The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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THE RALEIGH REGISTER,

PUBLISHED BY

SEATON GALES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

AT $2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

"Ours are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unvexed by party rage, to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 28, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,
HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.

1st. District, GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d. do.
3d. do. RALPH GORRELL,
4th. do.
5th. do. HENRY K. NASH,
6th. do. M. W. RANSOM,
7th. do. JNO. WINSLOW,
8th. do.
9th. do. DAVID A. BARNES.

"I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law: I answered No, I LOATHED IT. I HAVE A MOST REVOLTING FEELING AT THE GIVING UP OF A SLAVE—THE LAW IS OPPOSED TO HUMANITY."—*Gen. Pierce, 2nd January, 1852.*

Again, Gen. Pierce, in a speech made by him while in the United States Senate—See Globe, 2nd Session, 25th Congress, page 54—says:

"I have no HESITATION in saying that I consider *Slavery* a SOCIAL and POLITICAL EVIL, and MOST SINCERELY WISH *it had no existence on the face of the earth.*"

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB.

The meeting called for Tuesday night was postponed, on account of the inclemency of the weather. There will be a meeting of the Club, however, on this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped that there will be a strong turn-out of the Whigs of the City.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHIG MASS MEETINGS.

We are rejoiced to perceive, in every quarter, in spite of the result of the recent Election, the indications of a renewed spirit and fresh determination among our friends. They all seem resolved to redeem the State from her temporary disgrace, in November. They have but to *will* it, and it can be done!

There will be a Whig Mass Meeting at Enfield, Halifax county, on Friday next, the third of September. Messrs. Dawson, of Georgia, Jones, of Tennessee, Botts and Watts, of Virginia, Stanly, Dockery, Outlaw, Miller and Ransom, of our own State, and other distinguished gentlemen, are expected to be present, and will address the people on the great questions now agitating the public mind. Ample accommodation will be provided for all who may attend.—Can we not raise a delegation in Raleigh?

We published in our last the call for another Mass Meeting, to be held in Statesville, Iredell county, on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th of September. The arrangements for this meeting are projected on an extensive scale, and it will doubtless be very largely attended. It is expected that several of the most distinguished speakers in this State and Tennessee will be present.

A large Mass Meeting will be held in this portion of the State, sometime during the campaign, at which it is hoped *every county* in North Carolina will be fully represented. Propernotice will be given of the place and time, in due season.

This is the right course. Get up Mass Meetings, friends, in every section of the State. The public mind will be thereby enlightened—the merits of our glorious Candidates be fully canvassed, and the old Whig fires aroused.—This is a season of plenty—the crops are most abundant—and every man can, therefore, spare a little time, in which to attend to these things.

A PRIVATE WORD!

Our circulation has quite largely increased within the past three or four months, but we are, by no means, "done taking in." Each one of our Subscribers, with but little exertion or inconvenience, if any, can procure us another; and the aggregate would be most important to us. Look at our terms, and send in the names. Now is the time for every man in North Carolina to take one of *his own State* papers!

RALEIGH AND GASTON ROAD.

We regret to see that the proposition for the relief of this Road, which had previously passed the Senate, has failed to get through the House of Representatives. The bill simply proposed to extend the time for the payment of the duty on iron imported for the re-construction of the road. We hardly know to what interest to attribute the defeat of this Bill; but to whatever, it is of a piece with the unwholesome and illiberal legislation that has marked the present Congress.

MORE PROOF!—THE "YANKEE FREESOILER."

We have already expressed the opinion that the testimony heretofore adduced, touching the character of PIERCE's Speech at New Boston, is perfectly conclusive. Independently of the positive evidence to the particular declaration which he is charged with having made there, the *admitted* fact, which appears from the *Life of Pierce*, published by the Democratic Central Committee, that he averred at Manchester, on the 20th of November, 1850, that "the men who would dissolve the Union did not HATE OR DEPLORE slavery more than he did," renders the report of those declarations almost beyond question or denial.

