North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1852.

IF WILLIAM THOMPSON Esq., is our agent in Baltimore, authorized to obtain advertisements and subscriptions, and to grant receipts.

IF E. W. CARR, Esq., is our agent in Philadelphia, authorized to obtain advertisements and procure subscriptions.

IF V. B. Palmer, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive advertisements and subscriptions at his offices in Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW-JERSEY.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

OFFICIAL PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative Republican principles by which they are distinguished and guided, and relying upon the intelligence of the American People, to do justice to their principles, have confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, pronounce the following as the political sentiments and principles which, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is created.

1. That the Government of the United States is limited and it is restricted to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, and that no doubtful powers are to be assumed by construction and implication. That to preserve the rights of the States and to maintain the Federal Constitution in its purity, is the first duty of the citizen and the main object of the organization of the Whig party.

2. That the Government of the United States is a limited Government, and it is restricted to the exercise of powers clearly granted by the Constitution, and that no doubtful powers are to be assumed by construction and implication. That to preserve the rights of the States and to maintain the Federal Constitution in its purity, is the first duty of the citizen and the main object of the organization of the Whig party.

3. That the Federal Constitution, with its amendments, is the basis of our political creed, and we will maintain it in its entirety and in all its parts, and we will resist all attempts to change it in any part, or to add new principles to it, except such as may be clearly necessary to carry out its legitimate objects and purposes.

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GEN PIERCE ON SLAVERY

AFFIDAVIT

"I Andrew T. Foss, of Manchester in the County of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, on oath depose and say that I was present at the Democratic State Convention held at Concord in said State on the 3d day of June last, and heard Franklin Pierce, Esq., of said Manchester, make a speech to said Convention, in which he said that he was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that he would not vote for any man for President who was in favor of it. And I further say that I have frequently heard said Pierce say that he was opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law, and that he would not vote for any man for President who was in favor of it.

ANDREW T. FOSS.

Rockingham ss. Sept. 2, 1852. Then the above named Andrew T. Foss made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit before me.

JAMES O. ADAMS, Justice of the Peace.

[Here follow the names of 21 persons who certify that they are acquainted with Andrew T. Foss, and that he is a man of truth and veracity.]

[Here follow the names of 21 persons who certify that they are acquainted with James O. Adams, and that he is a Justice of the Peace.]

GEN. SCOTT ON SLAVERY.—Why the old hero, Pierce will be elected President by a large majority.—*Dem. Wind Telegraph.*

The Contrast.

Gen Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Union Law. I am sacred, No! I promise—and dead against loathed it. I have a most any man who is opposed to resisting feeling at the giving up of a slave: the law is opposed to humanity. It is opposed to eternal right.	*I have been asked if I would vote for the bill this Fugitive Slave Law—I answered, No! them, or either of them?*
Speech of Gen. Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.	Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 2d July, 1852.

Yellow Fever.

Fourteen deaths from Yellow Fever have been reported within the last week, by the Board of Health in Charleston.

The Pemocrat and Ourself.

We have made the charge that the editor of the Democrat has been guilty of political inconsistency, and the Editor has demanded the names of our informants. But as we do not feel authorized to give them publicly, we will give them to him privately, at our leisure, and satisfy him that the charge was not a fabrication of our own. If he is then not satisfied of this, we shall cheerfully, when prompted by a sense of duty, meet him with gloves off, or in any or in that he may choose. But we

For we think, as has been suggested by several of his and our own friends, that we would both probably be more profitably engaged by discussing the merits and demerits of our respective candidates, and the principles of our respective parties. The Editor accepted the attack upon us, and as well that we have done nothing more than our duty in what we have written upon the subject of his inconsistency.

The Circus and Menagerie.

Turner & Co's Circus and Menagerie was exhibited here on Monday last. They have but few animals, but the performances are good. Perhaps the Circus we admired very much. The Clown has no small genius to be a Clown, and deserves a better calling. But more evidently common, seem whilst they were performing, how whilst they were on and off the stage. They generally go through the

Whig Mass Meeting at Cowan's Ford

There will be a great Whig Mass Meeting at Cowan's Ford in this county, on Friday the 15th day of October next. We have not come to this conclusion without a good deal of consulting, held in this part of it, on this subject a few days either, but will give the reasons for it. We will however give the

The Mass Meeting at Statesville.

