

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PROTEST OF THE WHIG MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

On the 9th instant, Mr. Steele presented the following Protest, which was entered on the Journal of the Senate:

The undersigned, who voted in the negative, do hereby most solemnly protest against the action of the Senate, on the 7th day of October, 1852, by which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, that from the certificates of the Sheriffs, exhibited to the Senate, Henry M. Shaw is entitled to a seat in this House, as a Senator from the counties of Camden and Currituck.

The case before the Senate at the time said resolution was passed, as we find it, was as follows:

The Sheriff of Camden county certifies, under his hand and seal, that John Barnard was duly elected. A person, styling himself at one time "Corner," and at another time, "returning officer of Currituck county," gives a certificate, not under seal, and without date, in which he professes to set forth the vote in both Camden and Currituck counties, and therein declares Henry M. Shaw duly elected by a majority of one vote. The affidavits of the Inspectors, at one box in the county of Camden, state, that at said box, the names of seventy-eight voters were recorded upon the scroll, and seventy-nine votes were found in and counted out of the box, (a discrepancy not discovered by them at the time, and which they believe was produced by a failure to record the name of one voter, owing to the press around them, while the balloting was going on)—of which said seventy-nine votes 62 were given for John Barnard, and 17 for Henry M. Shaw; that a certificate to that effect was written, signed by all the Inspectors, and delivered to the officiating Justice of the Peace, to be by him delivered to the Sheriff of Camden, on the next day; that on the morning of the said next day said Justice discovered the discrepancy above named, and without the knowledge or consent of the other two Inspectors, or any one else, drew his pen through the figure "22" of the "62," (the number of votes given for John Barnard), and placed the figure "17" beneath the said mutilated figure "22," and, thus altered, delivered the said certificate to the Sheriff.

That the Sheriff of Currituck county was living on the day of election, but died before the day fixed by law for comparing the votes—that said "Corner," or "returning officer," met the Sheriff of Camden on the day fixed by law for said purpose, and, according to the certificate of the Sheriff of Camden, refused or neglected, after a demand to that effect was made, to exhibit the poll-books of any of the election precincts of his county, except one; or to determine the result of the election in the manner prescribed by law. Also, the said "returning officer" from Currituck county, in his said certificate, states the whole number of votes given in Camden county to have been 894; of which number John Barnard had 840, and Henry M. Shaw 53; showing one more vote cast than counted.

Further: Before the vote was taken on said resolution, John Barnard proposed to prove that at one precinct, in Currituck county, where the number of votes recorded and the number of votes in the box were precisely the same, the Inspectors, at said precinct, added to the number received by Henry M. Shaw two votes, which were found in the Governor's box—that other illegal votes were given for said Henry M. Shaw, and the Sheriff of Currituck and others had voted for him by proxy. The undersigned, by a resolution introduced, asked and were refused, a committee to hear proofs and report the facts. And further, before the vote was taken on said resolution, it was proposed by the undersigned to refer the whole question back to the people.

Therefore, we protest against the said action of the Senate, first, because the evidence presented by said Henry M. Shaw was not in conformity to the act of Assembly, which requires the certificates, or joint certificate, under seal, of both returning officers, and did not, prima facie, entitle him to take his seat. Secondly, because the other facts in the case did not support the certificate of the returning officer of Currituck county, or supply its deficiencies. And, lastly, because said action makes a precedent dangerous to the liberties of the people, tending to take from them the right of selecting their own Representatives, and to place it in the hands of a majority of the Senate.

