## THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1852. REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

POR GOVERNOR, JOHN KERR, of Caswell. ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST Sth.

FOR THE SENATE, JOHN W. HARRISS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. SION H. ROGERS, MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES. MAJ. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB. There will be a meeting of the Young Man's SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, at the Court House, on Tuesday evening next, at 8 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend, and those who have not thus far associated themselves with the Club are earnestly requested to come forward and do so. Speaking may be expected. BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

The members of the Whig Executive Committee, appointed by the recent Whig State Convention, are requested to meet in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 12th of this month. BY ORDER OF THE CHAIRMAN.

N. C. RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

July 5th. 1852.

The Board of Directors of this Company me in this City on Tuesday last, and had not adjourned up to the moment of our going to Press. None of their proceedings have as yet transpired : but it is generally understood that a Depot is to be located in or very near this City—though at what point is not known. In our next we shall probably be able to give a full and definite account of the transactions of the Board.

The Stockholders of the Company convened in the Commons Hall, in this City, on Thursday last-the Hon. Calvin Graves presiding, and Messrs, Charles Phillips, of Orange, and Al-PRED WILLIAMS, of Raleigh, acting as Secreta ries. There are a large number of Stockhold ers in attendance—evincing thereby a lively interest in the concerns of the Company. The entire amount of Stock represented, by person and proxy, is 7000 shares

From the Report of the President, we learn that operations on the Road are in a state of rapid progress, with the promise of as speedy a completion as could have been anticipated. The expenditures for work thus far done amount to the sum of \$201,561 04. The force at present employed upon the different divisions of the work consists of 1425 men, 403 boys, 560 carts, 50 waggons, 785 horses and mules, and

The old Directory were almost unanimously re-elected, and the proceedings of the meeting, generally, thus far, have been most harmonious ly and auspiciously characterized.

Gov. Morehead was subsequently re-elected President of the Road by the Directory.

These are all the particulars we are able give up to the time of our publication. The Stockholders meet again this (Friday) morning,

N. C. MUTUAL LIFE INS. CO. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders this Institution was held at the Office of the

Company, in this City, on Monday last. From the Report of the Board, we learn that the losses of the Company for the past year have will be with us. been upwards of \$22,000; and that the available assets, liable for losses, amount to upwards of \$60,000-which affords a certain guarantee for the prompt payment of all liabilities the Company may incur.

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

The following Board of Directors were re-cleeted, viz : Dr. C. E. Johnson, W. D. Haywood. J. F. Jordan, Perrin Busbee, H. W. Husted, W. H. McKee, W. W. Holden, W. D. Cook, W. H. Jones, Seaton Gales, F. C. Hill, W. R. Scott and him? No-no; but the unjust and slanderou C. B. Root. The old officers of the Bond were

An account of the operations of the Company will, in a few days, be submitted to the Stock holders and Public, in pamphlet form

ELECTOR FOR THIS DISTRICT.

We learn that M. W. Ransow, Reg. of Warren, was appointed the Elector for this District, by the Whig Convention, which assembled in Franklinton, on Wednesday last. A better and discussion, in which it says: pointment could not possibly have been made. vention. They shall appear in our next.

We would inquire of the Raleigh Regis-ter how it happened that the late Whig Nation-al Convention did not take ground in favor of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the

Whig principle ?- Standard. The Whigs have always been in favor of a INC HIS TRUE SENTIMENTS"! proper distribution of the proceeds of the Pub- We have said that the correspondent of the

THE GREENSBORO DISCUSSION. FRAUD AND MISREPRESENTATION

ter our paper had gone to Press, in which we pronounced, upon the authority of several highly respectable citizens of Guilford, then and now in this City, the statement of the "Raleigh Standard." that "Mr. Kerr, in that County, refused to commit himself to the basis, as it is"\_"changed his tone upon the basis," &c., a corrupt and wilful perversion of the facts. We say that we thus denounced these statements at the express authorization of these gentlemen—having received nootherinformation, ourselves, relative to the matter up to that time, and we are certain that if considered necessary, they will be ready, under their own names, to sustain the assertion. It is proper, here, for us to state, that, with the exception of a few particulars, contained in the letter of the "Standard's" correspondent, which we shall proceed to notice, the denial and denunciation were intended to be confined mainly to the inferences which the Editor of the "Standard," himself, had the disingenuousness to draw, and the effrontery and recklessness to proclaim as fucts. In these "particulars," how ever, to which we propose now to refer, there are ross misrepresentations.