We have just returned from Statesville, having

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York, he had advised the Germans of the United States to support the democratic ticket, because that party in its Platform had seen proper to remain silent on the subject, whilst the Whig party in its platform had affirmatively said that they would adhere to the advice of Washington. After disposing of these subjects with a masterly hand, the General surveyed and compared the lives and characters of the two opposing candidates for the Presidency. In his strong and forcible manner, he exhibited the great deeds of Scott in bold relief, and showed most clearly, that if gratitude is a national obligation, the people of the United States are more indebted to General Scott than to any other living man, whilst there was in the life and public services of General Pierce nothing more than there was in those of ten thousand other equally worthy citizens of the country, to entitle him to the confidence and support of the American people. The General enchained the attention of the audience upon these and other subjects of interest from half past 10 o'clock in the morning till 1 o'clock in the evening, when it was announced that the great barbecue dinner was ready. There were two tables of fifty yards length each near at hand, reeking and groaning with the rich viands and "kindly fruits" of the earth; and such feasting and rejoicing as was there exhibited, it has heretofore never been our pleasure to witness — This over, the dessert was a feast of the mind.

The people resumed their seats, and Ex-Governor John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was introduced. The whole ring was shouts of applause and he commenced and delivered the most powerful speech for a popular audience we ever heard. He opened his speech by stating that it had been his good fortune to meet the citizens at that place every four years for the last twelve to arouse the Whigs of that county, and that each time success had crowned the efforts of his party. He sincerely hoped that the same might be the case on this occasion. After this introduction, the distinguished speaker took up the subject of the Presidential election. He first went on to show why General Pierce ought not to expect the confidence and support of the people of the United States. He said he was willing to believe, for he knew nothing to the contrary, that Gen. Pierce was a good man in his private, as were many other men in the United States. But every good man in the country would not make a good President. He thought that Gen. Pierce might safely say, for it was *literally* true, that he came no North, no South, no East, and no West. And that on the other hand, no North, no South, no East and no West would ever come him. A complete set-off. He now drew a comparison between the proceedings of the two Conventions which had nominated the candidates of the respective parties. He said the difference between them, in one respect, was this: that whilst it took the Democrats forty-eight ballotings for the most distinguished men of their party to know they could learn who this Franklin Pierce was, whose nomination had since produced such a storm in the party; but that, in the Whig Convention, Gen. Scott had received the highest number of votes on the first balloting, and kept on increasing until the forty-third, when he received the unanimous nomination of that body. After disposing of this and other points in the proceedings of the Conventions, the speaker reviewed the evidence on both sides, in the case of the New-Boston speech. He said that Gen. Pierce was there speaking to his friends and neighbors, abolitionists, and speaking to them upon the Fugitive Slave Law, yet it was fair to conclude that he would lean to the common sentiment prevailing upon that subject in that vicinity. That the Hon. Mr. Fine, aspect of the case had been confirmed by a cloud of witnesses whose testimony had been sworn to, and that the negative side of the case had never the semblance of being shaken by any thing to the contrary. He was therefore ready to believe that Mr. Fine had made a correct report of the speech. Especially as it was not denied that Gen. Pierce had said, on another occasion, that he deplored slavery as much as those that who would destroy the Union on account of it.