But the most incredulous, surely, can entertain no doubt as to the perfect accuracy of that report, after reading the affidavits which follow, and which we find published in the Washington "Republic:"

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
MANCHESTER, August 14, 1852.

Having been intimately acquainted with Rev. A. T. Foss, of this city, during the last seven years, I can most cheerfully state that he always has sustained an unblemished moral character, and is regarded in our community as a clergyman of ability, intelligence, and piety.

FREDERIC SMYTH,
Mayor of Manchester, N. H.

GOFFSTOWN, N. H., Aug. 9, 1852.

This is to certify that Rev. Andrew T. Foss is a member of the Baptist church in Goffstown, N. H., in good and regular standing, and is a minister in regular standing in the Baptist denomination.

J. W. POLAND, Pastor.
JESSE T. PLUMER, Ch. Cl'k.

We, Abraham Cochran, Solomon M. McCurdy, and James McCurdy, citizens of New Boston, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that we were at a political meeting in this town on the second day of January, 1852, at which General Pierce made a political speech; and we further say, that we saw a report of said speech immediately after in the Manchester *Democrat*, and we then thought the report a faithful statement of General Pierce's remarks on the slavery question; and our attention having been recently called to this subject, we say that, according to our best recollection, *the report on the part relating to slavery and the Fugitive Slave law is correct.*

ABRAHAM COCHRAN,
SOLOMON M. McCURDY,
JAMES McCURDY.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, *Hillsborough, ss:*

On this 27th day of July, A. D. 1852, personally appeared the above named Abraham Cochran, Solomon M. McCurdy, and James McCurdy, and made solemn oath that the foregoing affidavit by them subscribed is true. Before me,

JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Daniel Andrews, of New Boston, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that I was present at a political meeting holden in this town on the second day of January, 1852, which was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; and I further say, that I saw the report of said speech made by A. T. Foss, *and I then believed the report to be a true and correct report of said speech, and spoke of it as being such at the time; and I never heard any person say that they doubted the correctness of the report until it became necessary to contradict it to save General Pierce's credit with his southern friends.*

DANIEL ANDREWS.

Sworn, July 28, 1852, before
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Cyrus W. Campbell, of the town of Goffstown, county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that I was at a political meeting holden at New Boston, in said county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, on the second of January, 1852, which meeting was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; and while I cannot recollect any precise words, I do recollect that he spoke of his dislike of the Fugitive Slave law; and I recollect that, after returning, *I said to a number of individuals that he, General Pierce, was* AS GOOD AN ABOLITIONIST AS MYSELF, IF HE WOULD ONLY STICK.

C. W. CAMPBELL.

Sworn, July 27, 1852, before
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

I, Rodney McCollom, of New Boston, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, depose and say, that I was present at a political meeting holden in this town on the second of January, 1852, which was addressed by General Franklin Pierce; and while I cannot now testify to the words used, I do recollect that he spoke so decidedly against slavery and the Fugitive Slave law, that I then thought, and made the remark to a number of persons, *that he, General Pierce, was as strong an anti-slavery man as any we had about here.*

RODNEY McCOLLOM.

Sworn, July 27, 1852, before
JOSEPH COCHRAN, Jr.,
Justice of the Peace.

I, E. W. Griffin, of Pepperill, in the county of Middlesex, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, certify and say, that I was at New Boston, in the county of Hillsborough, and State of New Hampshire, on the second of January last, and that I heard the speeches of B. F. Ayer, Esq., and General Franklin Pierce, and that I heard A. T. Foss ask him several questions, and heard General Pierce's replies.

I distinctly recollect of hearing Gen. Franklin Pierce say that he had the most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; that he loathed the Fugitive Slave law; and other expressions of similar import concerning slavery and the Fugitive Slave law.

E. W. GRIFFIN.

Sworn, August 10, 1852, before
ROBERT MOORE,
Justice of the Peace.