In the first place, -taking these "particulars'

in the order in which they come the correspondent of the "Standard" asserts that Mr. KERR declared that "a majority of the people had a right to change their Constitution, and that a majority of the people of the United States had a right to change the Constitution of the United States." And upon the strength of this statenent that paper asks the question, with the view of representing Mr. KERR to have taken a position that would justly subject him to the odium of the people of North Carolina, "what safety would there be to slave property, if the right were conceded by Southern en, to the people of the United States, to change the Federal Constitution as the result of the action or vote of a bare majority." Now we are informed, upon evidence that does not admit of disbelief, that Mr. KERE took this position :- He insisted upon the Republican princide, that a majority have the right to govern and that, should a majority of the voters of North Carolina declare in favor of a Convenion, although that fact would not, of course, of itself, be sufficient for the calling of said Convention, still he recognized a political obligation upon the part of the Legislature to carry the people's wishes into execution, which it would not do well to disregard. And in illustrating his meaning, here, and in enforcing his own devetion to the sacred cause of popular rights, he remarked, that if a majority of the People, IN ALL AND EACH OF the respective States, decided in favor of the amendment or change of our Federal Constitution, the man who denied their right to effect it would "come to the political black." Does of the view entertained by Gov. Reid really ENV THIS RIGHT! Is the Editor of the "Stanlard" prepared to deny it? Is there a locofoco eader in North Carolina who will dare to stand ip and repudiate this privilege? Did not these aders, during the last session of the Legislaure, on the other hand, actually go so far, in their eager desire to dissolve this glorious Ucron of ours, as virtually to proclaim that a majority f the people of any single State have the right

Let us have an answer! The "Standard's" correspondent also says:

o break up our existing form of Government?

"On the subject of the basis of represen tion Mr. Kerr's remarks were few. He did not declare here, as he is reported in the Raleigh Register to have done in Raleigh, that he was in favor of "the present basis remaining as it is."
He contented himself by simply remarking that
he was in favor of a mixed basis."

We are authorized to state that Mr. KERR did expressly declare himself in favor of the present oasis of representation in the Legislature renaining as it is; and that, in employing the term "mixed basis," he was unequivocally un lerstood, by every man who chose to understand him, as designating the present basis—a basis upon which persons are represented in the House of Commons, and property in the Senate. He declared it in Guilford, as he has uniformly declared elsewhere, to be the duty of Government to protect the one as well as the other. We need say no more, then, on this point. There seems to be a question of veracity between our informants and this correspondent of the "Standard." We leave the issue between them, simply expressing our own belief-aye, our consid tion that Mr. KERR has not varied the shadow

of a shade from the position which he has hitherto assumed. And every man who knows him Once more, the "Standard's" informant wishes it understood that "Mr. KERR omitted to declare in Greensborough, as he had done in the East, that he was opposed to a change in the present mode of distributing the School Fund." And yet, according to this same writer. Rain took especial pains, by re-iterating the fact two or three times, to have it distinctly understood that Mr. KEER was opposed to any such change. Are we informed that Mr. KEER denied having taken any such position, or, that he sought, by the slightest evasion or indirection, to escape any consequences to which it might subject impression is sought to be left that he sought to concest his opinions, and to induce the people of Guilford to believe that they had not been fairly stated! We learn that no one understood Mr. KERR as occupying a ground different in the minutest particular from that which he has heretofore taken on this question. The "Greens

speaking, furnishes a lengthy account of the "It is not our intention to go into any lengthy We have received the proceedings of this Con-vention. They shall appear in our next. differing materially from the past was advanced by either speaker."

boro' Patriot," a zealous and very able advo-

cate of a change in the basis of which we are

And the "Salem Pres," a neutral paper, giving ads among the States! Is not that a place, states, that "Mr. Kerr alluded to the Newspaper reports of the discussions, AS EMBODY

lic Land sales. This every body knows well. "Standard" has confined himself to the state-Other Whig principles, as well known—such as ment of details. It was left for that paper, capacity for office, honesty in all things, truth in however, to draw inferences and make asperthe narrative of facts, &c. - were not mentioned sions. In it, the locofoce party of North Caro in the Resolutions. Every body, we say, knows that the Whigs are for these things, and why tell the fact? If the locos are, then it ought to be known for the locos are, then it ought to be known—for their practice is directly the contrary!

putation upon his character and his purity as a man. The opinions which he has so uniformly, and with such consistency, expressed, during this campaign, may be right or they may be wrong—they may subject him to odium in some quarters; but whoever charges him with changing those opinions for the sake of conclliating as Let us examine these reasons briefly : fleeting popular spproval in any one section. charges him with an act of perfidy and corruption, which the thousands who know him, and who admire him, for all the qualities that constitute a man, will hurl back with indignant scorn into his teeth!