Having reviewed the position of Gen. Pierce with a master hand, Gen. Morehead said he would tell the reason why Gen. Scott was entitled to the warm and hearty support of every lover of his country. He depicted in glowing colours the chivalrous conduct of General Scott at the battles of Queenstown, Chippewa, and Lundy's Lane. It had been said by some Democrats that Gen. Scott was a coward at Lundy's Lane. The difference was, he said, that Pierce and his force took refuge out of the reach of fire, but that Scott and his heroes had fought in the thickest of the fight, with balls in their bodies. That when Pierce will be more always quiet, and Scott always in the top of his heroes. The speaker now dilated upon Gen. Scott's qualifications for civil office, and showed that the evidence of his Republican principles, military and his qualifications to fill civil offices, were such that President Madison had offered him a station upon the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. Moreover, when he was only twenty-eight years of age, and Scott's refusal, on the ground that he was too young, and had been over men in the army more deserving than he. He said that we were indebted to Scott's valor and patriotism for the great success of our arms in the conquest of Mexico.

He next took up the subject of Scott's campaign in the city of Mexico, showed the masterly degree of tact which he displayed in the siege of the capture of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa. And in beggars the powers of human language to describe the effect upon the audience of the description of the storming of Cerro Gordo—Just at the close of his description of this battle, the three cannons which had been stationed about two hundred yards off, on an old field, were fired by the gunners, and such a shout as went forth from the crowd was never before heard in the peaceful shades of Statesville. But the speaker passed on to the next topic in his onward march to the Hero of the Montezumas. And here, after having gone all that the country demanded of him to say, he concluded his address to the assembled multitude, and returned in chains, to be tried by a petty Court Martial of undersigned book of his enemies. Such a blast of withering contempt as the Governor gave the late shameful conduct towards Gen. Scott is more matter was never uttered by man. He was and long has well, and being called on to say something in behalf of William A. Graham, he rose and said, "I appeal to North Carolinians in behalf of her most distinguished son." Appeal to the noble feelings and patriotism of his childhood in her sacred grove! He, whose revolutionary fathers bled in bleeding on the cold hospitals of snow! Up in the neighboring county of Iredell!" At this point, the cannons again fired, and soon their shrill report to the first broke forth from the cannon, and the cheering proceedings were wild and the shouts were re-echoing in the hills around.

After there were now read from the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and other distinguished sons of North Carolina, which shall all appear in our next. It is proper, in this connection, to say that we were informed by the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, that Gen. Jones and Mr. Cadmus, of Tennessee, had left Washington City and gone home several days before the adjournment of Congress, and that consequently, they did not get their letters of invitation until it was too late for them to be at Statesville.

After the reading letters, the meeting adjourned to supper. After such it reassembled, and Mr. Walker, of Greensbough, was introduced upon the stand, under enthusiastic greetings from the crowd. He said that the gentlemen who preceded him had stolen his under, and that he must necessarily, to some gent, discuss the same subjects. This he did, but enlarged the fields of argument to a considerable extent, and related several incidents in the life of Gen. Scott, which were new to most of the audience. One we remember distinctly. It was this. When Gen. Scott wished to start to Europe to improve his military knowledge for the benefit of his country, being scarce of funds, he applied to Stephen Girard, at that time worth abt $14,000,000, to aid him.—Mr. Girard being sick with his great talents, and feeling an interest in developing them, told him that he would do so and that if Scott would adopt his name he would make him his heir, and give him his whole estate. Scott at once refused the generous offer, and told him that he would not give up his own family name for all the riches in the world. This incidat, added to the offer that was made to him in Mexico, Mr. Walker thought, proved Gen. Scott to be an honest man. Mr. Walker richly entertained the crowd in a speech of more than two hours length, when he was followed by Maj. S. H. Walkup of Monroe.

The night was growing late, and Mr. Walkup said that he would not trespass a regular speech ral points, however, and illustrated them by telling a few rich anecdotes, much to the amusement of his audience.

When Maj. Walkup took his seat, the author of Cousin Sally Dillard was vociferously called for.