PIERCE's own denial of the report of his speech, on the occasion alluded to, amounts to nothing—and especially under all the circumstances of the case. Of what value is a vague and sweeping disclaimer, against the positive and *specific* averments, ON OATH, of men of as unimpeached truth as he? It is in his power, (as a contemporary strongly puts the case,) if he can do so consistently with truth, to deny specifically the language on the slavery question attributed to him at New Boston, and to state, as well as he can recollect, the precise words which he really employed on that occasion. He owed it to himself and his party—if he took *any* notice of the report—to disclaim it in such a manner that his disclaimer would "stick." He contents himself with saying that the "pretended report" is an "ENTIRE MISREPRESENTATION." Now it is admitted, that a large part of the report is *not* a misrepresentation. *On some points all the witnesses on both sides agree.* But Gen. Pierce says it is an "*entire* misrepresentation." This state of the case makes it necessary for General Pierce to write a letter in which he shall *correct* his testimony, in such a manner that it shall not conflict with that of *all* the other witnesses!!

There are other affidavits yet to come.

THE "STANDARD" IN A SQUALL!

The Editor of the "Standard," somewhat puffed up by the temporary triumph which his Party has obtained in the Governor's election, imagines that *he* has thereby been constituted the guardian of the rights, honor and intelligence of all the good People of the State: and in the plenitude of his vanity and arrogance, raves furiously because *we*, together with others, have had the *audacity* to expose his unscrupulous attempts to practice the most outrageous frauds on the voters of the State. His deceptive and reckless comments upon the communication of the "Greensboro' correspondent," intended to wrong Mr. KERR, and misrepresent his opinions, we exposed and held up to the scorn of all honorable men. Under this the "Standard" fretted and fumed, most exquisitely, not being able to brook the idea for a single moment, that it had not a *carte blanche* to practice deception and fraud whenever the good of the Party required it! For this unpardonable sin, on our part, in the estimation of the Editor, we should not expect to be forgiven, even had he the power of absolution, in conjunction with his other attributes as the High Priest of Locofocoism in this State. But the "Standard" *knows*—its conscience forces it to the conviction, however much it might now desire to have it otherwise, that it *did*, during the recent campaign, essay to practice the most barefaced frauds on the People.—It held up Gen. SCOTT as an *abolitionist*, which it knows to be false! It charged Mr. KERR with changing his opinion, when he reached the West, on the subject of the basis and school fund, which it knew to be false! It declared that the election of *David S. Reid* was the only way to get Free Suffrage, which it knew to be false! It charged the Whigs with a desire to get up a domestic agitation of the Slavery question, which it knew to be false! It charged that Gen. Scott was allied with, and under the influence of, Seward, to break down the rights of the South, which it knew to be false! Nor are these one half the instances in which it endeavored to deceive and cheat the People. And this delectable trade it will keep up. Its hand is in. "Othello's occupation is not yet gone." The campaign which is opening will be illustrated by many such artful and fraudulent devices on the part of the Oracle of locofocoism hereabouts. *It* entertain "an abiding confidence in the intelligence of the People"—and that too in the face of the means to which it resorts to dupe and mislead them! No. All we ask is that the People should open their eyes, and look intently at the practices and purposes of locofocoism. This is all that is necessary to induce them to reject it with loathing! The Editor of the "Standard" will soon see that the People have discernment sufficient to tell the difference between a "*fainting*" and a "*fighting*" soldier!

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

"*I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces, command the approbation of my judgment, and with them,* I BELIEVE I CAN SAFELY SAY THERE HAS BEEN NO WORD, NOR ACT OF MY LIFE IN CONFLICT."

Pierce's Letter of Acceptance.

The Editor of the "Constitutionalist and Republic," of Augusta, Ga., who was a member of the Democratic Baltimore Convention, denies emphatically that said Convention endorsed or approved the Compromise measures. He was a member of the committee that reported the platform, and says that, "the language used in the resolutions was deliberately and carefully adopted, with the express purpose of avoiding any laudation, or any appearance of laudation, of the Compromise." Why, then, was any allusion made to the Compromise at all?

