

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB IN OLD BLADEN.

According to previous notice, the largest number of Whigs that ever attended a political meeting in Bladen assembled at the Court House at 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, Sept. 29, for the purpose of organizing a Club; when, on motion of Duncan Cromatic, Esq., James W. Russ, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Major John A. Richardson was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Col. J. G. McDugald, the Chair appointed Capt. James Baker, Duncan Cromatic, A. H. Perry, John McColl, T. J. Norman, Col. N. Kelly, R. G. Gillespie and W. B. Lucas, a Committee to report permanent Officers for the Club. Also, George Cromatic, Capt. P. L. Andrews, J. F. Gillespie, Duncan Kelly, Maj. J. W. Ellis and D. B. McKeithan, a Committee to report resolutions for the consideration of the Club.

The Committee on organization, after a few moments absence, reported through their Chairman, Capt. James Baker, the following Officers for the Club, viz:

For President.—George Cromatic. For Vice Presidents.—R. S. Gillespie, Duncan McLean, Col. N. Kelly, J. W. Russ, T. O. Brown, J. J. D. Lucas, Hayes W. Beatty, Patrick Cromatic, W. J. Parker, Stephen Hair, John Smith, and Col. A. J. Byrne.

For Secretaries.—Duncan Cromatic, W. S. Rinaldi, and A. K. Cromatic. For Executive Committee.—Dr. J. S. Richardson, Willie Atkinson, A. H. Perry, Archibald Kelly, and A. J. Jones.

Committee on Correspondence.—Capt. James Baker, T. J. Norman, Maj. J. W. Ellis, D. N. Baie, and J. W. Cromatic.

Committee of Finance.—Major J. A. Richardson, D. Lewis, P. L. Andrews, Duncan Kelly, Capt. J. B. Brown.

The report was received with great applause and unanimously adopted.

The President, on taking the Chair, made a handsome speech, showing his enthusiasm in the great cause, which was well received by the Club.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following, viz:

1. Resolved, That the series of resolutions adopted by the Whig National Convention meet our cordial approval, constituting as they do the Platform of the Whig party; and that we will do all in our power to perpetuate the principles therein contained.

2. Resolved, That although defeated in part in the August Election, we are not discouraged; but strong in the confidence of a leader who has ever led to victory, our battle-cry is "Charge again, Boys!"

3. Resolved, That as citizens of the same common country, we are proud of Winfield Scott, the unrivaled commander, the distinguished civilian, the devoted patriot, the enlightened statesman, the gallant and humane soldier,—who in every capacity has been eminently successful,—blending in himself all the elements of true greatness and dignity of character, and whose genius is the glory of his country and the common property of its citizens.

4. Resolved, That in the ability, patriotism and sound discretion of William A. Graham, we have all confidence, and recommend him to the support of the American people as in every respect capable to discharge the duties of the second office within their gift.

5. Resolved, That the Whigs of "Old Bladen," desiring to unite and direct the full strength of the party to the ballot-box in November, in support of those measures which they believe tend most directly to elevate the character and advance the happiness of the American People, do cheerfully respond to the call of their friends of other sections of the country, and themselves urge again upon the country at large to rally to the support of Winfield Scott and William A. Graham; and to their brethren of North Carolina especially do they insist for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

6. Resolved, That the Whigs of "Old Bladen" do hereby pledge themselves to support the resolutions of the report and the adoption of the resolutions, which, after a second reading, were unanimously adopted amid tremendous applause and loud cheers.

