DEAR SIR: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice, to

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the

truth. Very respectfully, EDWIN DE LEON. Washington, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find an article, n which, as one of the editors of the Southern Press, of this city, I took issue with my colness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been de-livered by you in January last, has been repubhished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.)— On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct.

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDWIN DE LEON. General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. II.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1825.

My DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that anything connected with my self should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom vou have been associated in the editorial department of the Southern Press. 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 republished in the Republic. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an'entire misrepresenvicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely dependent Democrat, published in this place, and the Democrat published in Manchesterare thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Demomeeting at New Boston, and ever since, they slavery sentiments. But it would be something | timore, we expressed an opinion that new for either of these papers to deny the con- sound upon the slavery question. brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal been at all times and under all circumstances in Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the Era for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions | guage" in the North. and the prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I the letter. may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm

in any serious light.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of indior enlarge it, would inevitably subject me. Your letter is of an entirely different charac-

ter. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient FRANK. PIERCE. EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C. General Pierce pronounces the report of the office in the gift of the American people. ndependent Democrat and the Manchester Democrat "an entire misrepresentation," "not merely party. For him I entertain the highest persountruthful" but "grossly and absurdly false." nal regard and esteem. I admire him as much fight. His victories have been like those of the The issue upon this point, as one of veracity, is as I do any man living for his great military between General Pierce, the speaker, and Mr. talents, and I consider him entitled to the grat- ders. Before the enemy could invade our terri-Foss, the reporter, the latter supported by Mr. GOODALE, editor of the Manchester Democrat. and by the statements of other local journals,-Whether Mr. Pierce has forgotten words used in the course of debate, or whether the reporter has my respect. I mean to be true to mine; sun, the shining track of his victorious sword wilfully misepresented him and now swears and such is my knowledge of his character that is a flaming guardian outside our Southern falsely to support the misrepresentation, is a I know this will not lessen me in his estimanestion in which we have no direct concern. It must be settled in New Hampshire.

the reports copied by the Republic when they first appeared," and conversed "in regard to hem with several persons" who heard the speech. The anomaly remains unexplained, that reports which are alleged to be scandalous fabri-

my language in New Hampshire touching this

State Convention in June, 1846, and that in that capacity he was one of a committee who reported a resolution reaffirming the sentiments and opinions of the Northern Democracy in relation to slavery, and setting forth that they deplored its existence, and regarded it "as a great moral and social evil." It is on record, again, that on the 20th November, 1850, General PIERCE attended a meeting at Manchester. New Hampshire, and delivered a speech in which, he asked, "Who did not deplore slavery?" and in which, replying to his own interrogatory, he said, "The men who would dissolve the Union did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did." And yet again it is on record that the State Convention which sat late in 1850 had General Pierce as one of its members, and that the convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country; that we are opposed to slavery, black or white, in all its forms, and under whatever circumstances." Now here are three instances selected, not from journals personally hostile to General Pierce, but from quarters known to be personally friendly to him. And each instance affords strong collateral testimony in favor of the accuracy of Mr. Foss's report of the New Boston speech, and against General PIERCE's averment that his "opinions and the avowal of league in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundistance is that the General Pierce who "deplored". slavery in 1846, and "hated" it in 1850, may

also have "loathed" it in 1842. The probabilities are against General PIERCE on another ground. The Manchester Union Democrat, a friendly print, in its outline of the New Boston speech, reports that he spoke of slavery as having been introduced into this country "against the moral sense of the world:" and the Nashua Gazette, which is also friendly, reports his vindication of the Fugitive law as resting upon the fact that it "embraces no single princiyou whether that report, which your southern ple more obnazious to the North than the Fugitive Slave law of 1792."

To give full weight to his present letter, it necessary, then, that General PIERCE should show that the records of the State Conventions have been falsified to his prejudice—that his own organ, the New Hampshire Patriot, published at Concord, has wilfully misrepresented him-and that two other friendly journals entered into a conspiracy with two abolition journals for the purpose of placing him in a false

position before the country.

Even this is not all that is necessary. The records of New Hampshire prove that for a series of years the Democracy of that State took advantage of every opportunity to re-affirm their hostility to slavery, and their unabated determination to enforce the Wilmot proviso. They did this at their public meetings, in their State Conventions, in their Legislature, and through their delegations in Congress. So far as we know, it is not alleged that at any portion of this period General PIERCE was at variance with his party in the State. On the contrary, it is known that he acted with them; and though we tation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so admit that for the heresies of individual memgrossly and absurdly false as to render, in this bers of the party he is in no respect responsible, we are yet constrained to feel that he shares unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the In- the responsibility of the action of the party in my countrymen should go for a great American, have participated in it.

