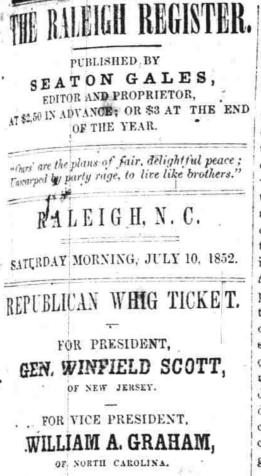
VOLUME LIII.



FOR GOVERNOR, JOHN KERR, of Caswell. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.

FOR THE SENATE, JOHN W. HARRISS. FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SION H. ROGERS. Mcr. WILLIE D. JONES. MAJ, WILLIAM F. COLLINS. A. N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company met fourned up to the moment of our going to Press. mit of disbelief, that Mr. KERR to & this posicir proceedings have as yet transpirel; but it is generally understood that a Depot ple, that a majority have the right to govern is to be located in or rary near this City-though and that, should a majority of the voters of a what point is not known. In our next we North Carolina declare in favor of a Convenshall probably be able to give a full and definite tion, although that fact would not, of course. account of the transactions of the Board. The Stockholders of the Company convened Int-the Hon. CALVIN GRAVES presiding, and Messre, CHARLES PHILLIPS, of Orange, and AL-MAD WILLIAMS, of Raleigh, acting as Secreta-

THE GREENSBORO' DISCUSSION.

FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION ! We inserted a hasty posteript in our last, after our paper had gone to Press, in which we pronounced, upon the authority of several highly respectable citizens of Guilford, then and now in this City, the statement of the "Raleigh Standard," that "Mr. Kerr, in that County, refused to commit himself to the basis, as it is"-"changed his tone upon the basis." &c., a corrupt and wilful perversion of the facts. We say that we

thus denounced these statements at the express authorization of these gentlemen-having received noother information, ourselves, relative to the matter up to that time, and we are certain that, if considered necessary, they will be ready, under their own names, to sustain the assertion. It is proper, here, for us to state, that, with the exception of a few particulars, contained in the letter of the "Standard's" correspondent, which we shall proceed to notice, the denial and denunciation were intended to be confined mainly to the inferences which the Editor of the "Standard," himself, had the disingenuousness to draw, and the effrontery and recklessness to proclaim as facts. ' In these "particulars," however, to which we propose now to refer, there are

gross misrepresentations. In the first place,-taking these "particulars" in the order in which they come-the correspondent of the "Standard" asserts that Mr. KERR declared that "a majority of the people had a right to change their Constitution, and that e majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States." And upon the strength of this statement, that paper asks the question, with the view of representing Mr. KERR to have taken a position that would justly subject him to the odium of the people of North Carolina. 100 "what safety would there be to slave property, if the right were conceded by Southern men, to the people of the United States, to change the Federal Constitution as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority." We Now we a this City on Tuesday last, and had not ad- are informed, upon evidence that 'oes not ad-

And the "Salem Pres," a neutral paper, giving | an account of a subsequent discussion in that place, states, that "Mr. Kerr alluded to the Newspaper reports of the discussions, AS EMBODY- ced was to be put forth by Messrs. Stephens, NG HIS TRUE SENTIMENTS"!

We have said that the correspondent of the Standard" has confined himself to the statement of details. It was left for that paper. however, to draw inferences and make aspersions. In it, the locofoco party of North Carolina have a fit and willing instrument for the

work of slander and falsehood. Two years ago, ination, to give any public opinion in favor of it established its reputation, then not fully ma- the Compromise masures." Is this true? Did tured, but bad enough, in all conscience, in this he not always-en all occasions-express his department of locofoco warfare.