This, remarks a Georgia contemporary, is a candid confession, and so far as we have been able to understand the meaning of the wishy washy resolutions alluded to, is strictly true.—The Convention never intended to endorse or approve the measures which its members had not the moral and political courage to openly condemn. The whole object was to set a trap to catch Southern votes. It was a game of political imposition, dexterously played by B. F. HALLETT, a Freesoiler from the North, who drafted the resolutions with the purpose of deceiving the friends of the Compromise in the Southern States.

Here, then, is an open avowal, by one who knows, that the Convention did not really endorse and approve the measures passed by Congress for the settlement of the dangerous and exciting questions connected with the slavery agitation; and yet we, and the friends of these measures, who stood by the Union and the Constitution in their support, are shamelessly told to mount this platform, and under the lead of a standard bearer, who hates and LOATHES slavery as much as the infamous fanatics of the constitution-destroying school, fight the battles of such political cheats! We shall pause long, and ponder deep, ere we do a deed at once so *silly* and so SUICIDAL!

☞ There are accounts of another alleged conspiracy in Cuba, against Spanish rule there, and of a proposed cession of Cuba to the negro government of Hayti, or the giving it up to the negroes themselves, now in the Island. The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes the particulars of the conspiracy and cession, though it does not say what degree of credence they are entitled to. It is stated that many well informed persons in New York consider the rumors mentioned by the Courier as mere fabrications, put forth to excite sympathy in the United States.

FOREIGN AID—THE BRITISH PRESS FOR PIERCE.

It is a well authenticated fact that the British Press, and especially the "*London Times*," has been quite liberal in its rejoicing over the nomination of Franklin Pierce for the Presidency, and expresses strong hopes and an ardent desire that he should be elected. This is owing, no doubt, to the fact, mainly, that they look to him to aid them in establishing *Free Trade*, whereby our industry will be broken down and theirs promoted—our labor brought to starvation or thrown out of business and their's in the same degree made prosperous. There is however another reason why the corrupt and purse proud Aristocrats and millionaires of England are bidding God speed to Franklin Pierce! They, the whole generation of them, hate WINFIELD SCOTT! He it was who dragged down their haughty flag, and made it trail in the dust so often. No wonder they hate him, and no doubt they will do all in their power to defeat his election! As proof, in part, of what we say, we call attention to the following paragraph from the "European Times," published at Liverpool:

"As regards England, public sympathy, it is needless to say, is enlisted on the side of the Democratic candidate. *Not that Gen. Pierce is considered the better man. Far otherwise.* He is merely accepted as the nominee of that great party in the Union who desire to push the principle of free trade to its utmost limits."

And yet the lying locofoco presses will talk most glibly about "British Whigs."

THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY ARE FOR PIERCE!

WHY JOHN VAN BUREN IS GOING FOR PIERCE.

After the last Presidential canvass was over, at the State Convention held at Utica, in 1849, strong resolutions reiterating the principles of the Buffalo platform were introduced and passed, and John Van Buren,—"the Cœur de Lion of the free Democracy,"—made the following explicit declaration of their purposes:

"I will state (he remarked) fairly, freely, and fully, what we expect. *We expect to make the Democratic party of this State the great Anti-Slavery party of the State,* and through it to make the Democratic party of the United States, *the great Anti-Slavery party of the United States.*—Those who do not contemplate this result will do well to get out of the way; for there is no doubt that, when our principles get before the people, so that they can hear them, and know what they are—and we have made arrangements for that now—that the whole people will go with us. And our Southern friends having had things all their own way for the last twenty-five or thirty years, must make up their minds *to let us have our own way* for a while, we being fair men, and reasonable in our demands."