- Oct. 8, 1852. M. F. Arendell, John A. Lillingston, Walter L. Steele, B. G. Albritton, Richard G. Cowper, H. Willey, A. Mitchell, John Gray Bynum, R. H. Parks, W. B. Lane, John A. Gilmer, A. Joyner, Wm. Albright, Purdie Richardson, Riley Murray, A. R. Kelly, Chas. McCleese, Lewis Thompson, Thos. F. Jones, N. W. Woodfin, D. A. G. Palmer.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

- On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Watson, Boyden, Albright, Boyd, Richardson, McMillan, Murray. Claims.—Messrs. Drake, Murchison, Arendell, Barrow, Cowper, Ward, Albright. Judiciary.—Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Hoke, Gilmer, Bynum, Lillingston, Kelly. Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Mitchell, Cannaday, Jones of Pasquotank and Perquimans, Kerr, Jones of Wake. Corporations.—Messrs. Clark, Mitchell, Shaw, Speight, McCleese, Bynum, Collins. Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Person, Thompson, Caldwell, Woodfin, Hargrave, Harring, Palmer. Education.—Messrs. Washington, Bunting, Lane, Cunningham, Steele, Berry, McDowell. Joint Committee on Library.—Messrs. Bunting, Washington, Parks. Joint Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Thompson, Caldwell, Steele, Watson, Gilmer, Withers, Thomas.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE.

- On Claims.—Messrs. Daniel, Norfleet, Martin, Wood, McIntyre, Rives, D. P. Caldwell, Waugh, Wheeler, Calloway and Byrd. On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Furr, Mooring, Annis, Ward, Watters, Furr, Huleman, Paryear, W. S. Harris, Carnichael, and Lowry. On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Stubbs, Wilder, W. E. Hill, McNeill, Pagram, S. P. Hill, Senos, Dargan, Erwin and Burton. On Agriculture.—Messrs. Lockhart, Tripp, Williams, Sauls, Fonville, Simmons, Wm. Long, Gathers, Sherill, Miller and Mills. On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Brooks, Blow, R. M. Saunders, Russell, Strange, W. J. Long, J. Turner, Leach, J. A. Caldwell, Avery and Fagg. On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bare, Wynne, Smith, Sutton, McDugald, Barrett, Durham, Dunn, Texler, and Maudsley.

Why is a man ascending Vesuvius like a man trying to kiss a pretty girl? Because he wants to get at the crater's mouth.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond Whig publishes the following letter from a citizen of North Carolina:

—NORTH CAROLINA, Oct. 4, 1852. A few days ago, in conversation with some wealthy Democrats in this vicinity, and after they had abused General Scott and the Whig party until they were at a loss for words, one of them demanded of me what there was in Gen. Pierce's character which would prevent my supporting him. I replied that if the fact of being an Abolitionist would hang a man by the laws of our country, I would guarantee to hang Gen. Pierce in three hours on the verdict of any jury of Democrats which could be selected in North Carolina or Virginia. This was received by them with most holy horror. One of them was sent to me the next morning to know if I had not said too much against Gen. Pierce, and whether I was not prepared to recall the hasty expression before it was made public. I told him that I had not said anything which I was not able to prove. "Let me hear the charges," said he, "on which you would hang him." "You do not deny," said I, "that General Pierce voted against Mr. Brooks' carrying two slaves from Virginia to the District of Columbia, do you?" "Oh, I admit that that is bad enough; but is that all you can prove against him," was the response. "I have six distinct charges against him; but I will, in the next place, tell you something which I cannot prove to-day, but think I shall be able to do so in three days." "What is that," demanded he. I replied, "that General Pierce's friends acknowledge in his life that he abhors slavery as much as those who would dissolve the Union." My antagonist became violently enraged, swearing that it was a Whig lie, intended to ruin Gen. Pierce. "I shall send to Washington," I replied, "and get a copy of his life, and if I find the expression there I shall use it, and that to the death of both Gen. Pierce and his party; if it is not there I will then admit that it is a Whig lie." Raising his hand into his pocket, and pulling out the life of Gen. Pierce, my opponent exclaimed, "Here is the genuine life of General Pierce, issued by the Central Democratic Committee of Washington City; read it; I have read it; the expression you allude to is not there." I was not disposed to accept the assurance, but took the pamphlet and retired to read it. When I got to page 16, I found that the remainder had not been cut out; I cut it, and on page 28 I found that this genuine biography did admit that General Pierce sold his abhorred slaves as much as those who would dissolve or dissolve the Union. I lost no time in showing the passage to my friend. He was thunderstruck, and tells everybody that he will never vote for Pierce. I believe that not one influential man in this neighborhood will vote for him. Before I made this discovery every Democrat in the neighborhood had the pamphlet by the dozen, begging the Whigs to receive them and read them. Now not one can be had for any sum. I learn that the Democrats out in the country, to a man, have pledged themselves to vote for General Scott if the Whigs can produce the life of General Pierce with that confession in it. Never was such a clamor thrown over any party as this discovery has over the Democrats in this place. They dare not open their lips; if they do, they are told that they carry abolition documents in their pockets to corrupt the people.