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Benj'n P. Hallett, and diversified enough in its arrangement to suit the fastidious tastes of all who support the Pierce and King ticket. Loud and repeated applause followed his nice dissection of the resolutions; and while his facts adduced well supported his declarations. In speaking of the two candidates who have placed themselves on the platform, he did not stoop to the billingsgate language of a demagogue, but in chaste and easy language reviewed their course and showed their antagonistic positions. His array of facts shows him to be a politician well posted up. He next proceeded to the Whig platform, showing its entire soundness, embodying those conservative Whig principles for which a Clay fought and a noble life was sacrificed;—a platform comprehensive enough for all National Whigs to stand upon, but no plank in it for Abolitionists and Free-soilers. He showed to the satisfaction of all, that Scott had placed himself firmly and uncompromisingly upon the platform; and that he was a safe man for the South; and in a tone of animation asked, what better evidence need be required than that the favorite son of North Carolina was found on the ticket with him? Leaving the platform, he proceeded to show the claims of the Whig candidates to the Presidency,—showing Winfield Scott as eminently entitled to the consideration of his countrymen as a civilian, and deserving their endless gratitude and commanding the highest admiration for his brilliant and unparalleled military achievements; a hero of many well-contested fields; a life of long and arduous service for his country;—meriting at the hands of his fellow-citizens the elevation to the distinguished office for which he is a candidate,—deserved by a well-earned national reputation. He introduced him with the music of a legion proclaiming in his "Castle Garden speech,—I am for no North, no South, no East, no West; but for my whole country. [Great cheering.] It was with the true spirit of a North Carolinian he spoke of Wm. A. Graham, the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The son of a revolutionary ancestor, who has risen to high position by a course of sterling integrity and patriotism; who has been repeatedly tried and ever found faithful; and whose claims to the high position now coveted for him are worth, patriotism, and long and faithful service in the various departments in which he has been placed.

I would most gladly further report Col. McDugald in his remarks, as seldom it happens a speech so admirably conceived and tastefully delivered is listened to on any occasion. But one word: I had forgotten to say the negative claims of Pierce and King were set forth in a manner I shall never forget.—[Repeated.]

On motion of John H. Carrie, it was ordered that the proceedings of the Club be published in the Fayetteville Observer, and that the Wilmington Herald and other Whig papers please copy.

It was then announced by the President that the Scott and Graham Pole and Flag would be raised at 8 o'clock P. M., and on motion the Club adjourned with three hearty cheers for Scott and Graham,—to meet again on Monday evening the 11th October, being Court week.

At 8 o'clock the Club assembled in front of the Court House door, where the Scott and Graham Pole now stands, majestically bearing to the breeze a Flag which is indeed beautiful and dedicated to a glorious cause.

The Flag was prepared by the gallant Winfield of Fayetteville, and is decidedly the neatest we ever saw. Many thanks to Mr. Winfield from "old Bladen." A Pine Pole 70 feet high was selected as the native growth of North Carolina;—a truly emblematic of our Graham;—and is surely the proudest pine ever cut; there is not a crook in it; just like Winfield Scott and his consistency.—"straightforward." Indeed the Pole looks like it grew where it is, as we only trimmed off the limbs, leaving its smooth bark untouched. We cannot well describe the Flag; here it waves to the winds with the inscription:

"OLD BLADEN FOREVER."
"NORTH CAROLINA FOR SCOTT AND GRAHAM."
"UNION AND CONFEDERATE."
"De Jure, De Facto, and De Right."

After the Pole was erected, William K. Fay, a youth of eighteen, climbed up to the Flag and there announced "Three cheers for Scott and Graham." They were given in a spirit that evinces a victory.

Maj. John W. Ellis was then called for loudly, who replied most heroically in a speech, dedicating our efforts, the Pole and Flag, to a cause and to patriots as the Major said which should never fail while he had strength to bear them up. Mr. Ellis is a young gentleman of fine intellect. He said in his speech that he had never before made a public speech or had never declared his politics; he had not time to do it then; but "I am a Whig, and a Scott and Graham Whig." [Three cheers.] Upon the whole, the young Major's effort was the best conceived and best timed speech we ever heard from a young gentleman, and we doubt whether any one could have talked better. He is destined, with a never-fading energy, to be one of the most useful citizens old Bladen has ever produced. It is just to him to say, that his efforts for an education will in due time be appreciated by every body.—Go on, no danger but you will succeed.

Three cheers were then given for Scott and Graham, and three more for John Key, and three for the old North State, and the crowd dispersed at 12 o'clock in the best spirits. During the raising of the Pole and Flag, barrels of Rosin were lighted up in the streets, which cast a fine reflection upon the Flag. We are all right here, and no mistake.