To the people of North Carolina of all parties. we would say, in time, be on your quard. Calumny will be heaped upon calumny-slander will be piled upon slander-fulsehood after false hood will be accumulated, in order to perpetuate the present "powers that be "in their places, No measures too foul can be adopted to subserve the purposes of the men who have determined upon this. What has been done before will be done again. It remains to be seen whether the honest and enlightened constituency of the State will not detect the means to which the locofoco party are compelled to resort to prop their sinking prospects, and brand them with the infamy they deserve!

We shall doubtless be forced to allude to this matter again. In the meantime, we shall gather other information for the public.

BEAR IT IN MIND! That David S. Reid is opposed to allowing the roice of the sovereign People to be heard, in the matter of amending their own Constitution, and vital matter !

That David S. Reid, in connection with Dapid Wilmot, Giddings, Hamlin, Julian and Durker, voted for the Oregon Bill, with the principle of the odious Wilmot Proviso incorporated Remember that Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Benton, Mr. Burtand Mr. Hamlin-all prominent members of acceptance, he says: "I accept the nomination, Reid's own party-have solemnly declared that with the resolutions annexed." But that is by Territories. And REMEMBER THAT Wilmot him- fice, any one "deficient in capacity, or integriself, in a letter on some occasion, exults over Candidate for Governor voted !!

That David S. Reid voted for the Bill, after the purposes of the North had been made known, by the scornful rejection of Mr. Burt's amendment applying the principle of the Missouri Compromise line, and after the South had been more honest, but equally misguided faction at tauntingly told by Hamlin, the Abolitionist that the rejection of that amendment had "clearly settled the question, now and forever, that we are to have no new Missouri compromise lines or compromises of a similar character."

That this vote of David S. Reid for the Oregon Bill, with the principle of the Wilmot Proviso in it, has already been used by the Abolitionists and Free Soilers as an argument against the South! And that the "Anti-Slavery Stand ard," the leading free-soil journal of the coun try, claimed his election, two years since, as a triumph of its own destestable principles!

That at the same time that David S. Reid claimed to be peculiarly the soldier's friend, he voted, whilst in Congress (as we have hereto fore shown from the record) against increasin the pay of the soldiers from RIGHT to TEN Dol lars per month. This vote was given during the Mexican War, at the time our gallant army were undergoing all the dangers and hardship of that distant service. When REID gave this vote he himself was receiving the sum of Eight DOLLARS PER DAY! And pray what daugerswhat hardships was he undergoing? Let us

see how it stands in figures :-REID's services worth per year \$2920 The Mexican Soldier's worth per year \$96! Rein's worth per day. The Soldier's worth per day (only) 27 cts ! What a picture. And yet he is called the so dier's friend!

THE GAME BEGUN! We have elsewhere noticed the fact that the locofoco leaders are at their old tricks. The truth is, the flattering impressions which John Kang has left behind him everywhere he has gone, together with the nomination of Scorr, have frightened what little honesty of purpose they could have laid claim to out of them. the Scople of North Carolina are to be led a tray by the unscrupulous inventions of these men, we hope that Mr. KERR will still occupy a private station-because we know of no one who would glory in defeat more than he, if he supposed falsehood and misrepresentation were necessary to sustain him. We have no idea, however, that an honest people are thus to be led astray. If the "Standard" will continue to make as many unfounded statements and cal umnious charges for the next four weeks, as i has in the last four, Joun Kern will carry North Carolina by such a majority as we have never had in the State. Selah !

WHIG MOVEMENTS IN GEORGIA Notwithstanding the opposition to the nomi ation of the Whig candidate for President by the Whig Press of Savannah, we observe that meeting of Whigs of that city is called for, in order to ratify the nomination. The Hon. Will LIAM B. FLENING, a Delegate to the late Nation al Convention, is to submit his report and address the meeting, which is also to be addresse by other distinguished Whigs.