With a little management we have been enabled to procure a copy of the "genuine life" to which the writer of the letter refers, and find that it contains the passage which has excited so much concern amongst General Pierce's Southern supporters. The publication is in pamphlet form, entitled "Sketches of the Lives of Franklin Pierce and William R. King, candidates of the Democratic Republican party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States;" and in the prefatory paragraph there is this sentence: "To place before the public, without eulogy or ornament, the leading incidents of their lives, the National Democratic Executive Committee present the following brief and authentic sketches." We cannot be accused then, of resorting in this instance to opponents of General Pierce for information concerning his life and sentiments. We deal with a document prepared by his own committee, and in which every incident is presented in a way most likely to advance his interests. At page 28 we have an extract from a speech delivered by him at Manchester, New Hampshire, on the 29th November, 1850, and this extract embraces the following words: "THE MEN WHO WOULD DISSOLVE THE UNION DID NOT HATE OR DEFORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID."

Of course this edition of the biography was intended only for Northern circulation—as a kind of supplement, in fact, to John Van Buren's speeches. By what accident a stray copy reached North Carolina we do not undertake to explain; but we learn that her citizens have since endeavored in vain to procure duplicates of the same edition.

How is This?—The North Alabamian of the 24th inst., says that "Col. C. S. Tarpley, a Freecasting Locofoco of Mississippi, made a speech in this place [Tusculum,] on Friday last. In the course of his remarks he stated that within a short time past he had visited Gen. Pierce in New Hampshire, and gave, at some length, details of his conversations with him. Among other things he stated that he (Tarpley) had taken a copy of the Louisville Journal in his pocket, with Foss' report of the New Boston speech of 2d January, and referring to that subject, he handed Gen. Pierce the paper and asked him what he had to say to it. Gen. P. replied that it was all a tissue of misrepresentations. "But, General," says Col. T., why did you not contradict it at the time?" Why, my dear sir, replied Gen. P., "I did repeatedly denounce it—I told Foss to his face that he had misrepresented me, wilfully and maliciously," &c.

Now, in Gen. Pierce's letter to De Leon, the following passage occurs: "I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as re-published in the Republic." Here is a direct contradiction in statements.—Col. Tarpley is a man of high authority with Democrats, and is making Pierce speeches through the country. He spoke here a short time ago. How is this contradiction to be reconciled? Nashville Banner.

Important Correction.—A Bill of History Set Right.—We find the following letter from the President, in the Columbus, Miss., Argus:— WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 7. Sir: Your letter of the 25th ult. is received. You say that it has been rumored since the Whig Convention at Baltimore, that I sent a telegraph to dispatch to my friends at the Convention "to go for Webster and save the party," and you desire to know whether this is true. In reply to which I now state that it is not; that I made no telegraphic communication during the sitting of the Convention to any member of it, or to any other party for its information. I am your obedient servant, HILLARD FILLMORE.

D. H. LINDSAY, Esq., Houston, Miss.

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GOV. GRAHAM AND THE TARIFF.