General Pierce appeals to his votes in the Senate and House of Representatives to discratic party. For a long time prior to the prove the charge of uttering Freesoil sentiments. We cannot be suspected of having done him inwhat they have been pleased to term my pro- written on the day after his nomination at Balsistency of my opinions upon the subject of the | the opinion upon Congressional documents, and constitutional rights of the South in relation to at once gave him the full benefit of it. It has slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them | since transpired that, in our hurried search, we have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful omitted his vote against the act "authorizing of the difficulties and dangers which so long Edmund Brooke to remove to the District of Columbia two slaves, owned by him prior to his removal from Virginia."

"Votes in the Senate and House of Representatives" are good as far as they go, but they are prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have not sufficient to rebut evidence of contrary votes regarded the subjects as too vital and delicate and speeches in another section of the country. to be used as an element of sectional appeal in The question just now is, not what General New Hampshire, touching this matter, have but what he said and how he voted at Washington, but what he said and what he did in New but what he said and what he did in New Hampshire; and on that question we still conaccordance with my action and language at tend that the balance of testimony is against him. It is against him alike on the specific issue raised by the New Boston speech, and on the general issue touching his "action and lan-

In saying this we have no intention to impugn the honor and sincerity of General PIERCE. The apparent frankness of his letter is something in his favor, and we are willing to believe that his personal character as a man-apart from the the slaughtered Locofoco innocents. Michigan politician-is not less so. But private excelence is not a reason for stifling inquiry into ly frank sufficient to overthrow a chain of reasoning based upon admitted facts and strengthened by the every-day probabilities of life. is more easy, more rational, and not necessarily unjust to assume that the incidents on which recollection of one who daily suffers from "the a freshet in Salt River, weeping for their chil-The memory may fail but the records live; and | are not. the records in this matter are at variance with

Gen. Shields, as is well known, is a Democratic Senator from Illinois, and, as might be on a Michigan stump in place of an Englishman, principles and to present the leading issues up- naturally supposed, is anxious that his party but "Old Chippewa" is onward and upward, should succeed at the next Presidential Elec- like the flight of our eagle, and the destiny of tion. But he is a brave soldier and a high- our Republic. Your Pillows may throw up forminded and honorable man, who would scorn to tifications on the wrong side of the ditch, and join his party organs in the ruthless crusade your Pierces may faint or fall, (I charge no man viduals or associations, to incur the charge of now waged by them against his brave old com- with cowardice,) I repeat, they may faint or fall mander. In a recent letter written by him, whether from the nature of the horse or the and published in the Washington Union of Wed- fault of the hanimal on his back, but the hand nesday, he frankly says that he admires Gen. that tore down the British flag at Fort George, Scott as much as he does any man living, and whose finger was the index to glory at Lundy' that he considers him entitled to the gratitude of Lane and Churubusco, will gather from the field his country. His only reason for not support- of American gratitude a rich harvest of honor. ste you seem to have of my character ing Gen. Scott is, because he is a Democrat and Leaders and organs may falter or betray, but for directness; and beg you to accept my Gen. Scott is a Whig. Here is the extract from the People, all of whom can think as well as

Winfield Scott is the candidate of the Whig services. But Gen. Scott is no Democrat. His He is true to his convictions; and for this he on at the time, apparently because it es- would admit, with the frankness of a true solcaped General Pierce's observation. That it at- | dier, that he is not the man to represent these tracted notice at the time, and on the spot, is principles as Chief Magistrate of this republic.

MR. HALE AND THE FREE SOIL NOMINATION.

Evening News.

matter have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action cumstances in entire accordance with my action together to drink themselves to death. The politics,) to have sustained that arm which ides of November.

From an eloquent Speech of the accomplished Irishman, W. E. Robinson, delivered in the Saloon of the North American Hotel, New York, on the 6th inst.

WHO FOR SCOTT?

Fellow-citizens, Gen. Scott commends himself ritory from being what else it might have been -British Territory. The gold, the riches, and wide Territory of California, (millions of gold flowing monthly into our ports,) are the benefits he purchased for us by his unparalleled military conquests in Mexico. That flag of England which has waved, the emblem of tyranny over reland for seven centuries-which now flans its sullen folds over O'Brien and Mitchell in Van Dieman's Land-General Scott pulled down and trampled in the dust at Fort George. When the Irish soldiers under him were taken prisoners at Queenstown, and were about to be sent to England to be hanged as traitors, he stood between them and destruction. When he marched over Mexico, in a career of glorious achievements, his dispatches before the battles, becom ing histories of the victories, his course was marked with so much wise statesmanship, such enlarged and enlightened toleration to the opinons and religious peculiarities of the people that terror for the conqueror swelled into love for the benefactor, and a whole nation, whose fortresses, one by one, surrendered to his sword, finally yielded their hearts a tribute to his humanity.