He had the same excuse to offer that his predecessor had, that it was late, and that he himself was too unwell to make a set speech. He said for the first time in the history of our government the religious tenets of a candidate for the Presidency had been lugged into the campaign by the enemies of Gen. Scott. He knew Gen. Scott to be, as some of the other speakers had stated they did, from the most reliable sources, a Low Church Episcopalian. He said he had been told a few days ago, by a Democrat, that Scott was a Roman Catholic. He told him that he was not, but said to him, suppose he was, that he would not be worse than Gen. Pierce, who was a Unitarian, which denies the divinity of Jesus Christ. The fellow thought that this was a hot sort of a religion, but when Mr. Jones told that Thomas Jefferson was a Deist, he said he believed that great men had no religion anyhow. Mr. Jones then spoke of the manner in which Gen. Pierce had been nominated. He said that it reminded him of an anecdote which transpired during the night that so many meteors fell, between a neighbor of his, Jake Weaver, and himself. Jake was very much alarmed at the sides of so many stars falling, and asked Mr. Jones what was to be done. Mr. Jones told him that they were not stars. "What are they, then?" replied Jake. Mr. Jones told him that they were lightning-bugs. "Mine God!" says Jake, "where do they all come from?" Mr. Jones replied, "from darkness." So Mr. Jones thought that the Democratic Convension, after balloting forty-eight times had put its head into a dark place and drew forth a "lightning-bug." This anecdote elicited a tremendous roar of laughter from the crowd.

Mr. Jones having concluded, the President of the meeting, Gen. John A. Young, arose and thanked in appropriate terms, the ladies for their presence, the people for their attention, and the [illegible] who had [illegible] discharged their functions. He then spoke for half an hour in a most eloquent and thrilling strain of the revolutionary associations which followed the spot on which they were then assembled. In conclusion, he related a Revolutionary incident connected with the Presbyterian Church there, which we have not access to history. A runner had come to Statesville to inform the people that the British forces were about crossing the Catawba River at Cowan's Ford. He found them all in the Church at worship, the Rev. Mr. Hall in the Pulpit. Mr. Hall immediately dismissed the congregation into a meeting, and was the first to volunteer to go and meet the enemy. He was followed by a number of others, and after attending to some preliminary business, they adjourned to meet the next morning. At the meeting the next morning Mr. Hall was elected Captain of the company, received his commission, and went forth and served his country as a soldier, during the balance of the war.

Gen. Young then took his seat amidst the shouts of the assembly, and the meeting adjourned.

It is proper to state that we had received a letter from General Byrum, of Rutherfordton, stating that he would be certain to be there; but we suppose he was prevented by high waters. We believe, that, but for the rain and high waters, there must have been ten thousand people at the meeting.

Pears.

Dr. Andrews has two pears, and we have one, presented by Col. William Grier, of Steel Creek, weighing one pound and two ounces each. They are Whig pears, and of the bell form. Col. Grier is the gentleman who raised the big pumpkin, and he is some pumpkins himself.

Vermont Elections

A telegraphic despatch to the Charleston Courier states that the Whigs have carried the election for Governor and Legislature of Vermont by overwhelming majorities.

NEW COTTON

Two bales of Cotton were received here to-day, the first of this year's crop, from the plantation of Mr. J. A. Folk, Newberry District, and bought by Messrs. R. Cuthcart & Co., at 10¼ cents. Quality, Good Middling.

Two more bales of New Cotton were received to-day from the plantation of A. F. Dubard, Esq., and bought by R. O'Neale, Esq., at 10¼ cents. Quality fair.—*Palmetto State Beamer.*

Two bales of Cotton of the new crop were received on Saturday by Messrs. Seane, Hill & Co. This is the first in our market, and was received from Oglethorpe, Ga., via Savannah. It classed as good middling, and was sold a few minutes after its arrival at twelve cents.—*Charleston Mercury.*

JUST THE THING FOR SUMMER NIGHTS.—An inventor in Macon, Ga., has taken measures to secure a patent for an improved fan bedstead. A fan is hung on a vibrating rod, passing through arms attached to the bedposts, which, by appropriate gearing of cords and pulley, is attached to the slats on which a person's weight sets the machinery in motion to keep the fan vibrating all night.

☞ A stranger died in this place on Saturday 21st inst., who stated before his death, that he had murdered a man in some part of South America. He said his name was Young, was a tinner by trade, and said he was from Philadelphia.—*Chester Gaz.*

Communications.