DR. J. S. RICHARDSON, President Scott and Graham Club. DUNCAN CROMATIC, A. K. CROMATIC, Secretaries. W. S. RINALDI.

A Loco-foco paper expresses surprise that Gen. Scott's "keepers" should have been guilty of the impudence of letting the old gentleman run at large. This is the same sort of talk we had about Gen. Har- rison, and we all recollect its effect. But the Loco's surprise should cease, when he recollects that the Whigs have no such motive to keep a guard over their candidate, that the Loco's have over theirs. He is not addicted to spies.—Rich. Whig.

The Hon. David Outlaw addressed the Whigs of Bertie in behalf of Scott and Graham last week.—Raleigh Register.

[The following excellent description of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is from the pen of an eye-witness, Mr. Warland, now the Editor of the Lowell Journal, who served in the Mexican campaign. It appeared in that paper on the anniversary of the day.]

GENERAL SCOTT'S TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO THE CITY OF MEXICO AS A CONQUEROR—HIS DEPARTURE FROM IT AS A PRISONER.—

Five years ago this morning General Scott, at the head of his brilliant Staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the Grand Plaza, and as, at a little after nine o'clock, he rode up from the western gate among them, in full uniform, and mounted on his splendid charger, the spectacle was one of deep and thrilling interest to every American. The stars and stripes floated to the breeze from the National Palace. The old Cathedral loomed magnificently upon one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortez edifices on the other the Spanish and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white handkerchiefs as emblems of peace, and silent petitioners for favor from the advancing conqueror. Beneath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans, scowling from their serapes and beneath their broad sombreros—wonderstruck at the idea of their beautiful capital of 250,000 souls having thus suddenly fallen into the hands of less than 8,000 American troops.

As the General rode through the Grand Plaza, amid the Yankee blue jackets drawn up in perfect order on either side, and the heavy cannon, whose thunders but the day before were heard with such fearful effect at Chapultepec, ranged here and there, all discipline for the moment seemed to be forgotten by the gallant soldiers.

They loved their chief almost to adoration. They had been with him in his perilous march from Vera Cruz, and had followed him into the blaze of every victorious battle-field, and now on this morning they saw him triumphantly entering the enemy's capital, their hearts thrilled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint, as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hearty huzzas and cheers rent the air, long and loud. As the General took off his cap, in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the bands struck up our national air, and again, and louder than before, the huzzas broke from the lips of the exultant troops. Gen. Scott, dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon, from whence the edicts of Viceroy and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued, and immediately wrote an order announcing his occupancy of the Mexican Capital. In that announcement, a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says: "Under the favor of God the valor of the army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico, and in the Palace of its Government. The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all. The valiant must, to obtain the approbation of God and country, be sober, orderly, and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be dead to this appeal from their commander and friend."

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Scott again addressed the troops in these words: "The General-in-Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 19th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contreras, San Antonio, Chiriquisno, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Cosme and Tenayuca, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited numbers who have performed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration."

In such fitting language did the victorious conqueror address the men under his command upon his triumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded at once to the work of securing the great object of his mission—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and the world. There never was an army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the Republic had the first duty of Gen. Scott to give the people an administration which should protect them in their rights of property and in their religious observances.

Here it was that the victorious Chief displayed those high civil and administrative talents which won the admiration of the whole army, and proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the statesman as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell upon the administration of affairs during Gen. Scott's occupancy of the city of Mexico further than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects successful.—Through his devotion, perseverance, and incessant labors, peace also was finally secured.

We have briefly sketched the Conqueror's triumphant entrance into the National Palace on the morning of September 14th. Now the scene changes, and the picture is reversed.

In six months, to a day, from the date of his own announcement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen. Scott stood in the National Palace a prisoner, and the chains forged by American hands at home. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palace; and as he stood up before his judges, his inferiors, his tall and commanding form the observed of all observers, pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrongs he had received, one could not but say, "alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratitude of Republics!"