approval of those measures ? Did he not say The matter before us is one which concerns Mr. often, that he labored, while acting as tempora-KERR's personal reputation. It is a direct im- ry Secretary of Var, as faithfully and earnestly Interferes in behalf of the captured Irishmen, putation upon his character and his purity as a as any member d' Congress or Officer of the Goman. The opinions which he has so uniformvernment, to procure the passage of those measy, and with such consistency, expressed, during ures? And were not these conversations made his campaign, may be right or they may be public? What greater publicity was needed. wrong-they may subject him to odium in some when every body know the facts, and not one marters ; but whoever charges him with changof these gentlemen, -misselves, doubted the ing those opinions for the sake of conciliating a soundness of Gen. Scorra But, it seems, they fleeting popular approval in any one section. wanted not a public but a written pledge, before

charges him with an act of perfidy and corrup- his nomination. Gen. Scorr had determined, tion, which the thousands who know him, and long before the assembling of the Convention, who admire him, for all the qualities that to write no more letters, as CLAY, POLK, VAN constitute a man, will hurl back with indignant BUREN and TAYLOR did, previous to their nomcorn into his teeth! inations. So that, if Gen. Scorr was so very

To the people of North Carolina of all parties, obstinate, he was so in very respectable compawe would say, in time, be on your guard. Ca- ny. For ourselves, we regard it as "a feather umny will be heaped upon calumny-slander in his cap," that he refused to let himself down will be piled upon slander-falsehood after false to make written pledges, after the appliances hood will be accumulated, in order to perpetu- that were brough to bear in order to coerce ate the present "powers that be "in their places. him to do so. First, the locofocos commenced No measures too foul can be adopted to sub- the game of brag. They challenged, coaxed, serve the purposes of the men who have deter- dared him to write-attempted to goad him on mined upon this. What has been done before, by calling him the mum candidate, and this cry will be done again. It remains to be seen was caught up by a few indiscreet Whigs. But whether the honest and enlightened constituen- all this could not induce the old General to put ey of the State will not detect the means to himself in the trap set for him by the locofoces. which the locofoco party are compelled to resort | Hence the real cause of grievance. to prop their sinking prospects, and brand But the recusants say that Gen. Scorr "has

them with the infamy they deserve! We shall doubtless be forced to allude to this of his approval of these measures, as a final admatter again. In the meantime, we shall ga- justment of the issues in controversy." Is this Is commissioned to treat with Indians, Septher other information for the public.

THE MANIFESTO-GEN. SCOTT.) worthies, who are neither flesh, fish, nor yet Our readers, will ind, in another column, the good red herring, on the Free Soil question, manifesto which it was some time since announviz : Benton and old San Jacinto. Where will they go: and what will they do?

Toombs, & Co., giving their reasons why they can not support Gen. Scorr for the Presidenmother's son of them will go-into a state of cy. A more puerilapaper never emanated from retiracy ; and-feel very sorry ! the same or any other number of eminent men. Let us examine these reasons briefly : WINFIELD SCOTT'S AFFIRMATIVE

The Wleekly Raleigh Registers

CITY OF RALEIGH, WERESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1852.

First, they cannot support him, because "he obstinately refused up to the time of his nom-Captain of light artillery, May, 1808.

Lieutenant Colonel of 2d artillery, Izard's regiment, July, 1812. Volunteers in the battle of Qucenstown, com-

mands on the heights, and is captured, October 13, 1812. October, 1812.

STRENGTH.

Assists in getting the Act of Retaliation pass. ed, January, 1813.

Adjutant General of the army under General Dearborn at Niagara, May, 1813. Commands the advance guard in the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813. Colonel of a double regiment, July, 1813. Commands the advance guard in the descent fendant. of the St. Lawrence, November, 1813. Is made Brigadier General, March 9, 1814. Drills the troops in the camp of Buffalo, April May, June, 1814.

Battle of Chippewa, July 5, 1814. Commands the advance brigade in the Battle of Niagara (Lundy's Lane), July 25, 1814. Is badly wounded, July 25, 1814.

Arts, at Princeton, September, 1814. Declines the appointment of Secretary at War, February, 1815. Travels in Europe, March, 1815-'16. Is married, March, 1817. Writes the Military Institutes, 1821. Again travels in Europe, 1827-'28 Embarks on the Lakes, commanding troops for Black Hawk war, July 8, 1832.

Nurses the sick, August, 1832.