"How shall we rank thee upon glory's page, Thou more than conquerer? And shall this man be forgotten or left to die without some mark of the people's gratitude?— Shall he carry to his grave the British lead which he received at Lundy's Lane, and receive no weightier acknowledgement of a people's gratitude? Had America elected Aaron Burr over George Washington, as first President, or should Ireland become a Republic, and some Peter Brown or John Smith defeat John Mitchel or Smith O'Brien, in a contest for the Presidency, we would vent our indignation in language which shall be but history's echo on us as a nation, if we elect Franklin Pierce over Winfield

HIS ELECTION CERTAIN.

But I have no fear of General Scott's triumphant election. My great anxiety is that the naturalized citizens should not be put in a position now, similar to that which they were cheated into in 1844, by voting for Mr. Polk against Henry Clay. I believe that at the next election will be polled about three millions of votes .-The whole naturalized vote throughout the trict of Columbia!! Watchful guardian of States will be about a quarter of a million. Of the native born voters of the United States, I is it not a little remarkable that it did not occur believe Gen. Scott will get one million six hun- to him, if the removal of two negroes to the dred thousand, so that he is sure of an election, District would reduce the value of slave labor if the vote in the several States be distributed as there, it would have a corresponding effect in it has been heretofore; but it is my desire that! its aggregate capacity, so far as he is known to with a great majority, rather than to be eternal- Franklin" have no consideration for the mother ly upholding little men for smaller factions. of statesmen? Were all his affections limited And why should any liberal naturalized citizen to the slaveholders in the District of Columbia? vote for Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the London Times, which calls our Irish people half | the South so stupid as to be imposed upon by so | To the Editors of the Southern Recorder: shire,) and their priesthood surpliced ruffians? ed Pierce in the vote he gave? wear British manufactures, to enable the British against British Capital? For Internal Improvepends only on aristocratic office holders?

OPPOSITION NO USE. Gentlemen Locofocos, your appeals to the naturalized citizens are in vain. If you wish to kill Gen. Scott you must appeal to your friends of England, and not the republican naturalized citizens of this country. Scott, the only man living who, with his own hands, in a fair stand up fight tore down the British flag, is to be langed to appease the offended wrath of England, you must appeal to some other nation than Ireland. Irishmen would rather furnish other victims to the scaffold than become the executioner.

You cannot tear from the popular breast the maternal love for the children of its pride. Nor can you get the people to support the idols set up by the Herods of the Baltimore Convention, whose hands are yet reeking with the blood of is leaning on her broken sword; Pennsylvania is pouring from her veins the last drop of Depublic conduct nor is a letter that is apparent- mocratic blood; Illinois is straining her eyes through the magnifying glass by which she had fondly manufactured a giant out of a Douglass: New York is covered with sack cloth and patches, at her un-Marcy-ful condition. All these, joined with Kentucky, Indiana, and other disconsolate we dwell as parts of the case, has escaped the mothers, are shedding tears sufficient to create herculean task" of a Presidential Candidate .- | dren, and refusing to be comforted because they

No, gentlemen, no, you cannot defeat Gen. Winfield Scott. Nay, all the leaders of all the parties in the Union, combined against him, could not defeat him. Your Hulls may surrender, and your Casses may break their swords any would be leaders, reposing confidence in It is my good fortune to be personally ac- the hero of three wars, and the statesman in quainted with both the distinguished citizens three great epochs in our history, will carry whose names have been presented by their re- them in their arms to political victory. He has and from the fields where defeat and disgrace Scipio Africanus-all won outside of our boritude of his country for his glorious military tory he strewed their bones upon their own.-Along our Northern frontier he made the enepolitical convictions are different from mine. my's own soil the scenes of American victory. tion. If the principles of the Democratic party our Union, between Chippewa and Chepultapec are those that ought to prevail in the conduct are sacred to union and happiness, and free

ry. And whether in victory or defeat, ambition enough shall it be for me, (even should interests of our citizens and the integrity of our Going it Strong.—"In March last, three my advocacy of Gen. Scott forfeit the friendship peculiar institution. Remember Van Buren, lost sight of the hare, one of the party rode up

know that it is not my faultif they shall not read HOW LONG WILL THE SOUTH STAND upon that pure and lofty shaft, which will yet