FROM THE ALEXANDRIA TELEGRAPH OF OCTOBER 12.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania are holding up Gov. Graham, the Whig candidate for Vice President, as an opponent of a protective tariff. The very men who in 44 advocated the election of Polk, pretending that he was a "letter tariff man" than Henry Clay, having the unparalleled effrontery to charge Gov. Graham with hostility to the protection of American labor. The Kaine letter and the false representations of James Buchanan in regard to Polk's position on the tariff carried in the State of Pennsylvania for the Democrats in '44. It remains to be seen whether the people of that State will permit themselves to be cheated again at the coming election by the party tricksters who are now assailing the Whig candidate for alleged opposition to the protection of the industrial pursuits of the country.

In regard to the views of Mr. Graham on this subject we are not left to conjecture. In his letter accepting the nomination of his party as a candidate for Governor in 1844 he thus alludes to the question of the tariff:

"I have no hesitation in saying that while I think the Government should collect the least amount of money which may be necessary for efficient public service, and in laying duties to raise such a sum I would incidentally afford protection to American interests whenever they were deemed of sufficient importance to deserve it, as well as to counteract the effect of restrictive regulations in our trade by foreign nations, whenever it should appear expedient to do so. I did not vote for the tariff now existing. Some of its duties were higher than I approved; but in the vacant condition of the Treasury, I would not have withheld from my support had an amendment which I offered, proposing a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, been incorporated in the bill."

With these sentiments he was triumphantly elected in 1844. He was re-elected, as is known, in 1846; and in his annual message to the Legislature, referring to the repeal of the tariff of '42, and the passage of the act of '46, he expressed his deep regret at the change, as likely to affect injuriously the industrial interests of the country. Mr. Graham, unlike his competitor for the same office, is no free-trader, but the warm supporter of protection to our own industry against the pauper labor of Europe.

The Louisville Journal is responsible for the following: "Loughborough Agent of Concord.—At one of the churches in Concord, where Gen. Pierce usually attended public worship on the Sabbath, the clergyman, the Rev. Gen. Scott, shortly after the General's nomination at Baltimore, commenced the morning service by reading a hymn from Watt's selections, and, on coming to this line— "The fearful soul that tries and faints," his eye happened to fall on the pew where the General sat. Instantly all eyes were turned in the same direction, and all the blood, left by the Mexicans in the hero's body, seemed to rush to his face.

After the close of the morning service, several of Gen. Pierce's political friends called upon the Rev. Mr. Scott and charged him with intentionally directing the attention of the congregation toward the General. He assured them they were mistaken, but they wouldn't be satisfied.—Throughout the ensuing week there was great excitement and discord in Concord, and on the next Sunday, such of Pierce's friends as were members of Mr. Scott's church, called a church meeting and proposed to dismiss their pastor, whereupon a vote was taken by ballot, and resulted as follows: For retaining the Rev. Mr. Scott as pastor of the church, 47; for dismissing him, 1 blank. When the result of the balloting was made known, one of the zealous friends of the Rev. Mr. Scott sang out—"Hurrah for Scott!" Another, probably associating this hurrah for Rev. Mr. Scott with the idea of the coming Presidential election, proposed nine cheers for Scott and Graham, which were heartily given, when the church meeting adjourned without day.

The Pierce paper in this town speaks of the "two faces of Scottism." Why does it not also tell the people that the Cleveland Plaindealer, Free Soil Democratic paper, published not very distant from the Elyria Courier, (a paper it has probably heard of,) has standing at the head of its editorial columns the famous expression used by General Pierce in his New Boston speech, that he loathed the Fugitive Slave Law, &c., and is advocating his election on the strength of those, and kindred sentiments. Why does it not tell the people that John Van Buren, in a recent speech in Augusta, Maine, declared that the democratic party in New Hampshire has always been on the side of freedom, and that Mr. Pierce and the democratic members of Congress from that State ever stood up straight against the assumptions of the slave power. He said he could sustain the New Hampshire man for President, without any kind of violence to his free soil principles.