SUPREME COURT.

man and a state

TUESDAY, June 29 .- E. McLeod's Ex'rs v J. McLeod's Ex'rs, in Equity, from Wake. Argued by Haywood, for plaintiffs, and Bryan, for de-We will venture a prophecy ;- That every fendants.

Holland v Sanders, in Equity, from Johnston. Argued by Husted, for plaintiff, and Haywood, for defendant.

Sanders v Jones, in Equity, from Johnston. Argued by Husted, for plaintiff, and Haywood, for defendant.

Peck v Thompson, in Equity, from Wake .--Argued by Miller, for plaintiff, and Haywood, for defendant.

Foster v Watson, in Equity, from Nash. Argued by Haywood, for plaintiff, and Moore, for sues of controversy. defendant.

WEDNESDAY, 30 .- State v Ives, from Currituck. Argued by Attorney General, Heath and Ehringhaus.

State r Godsey, from Rockingham. Argued by Attorney General and Miller. Williams e Lanier, from Martin. Argued by

Moore, for plaintiff, and Diggs, for defendant. Moors & Hyman, from Martin. Argued by plaintiff, and Biggs, for defendant. Debnam v Lawrence, from Franklin, Argued by Saunders, for plaintiff, and Moore, for de-

PEARSON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Huntley r Huntley, in Equity, from Anson, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Cochran v Gordon, in Equity, from Orange, dismis-sing the bill with costs. Also, in Retter v Stutts, Commands the advance brigade, fighting the in Equity, from Moore, affirming the order appealed from

THURSDAY, July 1 .- Reves v Frizzle, in Equity, from Pitt. Argued by Biggs, for defend-

Is badly wounded, July 25, 1814. Receives the honorary degree of Master of Biggs and Donnell, for defendant. Bell v Jeffreys, from Wake. Argued by G. W. Haywood and Busbee, for the plaintiff, and Miller and Moore, for defendant. PEARSON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Peck v Thompson, in Equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Avera v Sexton, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo. Also, in State e Boon, from Sampson, declaring that there is no error in the record and Proceedings of sald Court.

FRIDAY, 2 .- Washington c Blount, in Equity, from Lenoir. Argued by Bryan for plaintiff. Spencer v Roper, from Hyde. Argued by Donnell, for defendant. Gibbs v Berry, from Hyde. Argued by Den-

WASHINGTON, JULY 3, 1852. To prevent all mistake and misapprehension, we, the undersigned, Members of Congress, amay take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scorr for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American People, for the following amongst other reasons :

He obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of that series of measures of the last Congress known as the compromise ; the permanent maintenance of which with us is a question of paramount importance. Nor has he since his nommation made any declaration of his approval of those measures as a final adjustment of the is-

It is true the resolutions of the Convention that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, n his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter, does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He ac-repts the nomination and the resolutions annex-ed.' That is he takes the nomination cum o-nere, as an individual takes an estate, with whatever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" are "the known incidents of a long public life,"

Amongst these "known incidents" of his life there is not one, so far as we are aware of, in favor of the principles of the compromise. In one, at least, of his public letters he has expressed sentiments inimical to the institutions of fificen States of the Union. Since the passage of the compromise he has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open and avowed enemies of those measures. And in the Convention that conferred this nomination upon him he permitted himself to be used by the Free-soulers in that body to defeat Mr. FILLMORE and Mr. WEBSTER, because of their advocacy of these measures and their firm adherence to the policy that sustained them.

To join such men, and aid them in completing their triumph over, and sacrifice of, the true and tried friends of the constitution, and the faithful discharge of all its obligations, is what we can never do. The dictates of duty and pa. triotism sternly forbid it.