rise to his memory:
President-WINFIELD SCOTT.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY LOGIC ! The Enquirer and Union, not being able to take Mr. Whit's ground in Chesterfield, that to the support of all sects, sections and parties General Pierce did not vote against permission of our country. Since George Washington, no to a Virginian to carry slaves into the District man has done so much for his country as Win- of Columbia admit the fact, and offer the most field Scott. His blood, on our Northern borders, curious of reasons for it. We would stake our rescued Michigan and other portions of our Terexistence that nobody in this world would ever guess the reason that influenced General Pierce. He wished to "prevent the reduction in the value was represented by the Democrats of the South of slave labor, which, it was believed would ensue, if Maryland became overstocked with

have charged, and the reason for it:

Another Humbug shown up .- The Scott jourhals have sought to make capital against Gen. Pierce, because in the House he voted to prevent Edmund Brooke of Georgetown, from bringing slaves into the District of Columbia against the provisions of the law of Maryland, of 1796, which placed certain restrictions upon the introduction of slaves, and which was adopted by Congress as the law for the government of that portion of the District of Columbia, ceded to the United States of Maryland. That law was passed at the instance of slaveholders, and for their benefit-in other words, to prevent the reduction in the value of slave labor which, it was believed, would ensue if Maryland became overstocked with slaves from other States, as it was feared she might be.

The particular vote to which we refer was given on the 12th of June, 1834, while General Pierce was a member of the House of Representatives.

In 1834, one Edmund Brooke, a resident of Georgetown, wished to have a private act passed for his benefit, by which he might be permitted to introduce two slaves from Virginia into that portion of the District ceded by Maryland. The slave owners of the District were in favor of the Maryland law, and did not desire any relaxation of it. They wished to prevent a reduction in the Democratic National Convention—although he was, at one time, the most determinated of the construction of the slave was Cheat No. 7.

In 1852 many of them supported Buchanan, in the Democratic National Convention—although he was, at one time, the most determinated of the construction of the slave was Cheat No. 7. tion of the District ceded by Maryland. The ply and preventing competition; and at this moment they would resist the repeal of the law of 1796.

Surpassing strange are the shifts to which Southern Democrats are driven to unhold their Yankee candidate. But this beats all we ever heard or dreamed of? "To prevent a reduction in the value of slave labor," he would not permit a Virginian to carry two slaves into the Disappreciating the value of slave labor in Virginia, whence they were removed? Did "the Young But in all seriousness, is there a man in all

civilized savages, their religion mummery, (as shallow a device as this? Does any human behave been unsparing in their attacks upon me justice in reference to these portions of his public lit is called by the Pierce party in New Hamping believe that the value of slave labor promption before their brothers of

Why should naturalized citizens here begin to It is by such Yankee logic as this, that South-Government to keep their country in misery, and Freesoiler down the throats of the Southern the regular legitimate nominee of its party? I their patriots in chains? Why not vote for the people. Persons who employ such logic, ex- think never before has the like been known. ments, where honest poverty may get from the fidence. A party convicted of disingenuousness not be done. You gentlemen, have not indulged Treasury a part of the hoarded treasures which or fraud in a single instance, are entitled to no in the abuse of General Scott, which some of shields by which they should be encountered.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.

A gentleman from Virginia some years ago moved to the District of Columbia. He someout an act of Congress. He applied to Congress You admit all this. Has he not illustrated the for permission to do so. FRANKLIN PIERCE was prowess and skill of American Arms, not only then a member of the House, and with all his upon American soil, but also in a foreign capitol? the sight of a human being in bondage," that casions exhibited high qualifications for civil his own use, to the city of Washington. We ing to have any quarrel with my whig friends give the law below:

"An act authorizing Edmund Brooke to remove to the District of Columbia two slaves, owned by him prior to his remo al from Virgin-

"Be it enacted, de., That Edmund Brooke, of thorized, and permission is hereby granted him, to bring from the State of Virginia into the said District of Columbia two negro slaves, namely, John and Alfred, the property of the said Brooke, and to have and to exercise the same rights of want Gen. Scott's true principles made known f they had been brought by the said Brooke into the said District at the time of his removal to the said District of Columbia, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. This act shall be in force from its passage." Approved June 30, 1834. (Vide Little & Brown's private acts, p. 600.)