Why does it not tell the people that Pierce is run at the South as a pro-slavery man, and at the North on Free Soil grounds. That he is considered a Secessionist in Alabama, and an interventionist elsewhere. Why does it not speak of these things. But no! it talks about General Scott's Northern and Southern face, and refuses to inform the people that Mr. Pierce has a smile and a bow for every direction and latitude. W. Herald.

[Communication.] A SCENE IN CONCORD COURT, N. H. Tarrying a few days in the above place last week, the writer attended court; it seems that a Miss G. was suing a Mr. R. for a breach of promise—damages five thousand dollars. Gen. Pierce was counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. R. for the defendant. Several witnesses were examined, one was a brother of the defendant, who it seems had been present at several interviews of the plaintiff and defendant. Gen. Pierce—"Well, sir, will you be kind enough to state to the court and jury when you last saw these parties together, and what conversation passed between them."—Witness—"No, sir." Gen. Pierce—"May it please the court, this is a question bearing upon this case, and one altogether relevant and pertinent, and I ask the court to instruct the witness to answer." Court—"Witness, answer the question." Witness—"Well, sir, if I must I must, but I don't like to, before all these people. Last Friday night me and my brother went to see Miss Mary, and several things passed which I don't remember; but I recollect this, the conversation turned upon the Mexican war." Pierce—"Well, sir, go on." Witness—"Well, we were talking about the big men in that war, and Gen. Pierce's name was mentioned." Pierce—"Well, sir, go on." Witness—"And we all came to the conclusion unanimous, that if Gen. Pierce had not faded so often he would have fought well." Pierce, fainting—"Witness, stand aside." Such an uproar I never heard in all my life. Pierce lost his case, and the court adjourned amidst great confusion and uproar.

The above is the truth, witnessed by myself, and I presume no gentleman will deny it. A TRAVELLER.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Letter from Sampson county to the Editors.

The Whigs of Westbrooks are all right side up. Upon our Club book we have the names of several Democrats, who pledge their support to old "fuss and feathers." Notwithstanding this is the District in which Wm. R. King first saw the light, the people cannot vote for him with Pierce at the head of the ticket. If the ticket was reversed the result might be different, but that is not very likely, considering the distinguished names on the Whig ticket. Besides, there is the name of our own Graham—the well-beloved and patriotic Graham—associated with the greatest man the world ever saw, and the people know how to appreciate their merits, and will not be recreant in November. We gave Taylor 128 votes in 1848, and I think I would be safe in saying that we will increase that vote for Scott in November next. At a recent meeting of the Club, arrangements were considered and heartily adopted in relation to the mass meeting at Newton Grove. Friday and Saturday, 29th and 30th instant, is the time decided upon by the Club for the holding of the above meeting. I see in the last week's Observer that the counties of Cumberland, Wayne and Johnston are to co-operate in the meeting.

SAMPSON CO., N. C. Messrs. Hale & Son: I noticed an article taken from the Wilmington Journal, stating that 24 Whig Congress members had refused to support Scott and Graham. Of the fallacy of the Journal's statement, we are able to judge. As for John Moore's (of La.) refusal to support our gallant, brave, and worthy Scott, I can say that I believe it to be absurd. In 1840, I was intimately acquainted with Mr. Moore, and heard him expound the great Whig principles. He said that his father and mother before him were Whigs; and says he, "I am a chip of the old block." In his speech, delivered in Farmersville, Louisiana, in behalf of our victorious Harrison, he (Moore) spoke in glowing terms of the old hero, who has won the battles of his country. He was then a strong Scott man, and expressed his desire for Scott's name to go with Harrison's, instead of Tyler's. Is it natural to suppose that John Moore of La. has forgotten Winfield Scott, his brave and noble deeds in Mexico, which ensured our country's triumph, and the active part which he took in the settling of the compromise? I for one don't believe he has. Nor can any true Whig fail to support the Whig nominees.