We consider Gen. Scott as the favorite candi-be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administra-Burnett v Thompson, from Bertie. Argued tion of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, believing as we do, that the views of that faction NASH, J. delivered the opinion of the Court of mischievous men are dangerous not only to peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard port. This we intend to do. ALEXANDER II. STEPHENS, of Ga. CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, of Va. W. BROOKE, of Miss. LEX. WHITE, of Ala. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala. R. TOOMBS, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga. For reasons to some extent indicated in peeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they decm it to be their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form, exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this de-M. P. GENTRY, Tenn. C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenn.

and proxy, is 7000 shares.

at operations on the Road are in a state of

The old Directory were almost unanimously of the people of any single State have the right Candidate for Governor roted !! merally, thus far, have been most harmonious- Let us have an answer! and auspiciously characterized. Gov. Morehead was subsequently re-elected President of the Road by the Directory. These are all the particulars we are able to

N.C. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution was held at the Office of the Company, in this City, on Monday last. From the Report of the Board, we learn that he losses of the Company for the past year havebeen upwards of \$22,000; and that the availabe assets, liable for losses, amount to upwards ef\$60,000-which affords a certain guarantee or the prompt payment of all liabilities the Company may incur.

A Dividend to Life members of *fifteen* per est, on the premiums paid in by those who have renewed their policies prior to the first Mouday in July, was declared.

The following Board of Directors were re-eleced, viz : Dr. C. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood, F. Jordan, Perrin Busbee, H. W. Husted, W. E. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cook, W. H. mes, Seaton Gales, F. C. Hill, W. R. Scott and B. Root. The old officers of the Boad were o re-elected

Ab activity of the Company ill, in a few days, be submitted to the Stockalders and Public, in pamphlet form.

ELECTOR FOR THIS DISTRICT.

We learn that M. W. RANSOM, Esq., of Warren, was appointed the Elector for this District, by the Whig Convention, which assembled in Franklinton, on Wednesday last. A better appointment could not possibly have been made. We have received the proceedings of this Conrention. They shall appear in our next.

that they intend to follow their usual Abolition

tion :- He insisted upon the Republican of itself, be sufficient for the calling of said Con-

in the Commons Hall, in this City, on Thursday upon the part of the Legislature to carry the peo- vital matter !

releated, and the proceedings of the meeting, to break up our existing form of Government?

The "Standard's" correspondent also says:

"On the subject of the basis of representadeclare here, as he is reported in the Raleigh give up to the time of our publication. The Register to have done in Raleigh, that he was Stockholders meet again this (Friday) morning, in favor of "the present basis remaining as it is." that the rejection of that amendment had "clear-at ? o'clock

> We are authorized to state that Mr. KERR did expressly declare himself in favor of the present] basis of representation in the Legislature remaining as it is; and that, in employing the term "mixed basis," he was unequivocally understood, by every man who chose to understand him, as designating the present basis-a basis upon which persons are represented in the House of Commons, and property in the Senate. He declared it in Guilford, as he has uniformly declared elsewhere, to be the duty of Government

need say no more, then, on this point. There seems to be a question of veracity between our informants and this correspondent of the "Standard." We leave the issue between them, sim-

ply expressing our own belief-ave, our convic tion,-that Mr. KERR has not varied the shadow of a shade from the position which he has hitherto assumed. And every man who knows him will be with us.

Once more, the "Standard's" informant wishes it understood that " Mr. KERR omitted to declare in Greensborough, as he had done in the East, that he was opposed to a change in the present mode of distributing the School Fund." And yet, according to this same writer, REID took especial pains, by re-iterating the fact two or three times, to have it distinctly understood that Mr. KERR was opposed to any such change. Are we informed that Mr. KERR denied having taken any such position, or that he sought, by the slightest evasion or indirection, to escape

him? No-no ; but the unjust and slanderous stated ! We learn that no one understood Mr. BEAR IT IN MIND !

That David S. Reid is opposed to allowing the voice of the sovereign People to be heard, in the matter of amending their own Constitution, and vention, still he recognized a political obligation that he holds a deaf car to their wishes in this