This bill came up in the House of Representatives June 12th, 1834, when Mr. Wardwell moved to lay it on the table, which failed, year 69, nays 95, FRANKLIN PIERCE voting in the affirmatire, and thereupon the bill passed, year 106,

What say our Southern Rights friends to this vote of their "creation and choice?" the Southern people to it? He voted first to lay spective parties as candidates for the highest turned civil strifes into new incentives of union the bill on the table, and failing, he then voted against its passage. The bill became a law, but there stood Pierce, with his forty-six compeers, voting against the right of a Southern citizen to bring his slaves to his home, and enjoy his property as his own. If Giddings or Hale ever gentleman whose talents and devotion to the gave a worse vote, we should like to have it pointed out. How will this vote be excused and who will

undertake to do it? It was equivalent to a vote to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia : for if a man is not allowed to carry slaves to that district and enjoy the proceeds of their labor, he borders, telling to every foe that every foot of is robbed of his property, and slavery is virtually abolished so far as the District is concerned. The "pretended report" passed without con- of this government, then Gen. Scott himself from invasion and desceration. His is the mil- between voting against the right of a slaveholder itary glory of a Cæsar, and the civic virtues of to carry his property to Washington City, and a Cincinnatu. His is the combined wisdom of denying the same right to a citizen of Georgia evident from the letter of Mr. B. F. Aven, who Be this as it may, however, I stand where I have of Brian Borrihime an expression capable of But precious little. What would you think of that old Celtic king which rendered the name to carry his negroes to Alabama? Is there any? the double meaning of surpassing military ge- a representative in Congress who would dare tatives to Congress and of a Whig Legislature assume, by his votes there, that Congress has The scinctillations thrown from his glittering the power, and ought to exercise it, to thus presword have given light to the beam of battle vent the citizens of one of the slaveholding A letter from Hon. John P. Hale appears in the sufficient to eclipse the glory of a hundred such States from moving to another or to the federal Boston Commonwealth, in which he comes to the military achievements as those ever won by a city with his negroes? You would regard him cations were allowed to circulate in the town in conclusion that he ought not, and cannot, ac- Pierce or a Pillow. While the men who are as an abolitionist, you would look upon him as us. Subsequent accounts, through the same which the speaker lives without any attempt to cept the nomination for the Presidency if offered now opposing him, with or without the Presidence in the nomination for the nomi to him by the Pittsburg Convention. The Commonwealth finds fault with the Senator for backmonwealth finds fault with the Senator for backrefade from historic light, General Scott, with
Think then well what you are about to do. Please proceeds to strengthen his denial by a reference to his general public conduct. "My on their way to Pittsburg, and insists that if in the perpetual firmament of his country's glodency who, when in Congress, gave such a vote, limit then well what you are about to do. A man now seeks your suffrages for the Presidency who, when in Congress, gave such a vote, limit then well what you are about to do. Greeks, the limit then well what you are about to do. Intelligencer.

And what have a sum or without the Presidency who, when in Congress, gave such a vote, limit then well what you are about to do. Intelligencer.

And what have a sum or without the Presidency who, when in Congress, gave such a vote, limit then well what you are about to do. Intelligencer.

test the value of his present declaration. It is days atterwards; but nonor revived, and ne died on record that Mr. Pieace was a member of the in the month of June. This is literally true." American citizens will gaze upon with pride to ments for drunkenness during the same time. | could ?" "Yes

CHEATING?

It is amusing, as well as instructive, to contemplate the number of times the people of the South have been deluded, cajoled and humbugged, by the self-styled Democracy of the Union. on the subject of slavery. If they allow themselves to be again deceived, this fall, their conduct can only be accounted for by consulting the principle laid down in the old couplet: "Doubtless the pleasure is as great

Of being cheated as to cheat.'

Let us investigate a little, and bring forward few instances. In 1836, Martin Van Buren ples"-as the devoted upholder of our rights slaves from other States!!" Wonderful, is'nt and institutions. This will do for Humbug

But we copy from the Enquirer of yesterday, In 1839, when it was generally supposed that both the confession that he did give the vote we cy, he was denounced as inimical to the South, if not an absolute Abolitionist. This was Cheat

In 1840, when General Harrison was the Whig candidate, the same men who had stigmatized Clay as a deadly enemy of slavery, proclaimed Harrison to be a rank Abolitionist .-This was Cheat No. 3.

In 1844 they again denounced Clay as an Abolitionist, and glorified Polk, who made the Wilmot Proviso a law of the land, by signing the Oregon bill, in which it was incorporated. This was Cheat No. 4. In 1848 they pronounced Zachary Taylor to be an Abolitionist, although he was the owner

of some hundreds of negroes in Mississippi, and lauded General Cass to the skies, who, on a certain occasion, publicly announced that he 'prayed for the abolition of slavery everywhere." This was Cheat No. 5. At the same time they slandered Millard Fillmore, our present able and irreproachable

President as a Freesoiler of the darkest hue .-This was Cheat No. 6. In December, 1849, they nominated W. J. Brown as a candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives a man who had entered into written bonds with Freesoilers, as regarded the construction of certain committees. This

ed enemy of slavery in the whole land. This was Cheat No. 8.