At Syracuse soon after, Mr. Van Buren again said:

"I have had occasion to say heretofore, *that I would not support any man for the Presidency who does not believe slavery to be an unmitigated evil, and who will not use all the power which the Constitution and laws may place in his hands for its overthrow.* I would give notice now, that the general judgment of the people of this State is, that they cannot and will not swerve from this position; *and as for me, I shall live and die by it.*"

BE IT REMEMBERED, NOW, by the people of the South, that this incendiary, John Van Buren, is supporting General Pierce for the Presidency, might and main, and stumping New Hampshire for him!

Can any man living doubt longer that Gen. Pierce entertains the sentiments reported of him at New Boston? Would John Van Buren support him, if he did not *know* that he entertained them?

THE JANUS-FACED CANDIDATE.

Here, at the South, the locofoco party deny most lustily that Gen. PIERCE ever used such expressions as are attributed to him in the account which has been published, of his New Boston Speech in reference to slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. In Ohio and other States, where Pierce is desirous of swelling his vote amongst the Free Soilers, they are insisting that the reports of his speech are correct, and that he did declare in emphatic terms, THAT "HE LOATHED THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW," and that "*Slavery is contrary to the Constitution, and a moral blot on the character of the nation.*"

We have received a copy of the "Cleveland Plain Dealer," an abolition paper published in Ohio, which has hoisted at its head the names of Pierce and King. Immediately under their names it has placed the very paragraphs which most of the Whig papers at the South regularly publish, to shew the unsoundness of Pierce on this vital question. The "Plain Dealer" declares that these paragraphs are genuine and express Gen. P's. real sentiments. It further denounces Gen. Scott as opposed to Freesoilism, and in favor of the Compromise! Will the South submit tamely to be *cheated* in this way? *Remember he LOATHES the Fugitive law!*

THE PROOF THICKENS.

We call the attention of the reader to the article which we publish to-day from the "New Orleans Bulletin," headed "New Hampshire Democracy." Since the nomination of General Pierce, hardly a week had passed without developing some new and startling facts tending to shew his unsoundness on that question in which the South is so deeply interested, and proving most conclusively that it would be the height of madness in us to trust him with the power and patronage of this Government—the whole of which he would turn against us, to the destruction of our peace, and the insecurity of our property. It is evident that the entire locofoco party of New Hampshire, which has been moulded and governed for years past by Pierce, and of which he is claimed to be the great impersonation, is corrupt and rotten to the very core on the subject of slavery—that they are as rank Freesoilers and Abolitionists as any in the Union! How then can Pierce be pure and sound on this subject? No wonder he has clustered around him the Van Burens, and a host of other black-hearted and unscrupulous enemies of the South, and plays the part of "hail fellow, well met" with them, in this contest for the spoils! WILL THE SOUTH, SEEING THESE THINGS, SLEEP ON?

ANOTHER "ALLY" OF THE "YANKEE FREESOILER!"

At an Abolition meeting in Pittsburg, Pa., August 12th., Col. Watson G. Haynes delivered a speech in favor of the election of Pierce and King. The speech is reported in full in the Pittsburg Daily Dispatch.

Col. Haynes is a good Democrat, as well as a Freesoiler and endeavors to prove Gen. Pierce's peculiar fitness for the Presidency, upon political and religious grounds. We have no comments to make as to the conclusion to which every Southern patriot will come, after reading such a speech:

REMARKS OF COL. WATSON G. HAYNES,

OF PUTNAM CO, N. Y.

At the Free Democratic National Convention, at Masonic Hall, on the evening of Thursday, August 12, 1852.

SIR: I question no man's motives, and trust none will question mine. If I understand the call for this Convention, it was for the Free Democracy, where an interchange of opinions would be fully permitted.

As many gentlemen have expressed a preference for Mr. Hale, and some manifested a preference for Gen. Scott as against Gen. Pierce, I take the liberty of saying something in favor of the latter—to present some of the reasons why Franklin Pierce has *some* claims, at least, upon the Anti-slavery vote of the country; presuming, as I do, that if slavery is ever abolished it must be by the Democracy.