ing, here, and in enforcing his own devotion her, voted for the Oregon Bill, with the princiries. There are a large number of Stockhold- to the sacred cause of popular rights, he remark- ple of the odious Wilmot Proviso incorporated es in attendance-evincing thereby a lively in- ed, that if a majority of the Pcople, IN ALL in it? He does not deny that he voted for this trest in the concerns of the Company. The AND EACH OF the respective States, decided in Bill, but has set up the miserable apology, that estire amount of Stock represented, by person favor of the amendment or change of our Federal it could not have contained the Wilmot Proviso Constitution, the man who denied their right to because Wilmot didn't move its insertion there ! from the Report of the P-esident, we learn effect it would "come to the political block." Does Remember that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Denton, Mr. not the view entertained by Gov. Reid really Burt and Mr. Hamlin-all prominent members of moid progress, with the promise of as speedy a DENY THIS RIGHT ! Is the Editor of the "Stan- Reid's own party-have colonally declared that appendion as could have been anticipated. | dard" prepared to deny it? Is there a locofoco it was the VERITABLE WILMOT and that it was The upenditures for work thus far done amount leader in North Carolina who will dare to stand inserted for the special purpose of recognizing the sum of \$291,561 04. The force at pre- up and repudiate this privilege? Did not these the power of Congress over the subject in the entemployed upon the different divisions of eleaders, during the last session of the Legisla- Territories. AND REMEMBER THAT Wilmot himthe work consists of 1425 men, 403 boys, 560 ture, on the other hand, actually go so far, in self, in a letter on some occasion, exults over arts 50 waggons, 785 horses and mules, and their eager desire to dissolve this glorious Ucton the fact, THAT HIS " PROVISO PASSED IN THE ORof ours, as virtually to proclaim that a majority "FON TERRITORIAL BILL," for which the locofoco part of the land.

That David'S Reid voted for the Bill, Ster

by the scornful rejection of Mr. Burt's amend- the laws and to the Union. ment applying the principle of the Missouri tion Mr. Kerr's remarks were few. He did not Compromise line, and after the South had been tauntingly told by Hamlin, the Abolitionist that the rejection of that amendment had "clear-

we are to have no new Missouri compromise he was in facor of a mixed basis

lines or compromises of a similar character." That this vote of David S. Reid for the Oregon Bill, with the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in it, has already been used by the Abolitionists and Free Soilers as an argument against the South ! And that the "Anti-Slavery Standard," the leading free-soil journal of the country, claimed his election, two years since, as a triumph of its own destestable principles ! That, at the same time that David S. Reid is

claimed to be peculiarly the soldier's friend, he to protect the one as well as the other. We voted, whilst in Congress (as we have heretofore shown from the record) against increasing the pay of the soldiers from EIGHT to TEN Dollars per month. This vote was given during the Mexican War, at the time our gallant army

were undergoing all the dangers and hardships of that distant service. When REID gave this vote he himself was receiving the sum of Ergar

DOLLARS PER DAY! And pray what dangerswhat hardships was he undergoing? Let us see how it stands in figures :-REID's services worth per year The Mexican Soldier's worth per year \$96 ! REID's worth per day. The Soldier's worth per day (only) 27 cts! What a picture. And yet he is called the sol-

\$29201

\$81

dier's friend ! THE GAME BEGUN! We have elsewhere noticed the fact that the

locofoco leaders are at their old tricks. The truth is, the flattering impressions which JOHN any consequences to which it might subject KERE has left behind him everywhere he has collectively. They may have one sound corner gone, together with the nomination of Scorr, The northern locofoco papers glory in impression is sought to be left that he sought to have frightened what little honesty of purpose ed the greatest general of the age. Was it his the fact that the rabid Free-Soilers all refuse to conceal his opinions, and to induce the people of they could have laid claim to out of them. If business to have torn himself from that small

true? -If he approves his own nomination, he tember, 1832. approves the Compromise, for, in his letter of Concludes treaties, September, 1832. acceptance, he saysy "I accept the nomination. | Commands in Charleston, November, 1832. with the resolutions annexed." But that is by | Commands in Florida, February, May, 1836. no means all of the approval of the Adjustment, Speech before a Court of Inquiry, October, 1836. contained in this former. He says that if elect- Favorable opinion of the court, October, 1836. ed, he will neither retain in nor appoint to of- Commands on the Canada frontier, Dec'r, 1837. fice, any one "deficient in capacity, or integri- Harangues the people, January, 1838. ple's wishes into execution, which it would not do that David S. Reid, in connection with Da-well to disregard. And in illustrating his mean-id Wilmot, Gidlings, Hamlin, Julian and Dur-he wrote it, and has a meaning yet. Who are ty, or in devotion to the Constitution and the Maintains peace, January, 1838. Union !" This language had a meaning when Removes the Cherokees, May, 1838. Addresses the Indians, May, 1838. and have been called the Constitutional Party Commandsin the Disputed Territory, March, 1839 -the Union Party? Are they not those who Corresponds with Gov. Harvey, March, 1839. par excellence, supported the Compromise acts. Receives votes in the Whig Convention for