On the morning of the 14th of March following his entrance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace and addressed his accusers. His words, as he stood up boldly and respectfully before them in the great saloon we have referred to, were as follows:

"Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my

command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this court. Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest, perhaps, ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter to degrade and humble me, has been done. But, sustained by the Almighty's arm, feeling strong in the conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body, I BID DEFERENCE TO MY ACCUSERS!"

There was not an American in Mexico who, as he listened to these words, and saw the old Hero, like Columbus in chains, dishonored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such treatment. The whole matter of the court, as every one knows, proved to be a magnificent farce, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theatre of his glorious renown.

THE UNITY OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES. The following from The Humilal Messenger, fully illustrates this. Its remarks are applicable to the Democratic party of Missouri, but they are equally applicable to the Democratic party of the United States. Does a man advocate the policy of the Protective Tariff, let him join the Democratic. Does he prefer Free Trade? Let him fraternize with the same brotherhood. And so of every other measure of government. The invitation is liberal. "We have Democrats in this State who are for the Fugitive Slave Law, and Democrats who are opposed to it. Now we would like to know which is Democratic. We have Democrats who are for aid from the General Government for objects of internal improvements, (local or national) and Democrats who think Congress has no right to make such donations; which is Democratic? What a mixture this great Democratic party in Missouri is. Abolitionists, Free-soilers, Nullifiers, Loco-focos, Democrats, Bank men, Tariff anti-Tariff men, Internal Improvement men, and the Lord knows what else; yet, when elections come on, they expect to be a unit. How can such things be except by the "cohesive attraction of public plunder?"

History, in no age and in no country, presents the name of a commander, comparing in achievements and position with Gen. Scott, whose moral reputation can challenge a severer scrutiny. From the time of his entrance into the army until this day, notwithstanding all the temptations by which he was surrounded, and the opportunities which were thrust upon him, not one blemish has tainted his character, or one impurity dimmed the brightness of his honor.

For the first time in a period reaching nearly to the far limits of half a century, have the fanatical bigotisms of party tracked him into the virtuous seclusion of domestic life, and howled at his doors with venomous vituperation. But they have only deepened the popular sympathy and excited more earnestly the indignation of the country. Gen. Scott is as poor to-day as when he received his first commission from the hands of Thomas Jefferson. Sharing the dangers and vicissitudes of the common soldier in the ranks, he has freely given from his own purse whatever was needed to console the soldier's condition. On the frontiers of Canada, amidst the ravages of the cholera; in the hamlets of Florida; and among the wounded in Mexico, he was the friend and the nurse of the dying and afflicted. He, the great commander, could find time enough from his oppressive duties to visit the sick and to smooth the pillow of the suffering—to give to humanity what others were giving to pleasure and self gratification. Such things must be remembered. They impress themselves indelibly upon the popular heart, and will be answered with grateful pulsations.—Phil. N. American.

Crying Babies.—The subjoined article is sent to the New York Sun by a correspondent:

"Having heard of an important discovery, made some years ago, of a ready mode of silencing squalling children, I lately, on board of a car, on my way from Newark here, embraced an opportunity of testing its virtues, with the most satisfactory result, upon one of the loudest and most incorrigible little squallers. I think, that ever shocked my weak nerves. The process is a very simple one. All I did was to press one finger gently and repeatedly across the cartilage of the child's nose, and in less than a minute, to the great amusement of the passengers, it was sound asleep. Believing so desirable a piece of information should be generally known, I have concluded to give it publicity."

Messrs. Editors: By publishing the above in your widely-circulating journal you will not only deserve the thanks of the present generation, but the blessings of unborn millions.

Only think, Messrs. Editors, what results will flow from trifling causes—to stop a squalling child by pressing the finger across the cartilage of its nose! Let the ladies look out. We live in an age of wonders, and it will not be a matter of surprise if some ingenious Yankee invents some process by which their very agreeable conversation may be controlled.

If it has ever fallen to your lot, sirs, to be obliged to get out of your warm bed on a cold winter night and walk up and down the floor with a "squalling baby" in your arms, stumbling over chairs with your eyes more than half closed, you would have some conception of the blessings of this discovery, and as a benefactor, you would not refuse to publish.