FOR THE NORTH-CAROLINA WHIG.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

According to previous notice, a Whig District Convention assembled at Albemarle, Stanly county, on Monday the 6th of September, 1852, when on motion of Dr. Kiah P. Harris, of Cabarrus, Dr. John H. Montgomery, of Montgomery county, was chosen President; and on motion of S. H. Christian, Esq., of Motgomery county, Maj. C. B. McGinnis, of Mecklenburg county, was appointed Vice President, and Samuel J. Lowrie, Esq., of Mecklenburg, Secretary.

The following Delegates then enrolled their names and were admitted to seats by the Convention:

From Stanly.—Wm. Swearingen, E. W. Davis, M. T. Waddell, Manuel Kirk, Wm. Allen, Allen Crowell, H. D. Kendall, Francis Locke, Joseph McLeter, Rowland Forrest, D. D. Lentz, Daniel Leffler, John S. Kirk, Henry A. Smuggs, J. F. Stone.

From Anson.—A. J. Dargan, J. R. Hargrave.

From Cabarrus.—Kiah P. Harris, C. Melchor, Rufus Barringer.

From Montgomery.—J. M. Lilly, S. H. Christian, Nelson Harris, J. H. Montgomery, Neighbors, R. Swinnius, A. L. Brown, S. J. Lowrie, F. S. Weddington.

On motion, of Rufus Barringer, Esq.,

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each county represented, be appointed by the President to report matters for the action of the Convention.

Whereupon the following were appointed, viz: Rufus Barringer, from Cabarrus; J. M. Lilly of Montgomery; Dr. M. T. Waddell, of Stanly; A. J. Dargan, of Anson; and John L. Brown, of Mecklenburg.

The Committee asked leave of absence for a short time, which was granted.

In the meanwhile, loud calls were made for Mr. Dargan, who arose and addressed the Convention at length, in an able and spirited style, strongly urging the Whigs to the support of Scott and Graham. When he had concluded,

Mr Barringer, Chairman of the Committee of Five, submitted the following resolutions, viz:

1st. That this Convention adopt with great satisfaction the Platform laid down by the late National Whig Convention, as a sound, conservative and constitutional exposition of Whig Principles, under the influence of which the country is now enjoying an unparalleled degree of quiet, peace and prosperity and the laws and constitution have been faithfully maintained and executed.

2d. That we will cheerfully support the nomination of WINFIELD SCOTT, for President of the United States, as a citizen of tried ability, integrity and patriotism, one who has rendered his country, eminent and and successful services, both civil and military, whose name is illustrious in the annals of the nation, and whose election would tend to elevate, not lessen, in public estimation and in the eyes if the world, the high office, to which we seek to raise him.

3d. That we are proud of the nomination of WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for Vice President of the United States, as an honor justly deserved by him, and a high compliment to our State.

4th. That WILLIS A. CAMERON, of the county of Richmond, be selected as the Whig Elector for this District and that he be requested to canvass the same as fully as it may be in his power to do so.

5th. That the following gentlemen be appointed Sub-Electors, with the request that they supervise the interests of the Whig Party in their respective counties, and aid the Elector in making and filling his appointments:

S. H. WALKUP, for Union county.
ANDW. BOYLE, Gaston do.
R. A. CALDWELL, Anson do.
J. M. McCORKLE, Stanly do.
E. F. D. McREE, Cabarrus do.
Dr. J. M. WORTH, Montgomery do.
A. F. BREVARD, Lincoln do.
Dr. C. CHALMERS, Monroe do.
V. C. BARRINGER, Mecklenburg do.

6th. That we recommend to our fellow Whigs of this District to organize as speedily as possible for the November election, by the formation of Scott and Graham Clubs in the several counties and neighborhoods, for the purpose of disseminating information and eliciting investigation into the claims and merits of the different candidates, from the result of which the Whig Party can have nothing to fear.

7th. That we further recommend to the Whigs of this District, to hold a GRAND MASS MEETING, at Center, in Stanly county, on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

In support of these Resolutions Mr. Barringer delivered a forcible speech and made a strong appeal to the Whig Party to rally to the support of their principles and the nominees.