Another movement in Georgia is the call of

State Convention, to be held at Macon on Wednesday, the 4th of August, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Whig National Convention, and to select an Electoral ticket pledged to Scott and GRAHAN,

The "Standard" says of Gen. Scorr's ble marks of careful revision; there is nothing hasty about it." That paper has actually made one remark with which we can agree. And when it speaks the truth, like a man, the people ought to know it. They will not often be troubled with that commodity from that quarter during this campaign.

THE WHIG MOTTO.-THE VOICE OF PROVISO INCLUDED, and the Missouri Com-THE PEOPLE, Constitutionally expressed!
The Locarces Morro.—THE SPOILS OF OF-FICE, no matter what becomes of the rights of the People!

THE MANIFESTO-GEN. SCOTT Our readers will find, in another column, the anifesto which it was some time since announmanifesto which it was sump time since announ-ced was to be put forth by Messra, Stephens, Lieutenant Colonel of 2d artillery, Eard's regi-Toombs, & Co., giving their reasons soky they can not support Gen. Scorr for the Presiden-A more puerile paper never emanated from the same or any other number of eminent men.

First, they cannot support him, bec obstinately refused, up to the time of his nomination, to give any public opinion in favor of the Compromise measures," Is this true? Did he not always on all occasions express his approval of those measures? Did he not say often, that he labored, while acting as temporary Secretary of War, as faithfully and earnestly as any member of Congress or Officer of the Government, to produre the passage of those measures? And were not these conversations made public? What greater publicity was needed, when every body knew the facts, and not one of these gentlemen, themselves, doubted the soundness of Gen. Scorr? But, it seems, they wanted not a public but a written pledge, before his nomination. Gen. Scorr had determined, long before the assembling of the Convention, to write no more letters, as CLAY, POLK, VAN BUREN and TAYLOR did, previous to their nominations. So that, if Gen. Scorr was so very obstinate, he was so in very respectable company. For ourselves, we regard it as "a feather Travels in Europe, March, 1815-'16. in his cap," that he refused to let himself down Is married, March, 1817. to make written pledges, after the appliances that were brought to bear in order to coerce him to do so. First, the locofocos commenced the game of brag. They challenged, coaxed, dared him to write-attempted to goad him on that he holds a deaf ear to their wishes in this by calling him the mum candidate, and this cry was caught up by a few indiscreet Whigs. But all this could not induce the old General to put himself in the trap set for him by the locofocos.

Hence the real cause of grievance. But the recusants say that Gen. Scorr "has in it? He does not deny that he voted for this not, since his nomination, made any declaration Bill, but has set up the miserable apology, that of his approval of these measures, as a final adit could not have contained the Wilmot Proviso justment of the issues in controversy." Is this because Wilmot didn't move its insertion there! true? If he approves his own nomination, he approves the Compromise, for, in his letter of it was the veritable Wilmor and that it was no means all of the approval of the Adjustment, inserted for the special purpose of recognizing contained in this letter. He says that if electthe power of Congress over the subject in the ed, he will neither retain in nor appoint to of ty, or in devotion to the Constitution and the the fact, THAT HIS "PROVISO PASSED IN THE OR- Union!" This language had a meaning when EGON TERRITORIAL BILL," for schick the locofoco he wrote it, and has a meaning yet. Who are and have been called the Constitutional Party -the Union Party? Are they not those who. par excellence, supported the Compromise acts. against the malignant attacks of the free-soilers and abolitionists at the North, as well as a much

> Again, Gen. Scorr says in his letter: "Convinced that harmony and good will be tween the different quarters of our broad coun-try is essential to the present and future inter-ests of the republic, and with a devotion to those interests that can know no South and no North, I should neither countenance nor tolerate any sedition, disorder, faction or resistance to the laws or the Union, on any pretext, in any part of the land."

This surely looks much like "an approva since his nomination, of those measures," which have done so much to quell this resistance to the laws and to the Union.