In the ranks of the Democracy the friends of Freedom have been found in greatest numbers. It is also true that many of the former friends of Freedom have now left us, as a distinct organization, and ranged themselves under the banner of Pierce. Can we impeach their motives?—Many of them profess to be as firm friends of Freedom now as in any past time. Many newspapers opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law have also given their support to Pierce. Now, can we suppose that all these men, and papers, who now advocate Pierce, have entirely abandoned their former principles and professions of fidelity to the cause of freedom?

I cannot believe that so many men are now recreant to the principles they strongly advocated in 1848! Have not these men stated that they are, even now, as strongly attached to the principles of Freedom as in 1848, and that they intend to bring all the influence they can to bear on the administration of General Pierce, if he is elected, (as he is pretty sure to be, by the great Protestant Democratic Party of this Union,) for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, the abolition of slavery wherever the Federal Government can reach it, and the great furtherance of our cause? Don't we find the strongest man in 1848, our Presidential Candididate of that election, amongst them—ranged under the banner of Franklin Pierce, the favorite son of a free State—a Freesoil State—a Protestant State—in which Popery has no power, and a Roman Catholic cannot hold office? Our old friends, I assure you, *know their man*, and I have no kind of doubts on my mind but these men will exert an influence on his mind, after his election, if any such influence be needed, so as to bring about a repeal of this abominable law! It is certain Mr. Pierce cannot be elected any more than Gen. Cass, in 1848, if all the Freesoilers are to forsake the good old Democratic Platform of Equal Rights—I don't mean the late platform, adopted at Baltimore; I don't respect *that* platform, nor is it possible that such men as the following can respect it:

Ex-President Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Hon. John A. Dix, Wm. C. Bryant, of the *Evening Post*, editors of the Buffalo *Republic*, Rochester *Advertiser*, Albany *Atlas*, Hon. Preston King, Hon. Martin Grover, Hon. John G. Floyd, Hon. Gilbert Dean, Henry B. Stanton, Hon. Levi S. Chatfield, Hon. H. H. Van Dyke, Hon. Horace Wheaton, Hon. Timothy Jenkins, and Hon. Thos. Y. Howe, jr.—all of New York.....In Ohio, I will merely point to J. W. Gray of the Cleaveland *Plaindealer*, Hon. D. K. Carter, Hon. Jos. Cable, Judge Beldin, Hon. Mr. Brinkerhoff, Judge Potter,—Walker of the editorial corps, Judge Kennon, and Gen. Walter M. Blake, among thousands .....Benj. F. Hallett of Mass.....Hon. John Wentworth and Dr. Maloney, of Illinois; Hon. Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri; John Atwood of New Hampshire; Hon. Chauncey F. Cleaveland of Connecticut; Hon. B. H. Thurston, of R. I: Hon. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine; Hon. A. H. Buell of Michigan; Henry Dodge, Isaac P. Walker, and Ex-Gov. J. D. Doty of Wisconsin—with Hons. David Wilmot and G. A. Grow,—Geo. Sanderson and John W. Guernsey Pa.—and Dr. Edw. D. Gazzam and Maj. David Lynch, of this very city!

This list of the friends of freedom zealously support Mr. Pierce, and think you, Sir, that these men can be induced to pander to slavery? *Never!* They are freemen, the sons of freemen, born in free States and thoroughly attached to the principles of freedom; and aiding in the election of Gen. Pierce, in fact *electing* him if he shall be elected, they will take their full share of the offices of the Government, and set their influence against slavery and make it effectual! (applause.) Now my idea, and the idea of the majority of the community from which I came, is that Gen. Pierce is entitled to support as the best anti-slavery man of the two candidates nominated at Baltimore.