All is going on well in Sampson, the native county of Wm. R. King. The Whigs are rallying, and are sure of a gain over the late State Election. The Democrats may dodge and prevaricate, but we will have them. A Whig conquest will be sure in November next.

GEN. SCOTT IN 1814.—The following is a sample of what the Richmond Enquirer said of Gen. Scott in 1814. The Enquirer was then edited by Thomas Ritchie, who has managed since that to forget the glorious deeds of Gen. Scott, and now unites with his party in abusing him as undeserving of the gratitude and confidence of the American people. "The enemy's numerical force was much superior to Gen. Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank. In order to counteract these views of General Rial, he was thought in detachments—he was charged in column—Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops at almost every charge. "It would be impossible to put the action of the 25th on paper. Considering the numbers engaged, the history of modern wars will scarcely produce a parallel. The admiration of this nation will follow those who fought, those who bled, and those who fell—to their graves—their names will be justly added to that brilliant catalogue of worthies, the heroes of the Revolution; and the battle of Red Bank will be remembered by posterity with the same sensations as those of Bunker Hill and Saratoga. "Brigadier General Scott was severely wounded by a grape in the shoulder, besides a severe bruise, occasioned by a shell or cannon shot, having lost two horses killed."

Rallying under the British Flag.—One of the most appropriate things we have heard of during the canvass, was a mass meeting of the Democracy lately held in Delaware, and over the platform of the speakers floated the haughty flag of England. It's the British party, and no mistake. The British seek to reduce breadstuffs to the lowest figure—and the Locofocos are laboring to accommodate them, at the expense of the American farmer.—Richmond Whig.

LOCOFOCO LADDER, By the aid of which Pierce hopes to climb into the White House: JOE JOHNSON, John Forsyth, Pierre Soulé, David Wilmut, A. H. Bucl, J. T. Dory, I. P. Walker, H. Hodge, Hannibal Hamlin, Long John Wentworth, T. Y. Howe, H. H. Van Dyke, Levi S. Chaffield, John Atwood, B. F. Butler, John A. Dix, Wm. Cullen Bryant, Horace Wheaton, Preston Cleveland, Governor King, Prince John Van Buren, Martin Van Buren, Benjamin F. Hallett.

DANGER OF BURNING FLUID.—Almost daily we see accounts of accidents by explosions of this inflammable substance. The latest is the horrible burning of two little girls at Albany. Good.—The National Intelligencer says of a Locofoco meeting in Washington, where the arguments in favor of Pierce consisted of the bitter things said by Toombs, Stephens, &c. against Scott, that "had they not the language of dissenting Whigs to resort to, they would not have had an inch of ground to stand upon."

John L. Stephens, the celebrated traveller, author of some of the most popular books of travels ever published, died in New York on Tuesday last, in the 47th year of his age. His "Arabia Petrea," and "Central America," procured him fame and fortune.

\$1 REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber, on the 26th Sept. last, a mulatto boy named WM. MILLENDER, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high. All persons are forbid to hire or harbor said boy. WILEY MILLENDER, Oct. 18, 1852. 1tpd

GRAND RALLY.

A Mass Meeting of the friends of the gallant old Hero, Winfield Scott, and of North Carolina's favorite Son, Wm. A. Graham, will be held in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 21st October, 1852.

A number of the most distinguished Orators and Statesmen of North Carolina have been invited to attend, many of whom it is expected will be present.