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

The recusants complain that "the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his adherence to the principles of the resolutions are the known ineidents of a long public life." &c. What better pledge could they ask? Would these unhappy gentlemen have one letter, or ten, or a thousand, promising faithful adherence to the principles of the resolutions? You have them, gentlemen! written in his own blood. Words are air-paper promises are easily made. Men sometimes make them without any very serious intention to keep them. But he who has, by his own strong arm and bold heart, spent forty years in protecting his native land, has promised already to save his country. His heart is n the deed and its best blood has scaled the covenant. Ask no written pledge from such a man, that he will be a patriot hereafter. He who has fought all over his country and covered himself all over with glory, will surely know no North and no South, if called to be the head of that glorious country he has fought for and loved so well. His broad breast will swell, and his eye flash with exultant pride, as he looks country his schole country.

as a candidate for the Presidency by the open. avowed enemies of the compromise measures." Pray what ought Gen. Scorr to have done in the premises? Should he have written to these "ene mies," and repudiated them, individually and collectively. They may have one sound corner in their hearts left, in which they have enthroned the greatest general of the age. Was it his business to have torn himself from that small corner, and called them names, because they with all their faults, would love him still? These very reasonable gentlemen would put him up on practising "winning ways to make folks hate him." But the Old Hero is not poetical like them. He has his ways; if people will like

them, he can't help it. But where are these Tertium-Quiddites going in their tropidation at the bare mention of the name of Seward ? Willthey liedown, side by side with that sweet little Northern man with Southern feelings and his son John-with Hale and Giddings, and Preston King, and Chase, and Sum-ner, and Rantoul—to say nothing of that brace of worthies, who are neither flesh, fish, nor yet good red herring, on the Free Soil question, viz: Benton and old San Jacinto. Where will ind what will they do?

We will venture a prophecy; That every mother's son of them will go into a state of retiracy; and-feel very sorry!

EXTRACT. "Congress adjourned on the 14th ult :- After long and bitter contest on the question Slavery, the Oregon Bill, with the WILMOT promise stricken out, was adopted and has become a law - Raleigh Standard, Aug. 23, 1848. This is the identical bill for which David &

ment, Joly, 1812. Volunteers in the battle of Queenston mands on the heights, and is captured, October 13, 1812.

Interferes in behalf of the aptured Irishmen October, 1812. Assists in getting the Act of Retaliation pas

ed January, 1813. Adjutant General of the army under General Dearborn, at Niagara, May, 1813. Commands the advance guard in the capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813. Colonel of a double regiment, July, 1813. Commands the advance guard in the descer

of the St. Lawrence, November, 1813. Is made Brigadier General, March 9, 1814. Drills the troops in the camp of Buffalo, April May, June, 1814.

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

Arts, at Princeton, September, 1814. Declines the appointment of Secretary at War February, 1815.

Writes the Military Institutes, 1821. Again travels in Europe, 1827-'28 Embarks on the Lakes, commanding troops for Black Hawk war, July 8, 1832. Nurses the sick, August, 1832. Is commissioned to treat with Indians, Sentember, 1832.

Concludes treaties, September, 1832. Commands in Charleston, November, 1832. Commands in Florida, February, May, 1836. Speech before a Court of Inquiry, October, 1836 Favorable opinion of the court, October, 1836. Commands on the Canada frontier, Dec'r. 1837. Harangues the people, January, 1838. Maintains peace, January, 1838. Removes the Cherokees, May, 1838. Addresses the Indians, May, 1838.

Commands in the Disputed Territory, March, 1839. Corresponds with Gov. Harvey, March, 1839. Receives votes in the Whig Convention for the Presidency, December, 1839. Supports General Harrison, 1840.

Nominated for the Presidency by the State Convention of Pennsylvania, 1842. Ordered to Mexico, November 23, 1846. Lands at Vera Cruz, March 10, 1847. Captures San Juan de Ulloa, March 27, 1847. Wins the Battle of Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847 Enters the city of Puebla, May 15, 1847. Commands the army of Mexico in the battle of Contreras, August 19, 1847.

In the battle of Churubusco, August 20 In the battle of Molino del Rey, Sept. 8, 1847. In the storming of Chapultepec, Sept. 13, 1847. Captures the City of Mexico, September 14, 1847 Levies contributions for the comfort of the ar my, September 18, 1847. Devises a system of revenue, November, 1847

Appears before a Court of Inquiry, April, 1848 Returns home, May, 1848. Is received by the corporation of New York with military and civic honors, May, 1848.