Gen. Scott is a Southern born man, and if report speaks truly, decidedly favorable to Popery, which (if so,) is to the mind of the great majority of Americans, decidedly objectionable; while Gen. Pierce's New Hampshire friends, as was fully shown by their votes against abolishing the Anti-Catholic provision in their State Constitution, are determined supporters of Protestantism and opponents of Popery. And so, beyond question, is Pierce himself—as his good old father was before him, who assisted in the framing and adopting the Constitution by which Papists are excluded from office in that State.

As additional proof that General Pierce is at heart strongly Anti-Papist in his sympathies and connections, take the fact that the Democratic party of New Hampshire, of which he has long been the leader, have long had the whole control of the government of that State, and managed matters as they pleased; and, instead of amending the Constitution, so as to do away with the exclusion of Catholics from offices, have always maintained it as it is,—and Catholics can now no more hold offices there, than slaves at the South, and Indians. Will they stand any better chance to obtain *Federal* offices from Gen. Pierce, when he shall have been elected President? As still further proof on this subject, take the fact that all the Protestant associations, the "Orangemen," "Order of United Americans" and "Sons of America" are supporting General Pierce, on the ground of his position in respect to Popery. This is a Protestant country; and I, sir, think that General Pierce is entitled to the support, so far at least as any such question is concerned, of all Protestant Americans.

Again, Sir,—it is in a good measure owing to the Democratic party that the barbarous practice of flogging in the Navy has been abolished; and if the names I have given you, of Anti-Slavery men who now support General Pierce, and the other facts I have stated, are not conclusive proof that the Democratic party and its candidate are the party and candidate of progress and Protestantism, of human freedom and human rights, and the party and candidate from whom we must look for the abolition of slavery, I do not know what can constitute such proof. I think nothing more is necessary to show that the claims of General Pierce to the Anti-Slavery men and Protestants are far superior to those of the Whig candidate.

A dissolution of the Union has been spoken of. I am a Democrat, in favor of all laws and systems conferring the greatest amount of good on the greatest number. Therefore, I consider the perpetuity of this Union of more importance to the spread of civil and religious liberty, and the final abolition of slavery of every kind, throughout the whole world, than even the immediate or final abolition of the slavery of the limited number of the African race in our Southern States, strongly as I desire their immediate emancipation. The eyes of the oppressed and enslaved hundreds of millions of other lands, are turned to our country, as their last and only hope, and as the only land of all God's earth where the victim of foreign oppression and the exiled patriot can find a refuge and a home.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1852.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Aug. 20 '52.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 20th day of September next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States—

Five thousands barrels of navy beef, and four thousand barrels of navy pork.

Each barrel to contain not less than two hundred pounds net weight of beef or pork; no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.—To be delivered at the respective navy yards, as follows:

	Barrels Beef.	*Barrels Pork.*
At Charlestown Mass	1,200	1,000
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,600	2,000
At Gosport, Va.	1,200	1,000
	5,000	4,000

One-third of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above named yards respectively by the first day of February, 1853, one third by the first day of April, 1853, and the remaining one third by the thirty first day of May, 1853, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this Bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1852, and the 1st day of January 1853, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, nett weight each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs slaughtered between the first day of November, 1852, and the first day of January, 1853, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife* in pieces weighing not less than six pounds each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, or St. Ubes salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water, as strong as salt will make it.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and heading, to be not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; and to be hooped at least three-fourths over with the best white oak or hickory hoops.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave with the letter B. or P. as the case may be.