A cordial welcome is extended to all, without distinction of party.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT. Benj'n Robinson, J. D. Williams, John Harman, T. R. Underwood, J. C. Blocker, A. E. Hall, Hector McNeill, A. L. Penberton, Randall McDaniel, A. W. Steel, John Evans, J. W. Smedford, Henry Elliot, Chas. Lutterloh, John Evans, W. McLaurin, B. W. Robinson, E. J. Lilly, J. M. Williams, T. J. Curtis, A. Johnson, Jr. J. W. Brannin, Alex. Elliot, J. M. McKay, John McKay, J. R. Belden, H. M. Turner, N. S. Stewart, K. Murchison, Nath'l G. Jones, Wm. McLean, Alex. Graham, R. F. Murphy, N. K. McDuffie, W. D. Hall, J. McLaughlin, L. S. W. G. McDonald, A. D. McLean, W. T. Smith, Foster Mason, R. B. Smith, Stewart Pipkin, Jas. P. Hodges, C. Munroe, Jas. McCallister, Joel Williams, J. McKellar, Jesse Carver, Jr., A. Allen, E. J. Hale, W. A. Huske, E. C. Hall, E. Fuller, Wm. B. Wright, G. L. Lee, T. J. Johnson, Geo. Fort, W. R. Sikes, J. R. McDonald, Alex. Maxwell, J. H. Hawley, John McFadyen, Wm. J. Anderson, T. J. Robinson.

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

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

We are authorized to state, that the Hon. ALFRED DOCKERY will address his constituents on the Presidential Question, At Springfield, Richmond Co., on Saturday, 23d inst. At Carthage on Tuesday the 26th. At Jackson Hill, Davidson county, on Friday, 29th. Dr. Worth, Dr. Montgomery, and other speakers, will also be at the two latter places.

NOTICE. The Counties of Cumberland, Duplin, Wayne and Johnston will please appoint their Committees of Arrangement for the Mass Meeting at Newton Grove; and they are requested to meet at Newton Grove on Saturday, 29th inst., to make all necessary arrangements. HARRY BRYAN, Pres't Scott and Graham Club, Westbrooks. [Another notice, of a meeting of the General Committee on the 10th, was received too late for insertion in our last.]

NOTICE. The Partnership of Henry Branson & Son is this day dissolved. Henry Branson will settle the business of H. Branson & Son. H. BRANSON, October 14, 1852. 34-8t

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. The subscriber has taken the Stand formerly occupied by Sam'l J. Hunsdale, Southwest corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, where he has opened his NEW STOCK OF Fall and Winter Goods. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, as he is determined to sell very low. S. S. ARNEY, 34-6m Oct. 9, 1852.

VALUABLE WHARF FOR SALE, In the Town of Wilmington, N. C. On Monday the 25th inst., we will sell to the highest bidder, FOR CASH, that Valuable WHARF, on Deep Street, and fronting 100 feet on the River. The Wharf is now in prime order, having been last recently thoroughly repaired, and is rented to the Henrietta Steamboat Company for one year from 1st inst. for \$400, the notes for which will be transferred to the purchaser. The Sale will be at 11 o'clock A. M. on the premises. Purchaser to pay for the papers, and the purchase money to be paid on their delivery, properly executed. De ROSSET & BROWN, Agents. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 11, 1852. 34-2t

PIERCE'S MATHEMATICS. NEW EDITIONS of Pierce's Plane and Solid Geometry; Algebra; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; Curves, Functions, and Forces, vols. 1 and 2. Just received and for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Oct. 10, 1852.

A NEW INVENTION. The undersigned has made an invention of a Smut Machine, which he will insure to be perfect in the extraction of smut in wheat, and wishes to inform Mill Owners that he is putting up machines at Union Factory, on Deep River, eight miles North of Ashboro'gh. My machines are composed of three distinct principles, centrifugal, sowing and reaction. It takes the wheat through three operations in going through the machine once. Any persons buying a machine, after trying it, if it does not clean wheat, damp or dry, I will take it back. Price Seventy-five Dollars. All letters addressed to New Salem Post Office, Randolph county, P. T. FREEMAN, Oct. 12, 1852. 34Y

OBSERVER. FAYETTEVILLE.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1852.