Unable to get Buchanan, they came into the support of Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, a man who regards slavery as a "social, moral and political evil"—who said, last January, that he "loathed" the Fugitive Slave law—that he had the "most revolting feeling at the gi ing up of a slave," and that the law was of posed to humanity." This was Cheat No. 9— fit capstone to the pyramid of deception

have exposed But we must cease our enumerahumbuggeries and deceptions practiced upon the people of the South by the Democratic leaders, for the last twenty years. We might prolong the list almost indefinitely. But if what we have given does not produce an impression upon the Southern mind, no list, however long and foreible could .- N. O. Bulletin.

FORT VALLEY, Ga., August 5th, 1852.

the Union, and before the country. Was there murderer, when he snatched the rifle from his ern Locofocos expect to cram a New Hampshire press in a large State abandoned the support of pose their own ignorance or insincerity, and What does all this mean? Can any sane mind demonstrate their unworthiness of Southern con- give a sufficient reason founded in fact. It cancredit in any case. If every man is satisfied in the whig presses have, yet you might have prehis own mind that Pierce did not vote against sented to the numerous readers of the veteran two negroes being carried to Washington, lest and popular old Recorder evidence that would it should reduce the value of slave labor, the have gone a great way in reconciling the whigs other arguments advanced by the same men to Gen. Scott's nomination. He is upon a sound who attempt this deception, should receive no conservative Platform, the workmanship of more weight than this. Misrepresentation and Southern Statesmen. He is a native of the delusion are the weaponer relied on for his sup- South, was educated in the South, married in port; and distrust and incredulity are the the South, a known friend of the Compromise measures, ere those measures passed, and while they " hung in doubtful scales." He has pledged himself to adhere to the Resolutions of the Convention, and to discountenance "all political agitation injurious to the interests of society or dangerous to the Union." Is not Gen. Scott an time afterwards wished to remove thither two American citizen, a soldier, a patriot, the greatvaluable servants, which he could not do with- est military chieftain of this age or any other? southern feelings, "his heart revolted so much at You admit all this. Has he not on sundry oche voted against the law that allowed the Vir- Administrative talents? He has, whether you ginian to take his slaves, not for sale, but for admit it or not. Now gentlemen, I am not gowho decline to vote for Gen. Scott, yet I say to you, and through you to them, also, if you have a mind to publish this letter, that the Scott whigs are consistent, conservative, national, in their principles, feelings and action. Can the third candidate men say this in truth? Is not their course leading towards sectionalism? I ask Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, be au- this in a spirit of kindness, and not reproachfully. Let whoever can answer the question respond to it. But gentlemen, I did not intend to write an article when I commenced. The Scott men are without any whig Organ. They property and of worship over the said slaves as to the people of Georgia upon the Southern

Has it come to pass in the Empire State of the South that the patriot who has rendered this country the greatest public service of any man living in it, is to be repudiated, scoffed at, and abused without measure, and that too for naught? HERALD, GEORGIA, OR NORTH CAROLINA The Scott Whigs (for Whigs they are indeed) it for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next has been said and written, and printed in Georgia Whig presses, would have as readily voted that leaves for Philadelphia and New York. for Wm. H. Seward, had he been the nominee, as they do for Gen. Scott. I repel with contempt nays 47, Franklin Pierce veling in the negative. Whigs are as good pro-slavery men, as the authors of this vile imputation.

Gentlemen, I wish you to do the friends of Gen Scott, and General Scott himself, and the whole people the justice to publish in your next issue, the letter of the Hon. Henry W. Hilliard of Ala., to the people of the State. Mr. Hilliard is a distinguished Son of the South. A member of the late Congress, who has himself rendered the country no inconsiderable service. He is a South is unequaled by any man in it, and he knows Gen. Scott well-dined with him on the very day the compromise measures passed, and heard Gen. Scott express high satisfaction at the happy consummation. Now fair play is what Scott men want, publish next week Mr. Hilliard's letter. It is in the National Intelligencer of 20th July, 1852. Your friend,

JAMES J. SCARBOROUGH.