Ordered to Mexico, November 23, 1846.

of Contreras, August 19, 1847.

my, September 18, 1847.

Returns home, May, 1848.

gon Bill.

with military and civic honors, May, 1848.

for the Presidency, June 21, 1852.

against the malignant attacks of the free-soilers the Presidency, December, 1839. and abolitionists at the Nath, as well as a much Supports General Harrison, 1840. more honest, but equally misguided faction at the South ? Nominated for the Presidency by the State Convection of Pennsylvania, 1842.

Again, Gen. Scorr strekis letter :

not, since his nomination, wade any declaration

Lands at Vera Cruz, March 10, 1847. "Convinced that harn y and good will be Captures San Juan de Ulloa, March 27, 1847. ween the different quart of our broad coun-at and future inter-Wins the Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847 try is essential to the pr Enters the city of Puebla, May 15, 1847. sts of the republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and n Commands the army of Mexico in the battle North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to In the battle of Churubusco, August 20, 1847. the laws or the Union, on any pretext, in any In the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847.

In the storming of Chapullepec, Sept. 13, 1847. This surely looks much like "an approval Cuptures the City of Mexico, September 14, 1847. since his nomination, of those measures," which the purposes of the North had been made known, have done so much to quell this resistance to Levies contributions for the comfort of the ar-Devises a system of revenue, November, 1847.

The recusants admit, that "the Resolutions of the Convention are as clear and as explicit upon this question, as need be." It would seem then, that when Gen. Scorr accepts the nomination, with the resolutions amexed," his position is as sound as "mail.

The recusants complain that "the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his adherence to the principles of the resolutions are the known incidents of a long public life," &c. What better pledge could they ask? Would these unhappy gentlemen have one letter, or ten, or a thousand, promising faithful adherence to the principles of the resolutions ? . You have them, gentlemen ! written in his own blood. Words are air-paper promises are easily made. Men sometimes make ther without any very serious intention to keep than. But he who has, by his own strong arm and bold heart, spent forty years in protecting his native land, has promised already to save his country. His heart is in the deed and its best blood has sealed the ovenant. Ask no written pledge from such a man, that he will be a patriot hereafter. He who has fought all over his country and cover- when it speaks the truth, like a man, the people ed himself all over with glory will surely know

no North and no South of Killed to be the head of that glorious country he has fought for and loved so well. His broad breast will swell, and

his eye flash with exultant pride, as he looks over this great land- his own native land ; his country-his whole country.

But Gen. Scorr " has suffered his name to be held up before the people of several of the States as a candidate for the Presidency by the open, avowed enemies of the compromise measures.' Pray what ought Gen. forr to have done in the premises ? Should he have written to these "ene mies," and repudiated them, individually and in their hearts left, in which they have enthrondous reports.

the scorr. Admitted; and admitted further, Guilford to believe that they had not been fairly the people of North Carolina are to be led as-

nell, for plaintiff.

by Biggs, for plaintiff, and Heath, for defend-

in Sinclair v Williams, in Equity, from Moore, the just and constitutional rights of the Southern making the injunction perpetual, and directing States, (which we represent in part,) but to the the defendants to convey. Also, in Watson v Williams, in Equity, from Moore, making the injunction perpetual, and directing the defend- it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the ant to convey. Also, in Ayres and Tums v country every where, whatever else they may Wright, from New Hanover, in Equity, over- do, to at least withhold from him their sup-