The Bureau will also at the same time receive proposals for 30 barrels of each, pork, beef and to be delivered at the Brooklyn yard between the first day of January 1853, and the thirty-first day of May 1853, to be subject in all respects to the conditions of this advertisement, with the exception that "Key West solar evaporated salt" shall be substituted for either of the foreign salts, and that the words "Key West solar evaporated salt" shall in addition be branded on the heads of the barrels, and the letters B. or P. on the bung-stave; and shall be accompanied on delivery with certificates of the manufacturer of the salt at Key West, as to its origin, and of the packer and of the inspector of the place where cured and put up, that the said salt has been exclusively used.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the repective navy yards aforesaid, and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers, but their charges for such inspection must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be witheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified (excepting the ten per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the Bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846–'47, approved 10th August, 1846, a copy of which is subjoined) by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guaranty must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States district Judge, United States district attorney, navy agent, or some officer of the General Government, or individual known to the Bureau, that the guarantors are able to make good their guaranty.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the christian names written in full, should be distinctly stated.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10th, 1846.

"Sec 6. *And be it further enacted,* That, from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guaranty. If, after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guaranteed, and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal, to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his and their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

August 28th, 1852. w4w 71

WANTED, immediately, at the "REGISTER" office, two first rate Journeymen Printers—to be employed on the Legislative work.
Aug. 24, 1852. tf

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA just received, and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1852. 71

SARATOGA WATER received this day at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1852. 71

WHITE GINGER—A beautiful article just to hand. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1852. 71

ARROW ROOT—A supply of the best Bermuda just to hand.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1852. 71

Notice.

I SHALL expose to public sale, for cash, in Henderson Depot, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September 1852, Twenty two Sacks Salt (Ground Alum) marked M—H. if not claimed before the day of Sale.
JAS. L. REID, Agent.
Henderson, N. C. Aug. 26th. 2t 71

WANTED.

A Gentleman wishes to obtain board for himself, Lady and Servant, in a respectable private family. References exchanged. Apply at this Office.
Aug. 27, 1852. 3t 71

Herrings.

30 Barrels Herrings, Family Roe, Trimmed, & Gross Herrings No, 1—sold cheap.
L. W. PECK & CO.
August 27th, 1852. 3w-71

TURNIP SEED—Early Flat Dutch, Early Red Top, Large English Norfolk, and Yellow Ruta Baga, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Aug. 27, 1852. 71
☞ Standard copy.

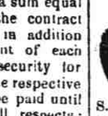
Information Wanted

RESPECTING the whereabouts of Abner H. Jones, a preacher and a repairer of clocks.—Said Jones was accused of bigamy and gave security for his appearance at Bladen Superior Court, but failed to appear.

Any information respecting him, addressed to A. B, Office of the Biblical Recorder, will be thankfully received.
Aug. 27, 1852. tf 71

DUNN & SPENCER.

Importers and Dealers in fine and heavy Hardware, Cutlery and Guns.



We are now receiving our Fall stock, all of our own direct importation, from Birmingham and Sheffield, consisting of Cutlery from the celebrated manufactories of Messrs. Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Geo. Wostenholm & Son, W. & S. Butcher, W. Greaves & Sons, and Corsan Denton, Burdekin & Co.

Also, a complete assortment of Tools and Files; all kinds of heavy Hardware, building materials, and Guns, some very fine.

We have also in store, from the Eastern manufactories, a very complete stock of domestic Hardware, all of which we offer to the trade on the most reasonable terms.

We have always on hand a good stock of the genuine S. W. Collins, Hartford, and other Axes; Block Tin; Spelter; Crucibles; Hemp and Gun Packing. Also, agents for the best French Burr and Esopus Mill Stones.
August 26th, 1852. 1m 71

JUST TO HAND—Irish Linens, Stocks and Ties, Malbona Cravats, Gro De Rhine Black Silks, Lisle and Linen Edgings, Linen Bobbins, Railway Corsets, Hosiery, Pacasset Sheetings, Naumky do, Waverly do, Pawtucket do, Poleanoket do, Merrimack and Manchester Prints, Cochico do, Fancy Prints, Jackonet, Checked and Plain Swiss Muslins, Wamsutta bleached long cloth, Belgium Jeans, Men's black brush Hats, Mexican do, Children's pearl and black fancy Hats, Glazed Hats.
N. L. STITH.
August 27, 1852. 71