At the conclusion of which the same were, on motion of Wm. Swearingen, Esq., *unanimously* adopted.

On motion of Dr. Harris, a committee of three was appointed by the President, to inform Col. Cameron, of his appointment, and to select an alternate in the event of his inability to serve.

The gentlemen named below constitute this committee, viz: Dr. Kiah P. Harris, S. J. Lowrie and A. J. Dargan, Esqs.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Whig papers of this District, with the request that the Whig papers in Raleigh copy.

Mr. Barringer then rose and asked leave to submit the following resolution:

That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the President, Vice-President and Secretary, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties. On which Mr. B put the question, and the same was unanimously and heartily adopted.

Whereupon the Convention adjourned.

J. H. MONTGOMERY, *President.*
C. B. McGINNIS, *Vice President.*
S. J. LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

WHAT IS GUANO MADE OF.

As Guano is getting says the N. Y. Express, to be one of the vexed questions of the day, the following analysis of sulfer Lobos Guano, recently made in London, has an interest, particularly to agriculturists.

Salt of Ammonia	7¼ parts.
Animal organic matter	8¼ do.
Sulphate of Muriate and Potash and Soda	24 do.
Phosphate of Lime and of Magnesia	52 do.
Sand	10 do.
Water moisture	11 do.

LIEBIG says that one pound of Guano imported into a country, is equal in value to eight pounds of wheat, or twelve and a half cents. It was stated a day or two since, that ten tons of Guano at $30 per ton, was worth to the farmer $600 net profit.

AN EXCITING AND DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

On motion of Mr. Polk, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriation for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same and for other purposes.

Mr. Polk addressed the House an hour in opposition to Gen. Scott. In the course of his remarks he alluded to his colleague, (Mr. Cullom,) saying that when that gentleman intimated in a square in this city that Gen. Pierce or his horse fainted, he lied.

Mr. Cullum—I say that when my colleague insinuates that I have made a false misrepresentation, he is a liar.

The Chairman called both gentleman to order, and great excitement ensued.

Mr. Polk—Let the gentleman send a friend to me, and that will do.

Mr. P. then proceeded to show that Gen. Scott was no more fit for the Presidency on account of his military qualifications than on the ground of his civil merits, in this connexion, charging an understanding between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna during the Mexican war.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, inquired of the gentleman if any facts could be produced [illegible] understanding existed in the Mexican war between Gen. Scott and Gen. Santa Anna.

Mr. Polk replied in the affirmative. He understood that the gentleman had been put forward to attack him, and he would receive him with open arms. He would say to the gentleman from Kentucky that 'is (Mr. P.'s) purpose was not to engage in personal conflict, but he had learned that he had been pitted to assail him. He would tell the gentleman that he understood the rules which governed men of honor in their part of the country, and when he asked he would answer him.

Mr. White.—The gentleman says that I have been pitted to assail him. It is false.

Mr. Polk—That there may be no misapprehension, I tell the gentleman he is a liar.

Great excitement took place, and the chairman called the gentleman to order.—A motion was made that the committee rise which was ruled out of order, Mr. Polk being entitled to the floor.

Mr. Polk then concluded his remarks, speaking in strong terms against the reputation of Gen. Scott as a soldier.

All debate being here closed in committee, the committee rose for the purpose of allowing Mr. Cullum to make a personal explanation, when

Mr. Cullom spoke severely on the course of his colleague during the time he had held a seat in the House. He also in an impassioned strain defended the fame of General Scott, when he concluded.

The committee renewed its session, and proceeded to act upon amendments offered to the bill.

