this district will never approve any measure to extend, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to new Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as has any control over the matter; and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of this object.

Resolved, That they, (the Democracy of this district) will never approve any measure to extend, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to new Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as has any control over the matter; and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of this object.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the sentiments and opinions of the Democratic party and Democratic members of the North, entertained from 1776 to the present day, in relation to slavery; that we deplore its existence, and regard it as a great moral and social evil; but with this conviction, we do not deem ourselves warranted in Washington, Franklin and their associates, and that patriotic, common honesty, and religious principle, alike bind us to a sacred observance of the compact made by those who were.

Resolved, That in all territory which shall hereafter be added to or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time of such addition or acquisition, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party has been duly convicted, shall ever exist, but the same should ever remain free; and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory; and that we also approve the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this district will never approve any measure to extend, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to new Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as has any control over the matter; and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of this object.

Resolved, That events have recently occurred and are now transpiring, at the seat of General Government, and elsewhere, which seem to us to require a renewed expression of our views upon the subject.

Resolved, That our Representatives in Congress be instructed, to urge the passage of such a law in relation to New Mexico and California, and we approve, as we have always heretofore done, of all their votes, always given in favor of such a law, or in favor of the principle of the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Resolved, That they, (the Democracy of this district) will never approve any measure to extend, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to new Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as has any control over the matter; and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of this object.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the sentiments and opinions of the Democratic party and Democratic members of the North, entertained from 1776 to the present day, in relation to slavery; that we deplore its existence, and regard it as a great moral and social evil; but with this conviction, we do not deem ourselves warranted in Washington, Franklin and their associates, and that patriotic, common honesty, and religious principle, alike bind us to a sacred observance of the compact made by those who were.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.

Resolved, That the Democracy of this district will never approve any measure to extend, by all proper and constitutional means, the extension of slavery to new Territories; that California and New Mexico being now legally free from slavery, it is the duty of our Government to allow, or cause it to continue so, as long and so far as has any control over the matter; and our Representative in Congress is hereby requested to use his influence and exertions for the attainment of this object.

Resolved, That we re-affirm the sentiments and opinions of the Democratic party and Democratic members of the North, entertained from 1776 to the present day, in relation to slavery; that we deplore its existence, and regard it as a great moral and social evil; but with this conviction, we do not deem ourselves warranted in Washington, Franklin and their associates, and that patriotic, common honesty, and religious principle, alike bind us to a sacred observance of the compact made by those who were.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein above set forth.