Nominated by the National Whie Convention for the Presidency, June 21, 1852,

General Scott has always been, and is now, a steady but moderate member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, free from all violent sectarianism, and has evinced, in all the acts of his life, a steady devotion to religious freedom in Mexico his first order on entering a city was, that the religion of the people should be respected and protected, and that any deviation from this rule, on the part of officers or men, should receive the severest punishment. A portion of General Scott's family are Catholics; but he is the report, now, and has been for many years, a regular attendant of one of the Protestant Episcopal churches in Washington city, unless when fighting the battles of his country, or absent on du-

The northern locofoco papers glory is the fact that the rabid Free-Soilers all refuse to go for Scorr. Admitted; and admitted further that they intend to follow their usual Abolition instincts, by supporting the locofoco nomina-Con. There is RANTOUL, though ousted from the Convention, whips in meekly for the nominee. There is HALE, declining to oppose Mr. Pierce, on what he chooses to call personal grounds. And so throughout the ten categories over this great land-his own native land; his of Abolition. But what else does it signify, after all, than that they recognize in the Whigs But Gen. Scorr "has suffered his name to be the only true National Union party, and prefer held up before the people of several of the States to trust their factions enterprizes to lecofoce auspices? If the thing mean otherwise, pray

There are 100 votes which should politi cally damn any man in North Carolina, viz: 1. A vote for the WILMOT PROVISO in the Oregon Bill. 2. A vote against increasing the pay of the

gallant soldier in the Mexican War from eight to ten Dollars per mouth. DAVID S. REID GAVE THESE VOTES, and yet he is a marvelously proper man in the eyes of the Democracy-a friend of the South, a generou patriot, and ardently attached to the soldiers.

The discussion at Greensbero' was clos ed by an amusing and spicy colloquy concern ing the Presidential candidates. This is the substance as reported in the Patriot -Mr. Kerr said that Gov. Reid's gunpoy teant upon the Whige for bolstering up their cause with a "General" came with a poor grace

Reid. A pocket pistol sometimes does great execution, particularly in close quarters; and I doubt not the gentleman's twenty-four pounder-will be found to do as much execution at the Kerr. Exactly! That's the way with the old piece—it killed Polk and Marcy at one end and the Mexicans at tother!

Mu. Case, our charge to Rome, is said to be uffering from a disease of the eyes, and contembrates making a trip to Paris.—Cin. Atlas.

His paternal ancester is suffering from a disease of the Noet, given to him at the late Loco-foco National Convention, and contemplates ma-king a long visit to private life.—Dayton Gas.

Tuespay, June 29 .- E. McLeod's Ex'rs v J. McLeod's Ex're, in Equity, from Wake. Argued by Haywood, for plaintiffs, and Bryan, for de-

Argued by Husted, for plaintiff, and Haywood, for defendant.

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

Peck v Thompson, in Equity, from Wake,-Argued by Miller, for plaintiff, and Haywood, for defendant. Foster v Watson, in Equity, from Nash, A gued by Haywood, for plaintiff, and Moore, for defendant.

WEDNESDAY, 30 .- State v Ives, from Currituck. Argued by Attorney General, Heath and State v Godsey, from Rockingham. Argued by Attorney General and Miller. Williams v Lanier, from Martin. Moore, for plaintiff, and Biggs, for defendant. Moore v Hyman, from Martin. Argued by plaintiff, and Biggs, for defendant.

by Saunders, for plaintiff, and Moore, for de-PEARSON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Huntley v Huntley, in Equity, from Anson, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, in Cochran v Gordon, in Equity, from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Retter v Stutts,

Debnam v Lawrence, from Franklin.

in Equity, from Moore, affirming the order ap-THURSDAY, July 1 .- Reves v Frizzle, in Equity, from Pitt. Argued by Biggs, for defend-

Latham v Hodges, from Pitt. Argued by Biggs and Donnell, for defendant. Bell v Jeffreys, from Wake. Argued by G. W. Haywood and Busbee, for the plaintiff, and

Miller and Moore, for defendant. PEARSON, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Peck v Thompson, in Equity, from Wake, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Avera Sexton, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo. Also, in State & Boon, from Sampson declaring that there is no error in the record

and Proceedings of said Court. FRIDAY, 2 .- Washington v Blount, in Equity from Lenoir. Argued by Bryan for plaintiff Spencer v Roper, from Hyde. Argued by Donnell, for defendant.