Led into error, as we too often are, by the Telegraphic reports of distant elections, we, in common with our neighbors, announced in our in the State of Iowa. Such a success in that State could not have been expected, and was hardly credible. We could not, however, doubt channels, and we gave the news as it came to

enjoying the diversion of coursing, and having and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox; eumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington." Mr. Pience is willing to stand by the record; and let us recapitulate certain facts connected with his "action pening of the last event, showed signs of breaking to grant the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking to grant the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking to grant the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking to grant the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the second in May. The survivor, on the happening of the last event, showed signs of breaking the last twelve months of delirium "Yes." "Yes. -"Boy, have you seen a hare running this way?" "Yes." "Had it long ears?" "Yes." The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Al pitulate certain facts connected with his "action and language" in New Hampsire, that we may test the value of his present declaration. It is days afterwards; but honor revived, and he died the monuments which all future generations of rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day committees. There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day committees the monuments will gaze upon with pride to ments for drunksnness during the last twelve months of delirium tremens! There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day committees. The ments for drunksnness during the same time.

What is a short tail?" "Yes." "And long tremens! There were nine murders caused by rum, and nearly ten thousand five-day committees." "Yes." "Yes."

"WHY, BLESS HER. LET HER GO!" Sometime ago I fell in love, With pretty Mary Jane,

And I did hope that by and by She'd love me back again. Alas I my hope, a dawning bright, Were all at once made dim; She saw a chap I don't know where, And fell in love with him!

Next time I went-(Now how it was I don't pretend to sav) But when my chair moved up to her's, Why, her's would move away. Before, I always got a kiss, (I own with some small fuss.) But now, for sooth, for love nor fun, "Tis non come-at a-buss ?"

Well, there we sat-and when we spoke. Our conversation dwelt On every thing beneath the sun, Except what most we felt. Enjoying this delightful mood. Who, then should just step in, But he of all the world whom I Had rather see than him.

And he could sit down by her side ; And she could-all the while He pressed her hand within his own-Upon him sweetly smile: And she could pluck a rose for him, So fresh, and bright, and red, And gave me one, which hours before Was shrunk, and pale, and dead.

And she could freely, gladly sing, The song he did request; The ones I asked, were just the ones She always did detest. I rose to leave-she'd be glad To have me longer stay! No doubt of it! No doubt they wept, To see me go away.

I set me down-I thought profound. This maxim wise I drew: 'Tis easier far to like a girl. Than to make a girl like you. But after all, I don't believe My heart will break with woe ; If she's a mind to love "that chap," Why, bless her, let her go!

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

We have been furnished by a gentleman from the scene of the horrible tragedy with the par-ticulars of the murder which took place at Trux-ton, Cortland county, on Tuesday. The mur-derer is an Irishman, Patrick Donogue by name. The victims were the wife and child of Dan'l Kinney, who resides near the sash factory, just south of the village of Truxton. A daughter of Donoghue's had been missing for several days, and he pretended to believe that Mrs. Kinney had stolen the child. On Tuesday afternoon, his girl again. Upon this, D. went into the Agents to circulate the same, on the most favorable house, and immediately came out with a shot terms. For further particulars and all necessary gun, accompanied by his wife, with a rifle. He followed after Mrs. K. and struck her a blow with the butt of his gun on the back of the head, which felled her to the ground; and as she fell he struck her another blow, which broke her neck. Mrs. K's daughter ran from the wife and shot the girl dead. D. then re-loaded his rifle, and went to the sash factory, saying that there were two men there whom he would

A man then arrived from the scene of murler, and D. was secured, and conveyed to the Certland county jail. Upon the discovery of the murder of Mrs. Kinney and daughter, suspicion was aroused that Donoghue was also the murderer of his own daughter. Some of the citizens repaired to his residence, where they found his boy, and questioned him regarding the whereabouts of his sister. He said he dared not tell what he knew for fear his father would kill him. They told him that his father was in prison, and could not injure him; upon which the boy led them to a hill, and pointed out a large stone. under which he said they would find his sister. They raised the stone, and found the girl. She was not dead; but had been confined under the stone, with scarcely room to move a muscle, nearly two whole days and nights. She could scarcely stand upon her feet, when delivered from her place of confinement, she stated that she had been thus punished on account of a remark she made that displeased her father .-Donoghue affected great sorrow at the loss of his daughter, and charged her abduction upon Mrs. McKinney. When his daughter was brought into his presence, the unnatural father gave way to a savage passion and demanded that his hands be untied that he might kill her. Syracuse Journal, 6th inst.