SATURDAY, 3 .- Bailey v Pool, from Pasquo-Argued by Moore, for plaintilf, and tank. Heath, Ehringhaus and Jordan, for defendant, Hetfield r Baum, from Currituck. Argued by Heath and Ehringhaus, for plaintiff, and Jordan, for defendant. Ferebec r Gordon. from Currituck. Argued

by Heath, for plaintiff, and Smith, for defend-

Coffield r Roberts, from Chowan. Argued by Heath, for plaintiff, and Smith, for defendant. NASH, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Harrell r Lane, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pridgen r Pridgen. from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Thornton, from Johnston, declaring | termination. that there is no error in the order appealed from. Also, in State v Auman, from Randolph ; judgment of Superior Court reversed as to \$20. and directing a procedendo to the County Court

July 6 .- The State r Bray, from Pasquotank Argued by Biggs, for the State, and Heath and Ehringhaus, for defendant,

Tayloe v Bond, in Equity, from Bertie. Ar-Appears before a Court of Inquiry, April, 1848. gued by Winston, of Bertie

Saunders v Welch, in Equity, from Perquimans. Argued by Jordan and Heath, for plain-Is received by the corporation of New York, iff, and Smith, for defendant.

REFFIN. C. J. delivered the opinion of the Nominated by the National Whig C nvention Court in White v White, from Randolph, affirming the judgment. Also, in Briles & Pace,

There are two votes which should politi-Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in cally damn any man in North Carolina, viz : Latham and Perry v Hodges, from Pitt; judgment reversed, and motion disallowed. Alse, 1. A vote for the WILMOT PROVISO in the Orein State v Mason, from Stanly, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Swindale, in Equity, 2. A vote against increasing the pay of the from Bladen, directing a decree according to

gallant soldier in the Mexican War from eight the report. to ten Dollars per month. Bor The Federal leaders are busy at their insects. DAVID S. REID GAVE THESE VOTES, and yet he

old tricks. One of their charges against Gen. is a marvelously proper man in the eyes of the Pierce is, that he declined to reply to the letter Democracy-a friend of the South, a generous of Robert G. Scott. Well, what of it? He depatriot, and ardently attached to the soldiers. clined to reply simply because he was not a

candidate for the Presidency .- Standard. The "Standard" says of Gen. Scort's And yet Gen. Scort is denounced and vilified letter of acceptance, that it "bears unmistakabecause he did not make a bid for the nominable marks of careful revision ; there is nothing | tion, by writing letters immediately before his hasty about it." That paper has actually made | nomination ! Here is consistency, for you, with

one remark with which we can agree. And a vengeance ought to know it. They will not often be trou-

bled with that commodity from that quarter during this campaign.

The discussion at Greensboro' was closed by an amusing and spicy colloquy concerning the Presidential candidates. This is the substance as reported in the Patriot :---

Mr. Kerr said that Gov. Reid's gunpowder taunt upon the Whigs for bolstering up their cause with a "General" came with a poor grace from him, when his party had found it necessary to try a "General" too. 'There was this difference, however, in this gunpowder game : the Democrats could only start a pocket pistol, while the Whigs had a twenty-pounder, which had many a time jarred the continent by its tremen-

Reid. A pocket pistol sometimes does creat States, execution, particularly in close quarters ; and I doubt not the gentleman's twenty-four pounder rill be found to do as much execution at the

When Pierce is president of these United States Whe-n Pierce is president of these United We'll ALL suck candy sticks, and swing upon

the gates ! Ting a ling a, ting a ling a, ting a ling a, ting

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Brushes, Tooth-Soap, Charcoal Peste, and Tooth Powder.

A lot of first rate Matches, in tin and wood boxes, free from sulphur.

20 doz. Orvis Corn Starch.

2 gross Essence of Coffee. " Pain Killer.

4 doz. Lyons Magnetie Powder, for the destruction of Flies, Bed-Bugs, Ants, Roaches, and other

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THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE ; containing a Summary Statement of the Statutes id Common Law of this Stage, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relying to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to movern practice. Second Edition, revised and corrected by BEN-JAMIN SWAIM.

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President :- (So they say.)

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When Pierce is president of these United States.

We'll all suck candy sticks, and swing upon the

Oh ! when Pierce is president of these United