Changed Hands.—Mr. Wm. H. Burroughs, late of the Eranklin House, Philadelphia, on Monday became purchaser of the Irving House in this city. That establishment has now passed from the proprietorship and occupancy of the Messrs. Howard. By this transaction, \$120,000 changed hands, this sum being paid for the furniture and for a lease of the premises for a term of years.

Pathetic Obituary.—A Western editor announces the death of a lady of his acquaintance, and thus tenderly adds: "In her decease, the sick lostran invaluable friend. Long will she seem to stand at her bedside, as she went with the balm of consolation in one hand, and a cup of shubarb in the other."

A PIERCE SPEECH.

That same Col. Haynes, who delivered that strong Pierce speech at the Free-Soil Convention at Pittsburg, has taken the stump for his friend in the interior of New York. The New York Express gives us a sketch of a speech recently made by him in Orange county, New York, which may serve to open Southern eyes to the Yankee game. We copy the speech:

Col. Haynes ascended the platform amid a hurricane of cheers, and said—Mr. Chairman and fellow-citizens you have done me the honor not only of asking me to address this meeting, but also by your language in that call, have endorsed the sentiments which I avow in my advocacy of the election of Franklin Pierce. When I made a speech at Pittsburg recently, I did not expect that it would be published in the South; but although in that I was mistaken, yet I think we may safely express our opinions here in the privacy of our native fastness, without the eye of publicity prying in to discover us. Here there are no reporters to misinterpret our words in behalf of our great champion.—You have already heard the claims of Gen. Scott urged to-day. The gentlemen who spoke before the Whig meeting adjourned, spoke no doubt very ably, but certainly very little to the purpose; their topic being in the main, men, not principles. None but the basest will attempt to rob Gen. Scott of any one of his many and blood-bought honors. No intelligent sane man will, for a moment question the bravery, integrity and magnanimity of the Whig candidate. We differ with General Scott and his party on important principles. In the first place, he was born and educated in the South, in the atmosphere of slavery. Neither has he at any time expressed himself directly or indirectly opposed to the institution of slavery; pending the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law he was acting as Secretary of War, and gave his entire influence in favor of that most infamous measure. It must also be fresh in the memories of most of you, that he cooperated with the expelled Union Safety Committee. Nor do my objections to Gen. Scott end here. For it is a fact well known that he treats his Protestant fellow-countrymen with no more favor than the Papists. Indeed, one of the most vaunted of his great actions is, that while a prisoner himself on board a British man-of-war, he ventured his own life to save the lives of a few Papist Irishmen. Gen. Scott, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, tolerates the celebration of the Mass at all the military stations. After conquering Mexico, he even permitted the Roman Catholic soldiers to kneel to the Host as it passed. He and his party are in favor of internal improvements by the Federal Government; a protective tariff; a National Bank, and the distribution of the public lands to actual settlers. All of which measures every Democrat who has a regard for the success of his party is bound to oppose. They also, you know, are the men who advocate separate appropriations for the support of Catholic Schools in the State of New York. These are my principal objections to Gen. Scott and his party. I now turn to Gen. Pierce; your candidate and mine, and take a look at his principles. He was born and reared in a Free State, and educated in the true doctrines of freedom; neither was he ever fondled nor nursed by a slave woman. Deeply imbued with the principles of liberty, he has boldly and emphatically said, that he "abhorred and loathed slavery." When the Southern Rights party interrogated both the Presidential candidates, Gen. Scott replied, but Gen. Pierce treated them with silent contempt. Franklin Pierce has the honor of belonging to a State, which can boast of having sent to the United States that indomitable champion of human rights, John P. Hale. He has both in and out of Congress opposed internal improvements, a United States Bank, and a protective tariff. He is the leader of the New Hampshire Democracy.—A State in which Papist is allowed to hold office, and their exclusion from the Legislature of the State is solely owing to the efforts of Franklin Pierce and his party. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, which of these two will you elect, the man who has always been opposed to Popery, or the man who tolerates it? (Loud cries of "Pierce, Pierce.") I feel proud of that declaration, gentlemen. (Here a gentleman asked the speaker if the Democratic party were not now in favor of internal improvements?—They are not in favor of internal improvements.)