For the Northern Cities.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAIL ROAD. THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have comleted their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and orfolk and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 31 o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M.; in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay

morning, in time to connect with the morning train By this comfortable and agreeable route. Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public. the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore; consequently the travel-

ler has no further trouble, with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore. The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 31 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An Arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charles ton will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon. An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for

Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening. For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, en-

quire of the Agent at Weldon. E. N. PETERSON, Agent. Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co.,) Weldon, N. C., May 31st, 1852.

NEW BOOKS.

TILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th

and concluding volume; Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Superastu containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft; The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mell-A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe | corded by the court of Pleas and Quarter and in the Orient and Property of Rockingham, and having and in the Orient and Property of Rockingham, and having a few miles Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases: by B. Brown Williams, M.-D. "And long ous engravings. For sale by
H. D. TURNER,

At the N. C. Bookstore. Raleigh, Aug. 11, 1852.

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FRANKLIN INSTITUTE CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN, COUNTY, N.

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal. CASTALIA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

CASTALIA, NASH COUNTY, N. C.

MRS. M. C. RICHARDSON, Principal. HE FALL TERMS WILL COMMENCE OF the first Monday in July, and close on the h Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CAS.

TALIA.

The Schools will be under the immediate super.

vision of himself and lady, under one and the same ody of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line. three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to

the seclusion and success of both Institutions. Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect.
A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Malela. A large, neat edince similar to that of the Malela-stitute is contrated for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accommedated in the old Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill in the old Academy, known formerly as Frensant Hill The healthfulness of the neighborhood is preter-bial. In short, the Trustees would assure their parrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will count, ute effectually to the consummation of their educante effectually to the consummation of their energial tional enterpise, rendering the Institutions all that enlightened and christian parents could desire for

enlightened and their children.

Board, including washing and fuel, \$61 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal of JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.

The Board of Trustees. Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jag. Adams Harrison are prepared to accommodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session. June 10, 1852.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES. Washington County, Maryland THE REV. JOHN B. KERFOOT, D. D., RECTOR.

HE Eleventh Annual Session of the College will open on Monday, October 4th, and continue till August 1853. Besides the continuous in. struction of the resident Professors, there are, in each year, several courses of Lectures by Professors statedly visiting the College for the purpose. THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL resumes its duties on the same day with the College, and, besides its proper tutors, it has the personal supervision of the College Professors. The discipline and management of the two departments are quite distinct, but both are under the direct supervision of one Rector,-Annual charge in the College or Grammar School

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f 90 days, or four months, viz: 6 Baskets Champaigne Wine, 1 Cask Maderia do Sherry

2 Barrels French Brandy, 4 Barrels of old Nash Brandy, raised by E. B. Hilliard. July 27, 1852.

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Please address ENQUIRER, Petersburg, Virginia

July 12, 1852. THE FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION begin on Thursday. October 14th, 1852, and

end on the first of March, 1853. Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy, WILLIAM. E. AIKIN, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Medicine and Medicine, SAMUEL CHEW, M. D. Anatomy and Physiology, JOSEPH ROBY, M.D. Obstetrics, RICHARD H. THOMAS, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapentics & Pathology, 6E0

W. MILTENBERGER, M. D. Practical Anatomy, BERWICK B. SMITH, M. D. Fees for the full Course, \$90: Demonstrator1 Fee, \$10; Matriculation, \$5; Graduation, \$20. For purposes of Clinical Instruction the Faculty have at their command the "Baltimore Infirmary, on the same street with the University, and in it immediate neighborhood, containing a hundred and eighty beds, belonging to the University, and managed and attended entirely by the Faculty. The Institution is devoted to the reception and treatment of those forms of disease which furnish the mes useful and profitable subjects for clinical observe tion, An addition is to be made during the present summer, which will materially increase its accommodations and advantages. It is open to all Mr

triculates of the School throughout the year with Anatomical Material is abundant and chesp Expenses of living in Baltimore, as low as in 25 Atlantic city. WM. E. A. AIKIN, M. D., Dean-

Baltimore, July 29, 1852. NOTICE.

Stratford Mysteries, &c., &c.; by Charles W. Ellott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities: The Horman M. H. Harman M. which has been duly proved and ordered to be " corded by the court of Pleas and Quarter Session said Will directed the undersigned, the Executed The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numer-Monday after the 4th Monday in September are Monday after the 4th Monday in September are managing to the superior court of law tor the sale with the superior court of law tor the sale with the superior court of law tor the sale with the superior court of law tor the sale with the superior court of law tor the sale with the sale wi of the Superior court of law for the said county a petition praying permission to emancipate per said slave Joseph, according to the direction JNO. ROBERTSON, Ly said Will. July 29th, 1852.