Gibbs v Berry, from Hyde. Argued by Don-Burnett v Thompson, from Bertie. Argued by Biggs, for plaintiff, and Heath, for defend-

NASH, J. delivered the opinion of the Court in Sinclair v Williams, in Equity, from Moore, making the injunction perpetual, and directing the defendants to convey. Also, in Watson v Williams, in Equity, from Moore, making the injunction perpetual, and directing the defendant to convey. Also, in Ayres and Tums v Wright, from New Hanover, in Equity, overruling the demurrer.

SATURDAY, 3.—Bailey & Pool, from Pasquotank. Argued by Moore, for plaintiff, and Heath, Ehringhaus and Jordan, for defendant, Hetfield v Baum, from Currituck. Argued by Heath and Ehringhaus, for plaintiff, and Jordan, for defendant.

Ferebee v Gordon, from Currituck. Argued Coffield v Roberts, from Chowan. Argued by Heath, for plaintiff, and Smith, for defendant. NASH, J. delivered the opinion of the Cour

in Harrell e Lane, from New Hanover, affirming the judgment. Also, in Pridgen v Pridgen, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Thornton, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error in the order appeale from. Also, in State v Auman, from Randolp judgment of Superior Court reversed as to \$20 and directing a procedendo to the County Court

July 6 .- The State v Bray, from Pasquotant Argued by Biggs, for the State, and Heath and Ehringhaus, for defendant. Tayloe z Bond, in Equity, from Bertie. Ar

gued by Winston, of Bertie Saunders v Welch, in Equity, from Perquim ans. Argued by Jordan and Heath, for plain

tiff, and Smith, for defendant, RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the and the liberty of conscience. This rule has court in White w White, from Randolph, af-been observed in all the military orders he has firming the judgment. Also, in Briles w Pace, from Randolph, awarding a venire de novo.— Also, in doe ex dem Mason v McLean, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment, Al. o, in Latham and Perry v Hodges, from Pitt; judgment reversed, and motion disallowed. Also in State v Mason, from Stanly, awarding a ve mire de novo. Also, in Swindale, in Equity from Bladen, directing a decree according to

> The Federal leaders are busy at thei ld tricks. One of their charges against Gen. Pierce is, that he declined to reply to the letter of Robert G. Scott. Well, what of it? He de clined to reply simply because he was not a

And yet Gen. Scorr is denounced and vilified because he did not make a bid for the nomination, by writing letters immediately before his nomination! Here is consistency, for you, with a vengeance !

FOR THE REGISTER: NEW LOCOFOCO MELODY. POR THE DEMOCRATIC LITTLE BOYS.

espectfully dedicated to the lineal descendant of Percy, Duke of Northumberland, who mar-ried into one of the First Aristogratic families in Virginia, and, on that account together with his extreme cents-ability for little boys. is now the choice of the locofeco Party for President :- (So they say.)

When Pierce is president of these United State When Pierce is president of these United States, When Pierce is president of these United States, We'll all suck candy sticks, and swing upon the gates Oh ! when Pierce is president of these United States, When Pierce is president of these United State

Whe ..... Pierce is president of these United We'll ALL suck candy sticks, and swing upo the gates ! Fing a ling a, ting a ling a, ting a ling a ting. Ting a ling a, ting a ling a, ting a ling a, ting, Oh! Ting a ling a, ting a ling a, ting a ling a,

Ting a ling a, ting a ling a, Miss Nancie King! lepeat as often as you please.) A Washington despatch in the New York Herald says— Mr. Webster, it is stated, has expressed him

self as strongly opposed to the movement in fa-vor of an independent nomination. He sees that it would be a miserable failure, and he has no desire to be placed in such a mortifying position. The President has written a very touching letter to Secretary Graham upon the occasion of his resignation.

"Gen. Pierce knows no East, no West Neither does the East, West, North or South know Gen. Pierce. The coincidence is truly remarkable!—Alleghany Whig.

Ben in mind, that John Kerr is opposed to Equal Suffrage, and that one of the objects of this Convention movement is to defeat that Republi-can measure.—Carolina Republican BEAR IN MIND, that the above is false,

Scott is a dead letter in this county.

Goshodon, (Ohio) Democra
Like other "dead letters," he will be a straight to Washington.