In reply to a person who asked the speaker whether he was in favor of the Baltimore platform, he said, I execrate that platform; platforms do not amount to anything, and I can tell you, sir, that if you live two years from this time you will find the truth of what I say. Do you suppose, said he, that I would vote for any man likely to carry out the principles of that platform? Franklin Pierce will not carry out those principles. Will those I now address carry out those principles? Will the Northern Democracy execute the Fugitive Slave law—(Cries of never! never!) Will you vote for any man in favor of that measure? [No, no.] Do you wish to have that law repealed? [Yes, yes.] The speaker here gave an elaborate description of the "honors of slavery," and worked considerably on the imaginations of his hearers. [A Whig now demanded leave to refute some arguments of the speaker, but was ruled "out of order."] Gentlemen, the only hope of the Democracy to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, and to effect the overthrow of slavery in all parts of the Union, is to elevate Franklin Pierce to the Presidential chair. By this elevation the Democratic party becomes ascendant; and no more vessels laden with slave-cut wood, shall glide up the Hudson, to the detriment of your labor and mine. (He now read over a long list of Free Soilers pledged to the support of Franklin Pierce, on free-soil grounds.) It is your duty, and the duty of the party, to rally to the support of our candidate. It is only by gaining the control of the offices that we can ever hope to effect a repeal of the Fugitive Slave law—(Cheers.) You have, now, heard my sentiments; are they also yours? (Yes, yes.) I now call for any resolutions that may be prepared, expressive of the sense of this meeting. A series of resolutions were here read to the following effect:—

1. Resolved, That as Gen. Scott is, by birth and education, a Southern man, and a Whig, no Democrat ought to vote for him.

2. Resolved, That this meeting will oppose all schemes for Internal Improvement

by the General Government; the establishment of a United States Bank, or increasing the duties on imported goods.

3. Resolved, That all American Protestants should cordially sustain Franklin Pierce.

4. Resolved, That the only hope of the Northern Democracy is, to follow the noble example of Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, B. F. Butler, H. B. Stanton, Gilbert Deane and Watson G. Haynes, and thousands of other Free-Soilers, and support Franklin Pierce, as the surest means of effecting a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, by giving a Northern man the control of all the important offices of the Government.

(Signed) LEWIS SHELDEN, Ch. NATHANIEL BROOKS, Secretary.

These resolutions being submitted to the meeting, were passed unanimously, amid much cheering.

The Operations of Lynch Law in California.—A correspondent from Mariposa furnishes the Sacramento Journal with the following melancholy and hasty action of Judge Lynch. The lives of all the rogues in the land would not compensate for the wrongs done the unfortunate person mentioned in the communication:

"Carrio, a young man from some of the Western States, was found guilty of robbing the house of Moore & Co. of the sum of nine hundred dollars. This robbery was committed on Sherlock's creek, seven or eight miles from this port, and suspicion at the time being directed to an old man named Johnson, he was arrested by the mob and hanged by the neck until he became insensible, and whipped upon the bare back in the most cruel manner; but all this failing to extort from him a confession of the theft, Mr. Carrio, who was the leader of the mob, proposed to place his bleeding and lacerated body upon hot embers, and to extract the nails of his fingers and toes with a pair of bullet moulds; but this diabolical proposition meeting with no support, the poor old man, more dead than alive, was set at liberty. A few days thereafter Carrio led the neighborhood, under rather suspicious circumstances, and being followed by an officer and arrested, a part of the gold dust, the identity of which he had endeavored to destroy by leaving it up, was found upon him; which circumstance, connected with others, led to his conviction and sentence to five years in the State prison."