It was supposed that a "resort to pistols" would grow out of this affair; but it is reported that Polk and White had settled their difficulty amicably, and it was "hoped" that Polk and Cullom would do likewise.—Individuals must settle matters to suit themselves, but the country has an account to settle with such overgrown and arrogant aristocrats as this *brother of Pennsylvania Polk*, [illegible] will be remembered. It is said that his denunciations and detraction of General Scott, were of the most scandalous character, and he probably presumes upon his *family relationship*, and upon the support *of his party*, to bear him out in the commission of these detestable outrages upon truth and decency! What *true* American heart can withhold a response from the remarks of the New York Express upon the perpetrator of this outrage!—"Those black-hearted libels upon the noble old patriot whose blood has been split so often on the battle-fields of his country are of too outrageous and damning a character to be uttered by a man that has an American heart, or any of the feelings, or sentiments, or impulses which should actuate the patriot or good citizen. Were a foreigner to stand up any where in this land which his sword has so often kept from its seaboard to defend—were a foreigner to stand up in the streets to vilify General Scott, as this man Polk villified him in the Capitol, yesterday, there is not a man, woman, or child within hearing that would not brand the scoundrel as he deserved. Judge, then, of the depth of degradation to which this Democratic Representative from Tennessee has been willing to descend, to do the dirty behests of his party! He has his reward in an immortality of infamy, from which a whole life-time of repentance and penance will not rescue him."—*Germantown Patriot.*

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S steamer Mississippi, Captain McCluney, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Perry, from St. Johns, N. B., Halifax, N. S., the Magdalen Islands Prince Edwards Island, and other ports in the British American possessions, and from Eastport, arrived at New-York punctual to orders at 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The Mississippi has had an active cruise of 92 days since her departure from New-York, whence she sailed under orders from the Government to be dispatched to those parts to investigate the circumstances attending the recent seizures of some fishing vessels belonging to the United States, by British cruizers. On his arrival and on various occasions during his cruize in those waters, Commodore Perry held conferences on the subject with Sir George F. Seymour, the English Admiral, with the Governors of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and other public officers. The explanations given at those interviews doubtless, were of a satisfactory nature.

The reception given to the Commander and officers of the ship, at the ports they visited, was of the most cordial and friendly character. During her cruize the Mississippa saw nearly five hundred sail of fishing vessels, a large number of whom were at the same time boarded by her officers and crew. All well.

THE SOUTH-CAROLINA RAIL ROAD.—We have been requested by the energetic President of this Road to state that passengers for Columbia and Camden will be taken by the train that will leave the depot at a quarter past eight this morning, but that in as much as passengers will have to walk a mile, (on a dry road) no baggage; except a carpet bag can, for the present, be taken.—We understand, however, that by Thursday night or Friday morning, the trains on both sides will be able to come to the river.

The trains are, we understand, now enabled to run between Columbia and Camden, with the exception of the Wateree bridge, as to save it, some piles were cut away, which must be replaced before the engines can cross.—*Chas. Cour.*

THE NEW POSTAGE BILL.

The new postage bill, in the amended form in which it has passed the Senate, it is said will be a vast improvement on the existing law, and afford relief both to the people and to the postmasters from the misunderstanding which the present complicated system imposes. The advantages of the new bill are thus pointed out by Mr. Barnabas Bates in a communication to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

1. By placing all printed matter upon the same footing, postmasters and the public will be able to decide the character of publications, whether newspapers or periodicals, and the postage to be charged upon them, without an appeal to the Post Office Department or the Attorney General.

2. Making three ounces the maximum, will embrace all the newspapers and a vast number of valuable periodicals, which will be sent by mail, instead of private conveyances, and thus increase the revenue of the Post Office.

3. One ounce and a half will include all the weekly country papers sent within each State at half the price of the above. There is no sense whatever in limiting these papers to the State where published. Why not extend the limit, as on other papers, to three thousand miles? They are only half the weight and therefore should have the same privilege.

4. [illegible] prepayment of postage, either at the office where newspaper or periodical is mailed or delivered, is a great convenience both to the publisher and the public as the postage to Canada, &c., may be paid at the office of mailing.

5. The reduction of postage to one-half, when paid quarterly in advance, will be a great incentive both to publishers and subscribers to pre-pay their postage.