WHIG TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT, OF NEW JERSEY. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. A. GRAHAM, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For Electors: FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake District No. 1. GEORGE W. BAXTER, " " 2. NATHANIEL BOWDEN, " " 3. JOHN W. CAMPBELL, " " 4. RALPH GORRIELL, " " 5. HENRY K. NASH, " " 6. M. W. RANSOM, " " 7. JOHN WINSLOW, " " 8. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE, " " 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

The Presidential Election will take place Tuesday the 22d day of November. Meeting of the Club. The Regular Meeting of the Scott and Graham Club will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday Evening next, October 18.

A Scott and Graham Pole and Flag will be raised in Campbellton, at 10 o'clock this afternoon. Citizens generally invited.

We understand that Col. John W. Caldwell, the talented and indefatigable Whig Elector for the 3d District, is doing the cause excellent service on the stump, and that Mr. Peacock, Land Assistant, is helping him, by following and tempting to reply to him. We suspect that some of Mr. Peacock's feathers have been plucked in the encounter.

Hon. Edward Stanly has made application to address the people of his District on every day until the Election. A Mass Meeting is to be held at Haysville, Chatham county, this day, (Tuesday.) Mr. Daniel the Whig Elector for the District, and speakers, were expected.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., Elector for the 1st District at large, left Raleigh for Goldsboro', on Wednesday last. A letter to the Raleigh Register says that writer knows personally 35 men who voted for Reid at Windsor, Bertie county, who will vote for Scott and Graham. A Mass Meeting is to be held at Haysville, Granville county, on the 22d inst.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Badger has consented to attend this meeting before he has the invitation to ours. Also, that Col. McMillan and Raleigh T. Daniel have other engagements, and cannot be here as we were informed. Gen. Winslow and Col. Person spoke at Wilmington on Saturday last. Henry W. Miller addressed the people there on that day. Mr. Badger was to address the Club at Haysville on Friday evening last.

PIERCE'S VOTES IN CONGRESS.—The National Intelligencer has published from the Journal of Congress the official account of Gen. Pierce's vote against allowing Edmund Brooke to carry slaves from Virginia to the District of Columbia and against laying on the table the McKim's petition. In the first case he voted free soilers from the North, (and against every Southern member.) In the second he voted with 15 other Northern Senators, and against Calhoun, Wm. R. King, Robt. Strange, and the rest of the Southern Senators.

We have heretofore published the fact, that those who desire to see them in the Intelligencer can do so by calling at this office. Some people have a prodigious propensity to take the part of thieves, and other violators of the law. Gen. Scott has been vilified for having whipped for stealing. Again for having been who had deserted from the American army, were fighting in the Mexican ranks against us. And now Gen. Graham is abused for not presenting an order the design and effect of which was to prevent Government property from being stolen.

Was, or was not a letter from Hon. Geo. Badger to the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer read some time ago in the Scott and Graham meeting in Fayetteville; and did not Mr. R. say that "Scott was a bitter pill, but that it was worth swallowing, and the devil before the Lord, or words to that effect? We ask the gentleman upon the authority of gentlemen from Fayetteville and pause for a reply.—Wilmington Journal.

In the above most contemptible effusion, is one truth (almost) and two most glaring falsehoods. An extract from a letter from Geo. Badger was so read. But there were no other such words nor "words to that effect." The other falsehood consists in the assertion that "gentlemen" from Fayetteville authorized the publication of the above. "Gentlemen" are not guilty of such deliberate falsehoods.

The Wilmington Journal, after several days delay, has notified Capt. Hamilton's demurrer of the Forgery it published. It says that the pretended extract from Gen. Scott's letter to the Richmond Enquirer. This is the first time it has given its authority. It appears when we first saw it in the Journal as follows: "Our recollections are, that a letter of the kind did come out at the time, emanating from Gen. Scott. We have written to headquarters in the whole truth on the subject, which was before our readers, an example with which contemporaries might follow with profit. It is a case of truth, if not of their candor." Indeed! And this we predict is the last that the Journal will hear of it.

DIVIDENDS.—The Banks of Cape Fear and Washington (N. C.) have declared dividends of 4 per cent.