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 Harlan, John Harman, J. C. Blocker, T. R. Underwood, A. E. Hall, E. L. Pemberton, A. W. Steel, J. W. Sandford, John Evans, Jas. Lutterloh, John Evans, W. McLaughlin, E. J. Lilly, A. Johnson, Jr., T. J. Curtis, J. W. Brannin, J. Utley, M. McKimmon, C. B. Mallett, N. A. Stodman, A. S. Brown, Wm. Taylor, J. B. Troy, Jr., W. Draughon, E. L. Wauslow, O. T. Stark, J. T. Gilliam, J. McLaughlin, L. S. C. W. Andrews, W. G. McDonald, David McNeill, John Elliot, J. A. Pemberton, A. S. McNeill, Wm. Shaw, John A. Williams, T. V. White, J. W. Matthews, Ar'd McLean, J. W. Welch, L. J. Haslop, R. Dodd, H. C. Lucas, Wm. H. Haigh, J. S. Maulsby, Jas. Banks, T. M. Sackett, Israel Dodd, Bryant Askew, John Owen, John Laurence, J. Brooksbank, J. R. McDonald, J. D. McArthur, John P. McLean, W. A. Evans, Wm. R. Bolton, Wm. J. Anderson, Erasmus Evans, Alex. McAlister, Jr.

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

- "Lincolnton, Lincoln, Monday, 11th.
- "Dallas, Gaston, Tuesday, 12th.
- "Charlotte, Mecklg, Wednesday, 13th.
- "Monroe, Union, Friday, 15th.
- "Wadesboro, Anson, Saturday, 16th.
- "Rockingham, Rich'd Tuesday, 19th.
- "Carthage, Moore, Tuesday, 26th.

JOHN A. RICHARDSON, Whig Assistant Elector for the county of Bladen, will address his fellow-citizens at the following places on the following days:

- Friday, 15th October, at the Hollow.
- Saturday, 16th " at the White Oak.
- Tuesday, 19th " at Westbrook.
- Saturday, 23d " at Elizabethtown.

NOTICE.

THE members of the "Cumberland Agricultural Society" are requested to meet in next, the 10th day of October, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the State Agricultural Society, to be held in Raleigh on the 18th of the present month. By request of

MANY MEMBERS. Oct. 4, 1852. 31-2t

Bank Checks for sale here.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

STATE LEGISLATURE. Yesterday, (Monday,) being the day fixed, by direction of the Council of State, and subsequent Proclamation of the Governor, for a Special Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Capitol, as announced below.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons was called order, at 12 o'clock, M., by Perrin Baker, Esq., Chief Clerk, and all the members, except Messrs. Bynum and Lenoir, of Northampton, Lyon, of Orange, and Duplin, Phelps, of Washington, and of Tyrrell, and Norfolk, of Edgecombe, appearing, the usual oaths of qualification were administered by William R. Hill, Justice of the Peace for the County of Wake.

This tedious process over, Mr. Hill of Bertie, moved that the House proceed to its further organization, by electing a Speaker, and nominating therefor Mr. Baxter, of the county of Henderson. Mr. Hill, of Caswell, added to the nomination the name of the Hon. J. C. Byrd of Cumberland.

Mr. Avery, of Burke, first moved a adjournment until 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, on the ground that several members were absent, which was negatived by a vote of Ayes 52, Nays 59; and subsequently moved an adjournment until 10 P. M., which was also voted down. Some conversation in which Mr. Hill advocated and Mr. Puryear, of Stanly, assisted an adjournment, the House proceeded to vote for Speaker, with the following result:

For Mr. Barker. Messrs. Dargan, Tolson, Stubbins, McMillan, Lowrie, Fagg, Shilp, G. B. G. Cabarrus, Barro, Wm. Bynum, Styles, Leach, of Davidson, Gaither, B. F. Williams, Collins, Perry, Wiley, D. F. Caldwell, J. Perkins, R. H. Smith, Daniel, Teague, McDugald, Adams, Sams, John, Caldwell, of Lincoln, Cherrish, Chorry, Watters, Simons, Turner, ange, Phillips, Long, of Randolph, Albertson, Holman, Blow, The McClure, Alford, Trexler, Mills, Furr, Puryear, Gwynn, Matthews, Carmichael, Calloway