6. The obstructions to sending transient papers or periodicals which now exist, will be effectually removed by this Bill. Instead of pre-paying *fifteen* cents postage on the Journal of Commerce to California, it will be sent through the post office for *two* cents. Our California brethren and their friends will hail this change with pleasure.

A NEST OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.—COUNTERFEITER SHOT.

About three weeks ago, Mayor Guthrie, of this city obtained certain information that an extensive counterfeiting business was being carried on at a certain place in the neighborhood of Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania, where nearly all the counterfeit notes of the Middletown Bank, 85's and 82's; Harrisburgh Bank, 85's and 82's; Lancaster Bank, 81's and 82's; York Bank, 85's and 810's; Bank of Pittsburg, 85's;—Merchant's and Manufacturers, Bank of Pittsburg, 85's; Millington (M.) Bank, 810's, &c. &c" were manufactured, and sold to the trade.

The Mayor, perfectly satisfied that his information was reliable, set himself to work to accomplish the capture of the counterfeiters, and their plates and presses, a work of great magnitude, and to be attended in its execution with considerable expense.—Having no police fund upon which to draw, he was obliged to seek aid from the banks of Pittsburg, but the means thus raised were entirely inadequate. However, Hague was dispatched to Philadelphia for the purpose of obtaining assistance from Mayor Gilpin of that city, who, with his usual promptitude and decision, immediately entered into the scheme as disclosed to him with three of his officers police officers. When all matters were prepared, the officers proceeded by railroad to Danville, within a few miles of the scene of action. After several days spent in manoeuvering, a descent was made on one of the houses, where a printing press was known to be at work striking off counterfeit notes.

The manufactory was on the second floor of the house of Dr. Geltner, a short distance from the house of his father-in-law, Abraham Hause. The police, on approaching the door, were suspected by the wife of Geltner, who gave a signal, when the counterfeiters who were in the midst of their work, turning out 82's on the Harrisburg Bank, instantly leaped through the windows and every other avenue of exit, and precipitately fled to the mountains. The officers secured Dr. Geltner, the master-spirit, but the others all escaped. Dr. Geltner had to be shot by Moser before he would surrender. He received two or three balls from a revolver, in the region of the shoulder; his wounds, however are not considered mortal. He was lodged in Danville jail. The whole of the counterfeiting apparatus and implements, consisting of the press, engraving tools, printing materials, chemical preparations, &c., were secured. The press is a complete affair. About six hundred dollars in the spurious Harrisburg 82's were likewise secured, with a number of other spurious bills purporting to be of different banks. The officers unfortunately did not get the plate of the Harrisburg counterfeit—one of the fugitive counterfeiters who jumped out of a window, taking it with him. Hague had the good luck, though, to recover, in the neighborhood of the scene of operations, two or three other steel and copper plates; one, that of a counterfeit 85 on the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg; another, a $20 copper plate. The latter was an alteration from the exploded Millington Bank to the Cape May Bank—and it was being again altered to a Rhode Island Bank. One or more of the recovered plates were originally genuine, and had been stolen. Hague brought them all to this city. We trust the Banks of Pittsburg will not suffer the Mayor to be at any loss by this affair, as they cannot fail to derive much benefit from the capture thus effected.

A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

We learn from the N. O. Picayune that Mr. Brown, assistant coiner of the United States Mint, has contrived a very important and valuable improvement to the punching press. Heretofore the laborious efforts of a very experienced and skilful hand have been required to handle the strip of gold or silver during the punching process. Of so peculiar a character is this duty that many months of unremitting practice was necessary to enable one to perform it with any considerable degree of facility, so that often by the time one had acquired the requisite skill causes would arise by which his services would be dispensed with, when it became necessary to employ again an inexperienced hand. In this way much inconvenience was often suffered. But, happily, Mr. Brown has recently invented and put into operation a contrivance, as simple as it is useful, by which skill and practice on the part of the person who handles the strips of metal are entirely dispensed with, and any one can learn in fifteen minutes to perform the duty perfectly.

☞ The total length of the Mississippi river, with all its tributaries, is 31,100 miles.