Washington, July 3, 1862.
To prevent all mistake and misapprehension, we, the undersigned, Members of Congress, adopt this method of making a joint statement to our constituents, respectively, and to all who may take an interest in the subject, that we cannot and will not support Gen. Scorr for the Presidency, as he now stands before the American People, for the following amongst other

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

It is true the resolutions of the Convention

that nominated him are as clear and as explicit upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, upon this question as need be; but Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance, which contains all that we have from him on that matter does not give them the approval of his judgment. This he seems studiously to have avoided. He accepts the nomination with the resolutions annexed.' That is, he takes the nomination cum of the seems of an individual telescope and the seems of the seem nere, as an individual takes an estate, with what-

ever incumbrances it may be loaded with. And the only pledge and guaranty he offers for his "adherence to the principles of the resolutions" are "the known incidents of a long public life,"

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

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

We consider Gen, Scott as the favorite candidate of the Free soil wing of the Whig party.—
That his policy, if he should be elected, would be warped and shaped to conform to their views, and to elevate them to power in the administra-tion of the Government, can but be considered as a legitimate and probable result. And, be-lieving as we do, that the views of that faction of mischievous men are dangerous not only to the just and constitutional rights of the Southern States, (which we represent in part,) but to the peace and quiet of the whole country, and to the permanent union of the States, we regard it as the highest duty of the well-wishers of the do, to at least withhold from him their sup-

port. This we intend to do.
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Ga. CHARLES JAS. FAULKNER, of Va. W. BROOKE, of Miss. ALEX. WHITE, of Ala. JAMES ABERCROMBIE, of Ala.

R. TOOMBS, of Ga. JAMES JOHNSON, of Ga. speeches and addresses heretofore made by the undersigned, they deem it to be their duty to withhold their support from Gen. Scott as a candidate for the Presidency. If it should seem to be necessary, we will hereafter, in some form, exhibit more fully to our constituents the facts and reasons which have brought us to this determination.

M. P. GENTRY, Tenu. C. H. WILLIAMS, Tenu.

Fresh Supplies, Just Received. FOR SALE AT P. P. PESCUD'S DRUG STORE. CUSTOMERS will do well to call and examine the stock, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

Low's Old Brewn Windsor Soap:

Low's Old Brewn Windser Soap: Cowslip and Myrtel Pomatum. Black and White Stick Pomatums: Rousell's and Haule's Fematums and Hair Tonic. Phalon's Hair Invigorator.
A large variety of Extracia, Colognes, and

oaps:
Perfuneries—Foreign and Domestic.
A beautiful lot of French, English, and American Teeth Brushes.
Brushes, Tooth-Sosp, Charcosl Paste, and Tooth A lot of first rate Matches, in the and wood

oxes, free from sulphur, 20 doz. Orvis Corn Starch. 2 gross Essence of Coffee. 4 dog. Lyons Magnetic Powder, for the destruc-

1 gross English Mustard I gross English Mustard:
A large supply of Bathing Sponges.
1 gross boxes Capsules—assorted.
Congress Water, London Porter, Sherry, Pert.
Madeira, and Claret wines, and a great variety of
Fruit and Gam Drops:
P. F. PESCUD.

Fruit and Gum Drops: July 9, 1852. Bio Standard topy. Peruvian Guano. short notice, the genuine PERUVIAN GUANO, in any required quantities and on the most favorable terms. Persons wanting supplies, will please send their orders as soon as practicable. Payments in all cases to be CASH, when the article is delibered.

delitered. BEVERLY BOSE & SON.
Fayetteville, July 9, 1852. 67—8w. CODA WATER !- Having incurred much expense in refitting my apparatus. I am embled to offer to my friends and customers, as pure and delightful Soda Water as can be made in any tity.

delightful Soda Water as can be made in any Diversifiavored with either of the following Syrups: Lemon, Orange, Pine-Apple, Ginger, Orzeat, Pepper, Vanilla, Winter-Green, &c.

Having a good supply of bottles, families can be furnished at all hours, by sending to P. F. PESCUD. HAVANA CIGARS!—If you want as good a Cigar as ever was puffed, or as delicious Tobacco as ever went between the grinders, call and sow a fresh supply just received by P. F. PESCUD.

July 9, 1862.

Swaim's Justice. THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE

and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice. Second Edition, revised and corrected, by BEN-HENRY D. TURNER,

Form Book. THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK; conin business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c.; calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, conformable to law. Compiled by a Membe July 9, 1852: [57] North Carolina Book Sto

Debates in the North Carolina Convention.

Debates in the North Carolina Convention.

Debates and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, salled to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1850; to which are subjained the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the Convention. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

July 9, 1862. [87] N. G. Book Store.