EXTRACT.

· My fellow citizens, Jackson fought two batat Thames and one at Tippecanoe. Taylor fought ten, Washington eight-I speak of pitched hattles-and Scott, if I count right, ten. Of those I have named, none but himself received a wound in battle. I heard Taylor say his clothes were shot to piecies at Buena Vista, and he came out ragged-hat, pantaloons and jacket were all out up-but still the old hero's body was whole. Jackson did not receive a scratch nor have I read that his clothes were touched. But Scott has been wounded, and shot down in battle. Scott, at the battle of Lundy's Lane, was shot through the body, and nearly all the blood that was in him poured upon the ground. He had been previously wounded, and two horses shot under him, and he was left among the dead at the conclusion of the action. If it will not tire you, I will relate an anecdote of what occurred in my room at Washington, between an old soldier, and a gallant one who had fought under Scott, and Scott himself. Col. Cilley was in my room on a visit. He had received a shot in that action which had shattered his thigh to pieces, and he will always bear the marks to his grave. While he was talking with me Gen. Scott did me the honor to call and see me. I introduced him to his old fellow soldier, whom he had not seen for more than thirty years. After a warm greeting between them, Cilley in-quired of Scott how the action of Niagara, or Lundy's Lane, was brought about, and for what reason the battle was fought. I had never been able to get Scott to converse upon the subject of the battles he had fought, or the wounds he had received, as he immediately turned the subject to something else, and showed that the topic was unpleasant. But when appealed to by a brother soldier, who fought and bled with him, he did go into a minute history of all the reasons that brought about the battle. It appeared Lieut. Gen. Drummond had come down with 4,000 of the best veterans from the Peninsular war. Scott had pursued the Marquis all day, and chased him over the Chippewa. Next day Reily came over and attacked him, and the action lasted until night, when Reily was totally defeated and driven over the river. Brown told him afterwards that there was a large force in Lundy's Lane, and he found Reily there .--Scott advanced, and saw a large body of men drawn up, but there were not so many as he at first imagined. The troops Reily had fought with at Chippewa, joined by a number of Canadian volunteers, formed the army before him. He had heard nothing of the troops advanced by Drummond, and he directed his brigade to be drawn up-as, he said, he had whipped Reily before, to whip him again. As the battle raged, he said he saw large masses of men through out the woods, artillery, infantry and cavalry until at length he discovered he was attacked by a great additional force of real British regulars. Immediately he sent for Ripley's brigade to join him. It arrived at night. The veteran went on to say, that during that night he had witnessed more hard fighting than he had ever seen before in his life. Men fought with bayonets point to point, after they had fired all the cartridges in their boxes. There was a cry of more cartridges, and during that cry a soldier immediately before him was struck ; and as he fell he exclaimed-"Cartridges in my

WHIG DISTRICT CONVENTION EXTRACT. From a speech by J. M. Clayton, made at a Ratification meeting held at Delaware, June 23. My fellow citizens, Jackson fought two bat-tles, if I recollect history, and they made him President for eight years. Harrison fought one B. Littlejohn, Mr. A. M. Noble, of Franklin, B. Littlejohn, Mr. A. M. Noble, of Franklin, Prom the Republic. Enclosed in the reply of General Scott to the President of the Whig National Convention, was the official copy of the Whig Platform. In construing such a document, we must take the whole of it together. It is an easy matter to carp at particular words or expressions in any

document, and thus to deduce from it topics of ointed Secretary. Was SDD The Convention having been organized, and criticism and censure. But take this letter as

the President having explained the object in a *a whole*, and we would ask if an honest man short and appropriate address, Maj. Hill, in a could bind himself more strongly than this binds very handsome manner, nominated Mar. W. General Scott to the proceedings and the plat-RANSON, Esq., of Warren, who was unanimously form of the convention ? He "accepts the nomination with the resolutions" which he annexes to his elected Elector. reply and makes a part of it. Now we submit that no ingenuity could devise a more full, am-Wm. S. Ransom, Esq., of Warren, and B. F. Simmons, Esq., of Halifax, being called upon,

From the Republic.

ple, and satisfactory mode of committing a canaddressed the Convention on the importance of didate to a platform than this very mode adoptunion and concert and the necessity of vigorous ed by General Scott. exertion to ensure success.

But he goes farther than merely to accept the Maj. Hill likewise effectually addressed the platform-much farther. In addition to this Convention, and introduced the following Resospecial acceptance, in no spirit of ostentation, lutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz: but with the conscious rectitude of a man whose, Residued, That this Convention most cordially honor has never been impeached, he presents approve and sanction the nominations and all his whole public life as a PLEDGE and GUARthe proceedings of the Whig National Conven-tion, which lately sat in Baltimore, and will use ANTEE of his "STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF THE WHIG PARTY AS EXPRESSED IN all honorable means to carry out its purposes. Resolved, That having entire confidence in the THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONVENTION." He offers the same pledge and guarantee that he will "DISCOUNTERANCE ALL POLITICAL AGITApatriotism, ability and seal of H. W. MILLER, we recommend him as Elector, at large, for the MON INJURIOUS TO THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY AND

On motion of A. M. Noble, a committee, con-DANGEBOUS TO THE UNION." He gives us in short his wont that he will sisting of Maj. D. S. Hill and Isaac Davis, Esq., of Franklin, B. F. Simmons, of Halifax, and the STRICTLY ADHERE to the principles and doctrines of the platform, and appeals to "more President, John G. Yancey, Esq., of Warren, was appointed to notify Mr. Ransom of his electhan forty years of public" service as the only pledge and guarantee in his power that his tion, and request his acceptance.

The thanks of the meeting were returned to WORD WILL BE KEPT. What more can we ask? What more can any the President and Secretary, the Whig papers in the District requested to publish these proman give? die. JOHN G. YANCEY, Pres't.

A. M. NOBLE, Sec'y.

MEETING IN CHATHAM.

At a large meeting of the citizens of Chatham County, without distinction of party, held at the Court House, in Pittsboro', on Saturday the 3rd of July, to pay a proper tribute of respect to the deceased Patriot, HENRY CLAY, Isaac Clegg, Esq., was called to the Chair and Peter G. Evans appointed Secretary. By request, M. Q. Waddell explained the ob-

ject of the meeting in a few pertinent remarks upon the life and character of Mr. Clay. Whereupon, on motion, the following resolution was adonted :

Resolved. That a Committee of five persons be appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions exressive of the sense of the meeting.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were ap-pointed said Committee : John H. Haughton, Esq., Dr. F. J. Hill, Dr. A. Holton, John T. Clegg, Esq., and David Murden, Esq., who, after retiring a short time, made the following report through John H. Haughton, Esq.:

1. Resolved, That we have heard with deep and sincere sorrow of the recent death of that ern WHIG. pure patriot and illustrious statesman, HENRY CLAY, the unrivalled Senator, the great pacificator, the matchless parliamentarian, and above all the honest man.

2. Resolved. That as a token of respect and our sense of a nation's loss, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

and to this point we can cite no more sufficient 3. Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to select some suitable person to deliver an eulogium upon the life and character of Henry Clay, to fix upon the time and to give public notice thereof.

on the Homestead bill (April 1st) that gentle-Resolved. That a committee of twenty-one be appointed by the Chair, to make suitable arman said rangements for celebrating in a proper manner, this mournful event which has deprived America of her most distinguished son, and the world

[COMMUNICATED.]

FOR THE REGISTER. THE CONSTITUTION. No I.

Every educated man in North Carolina must confess that we are habitually careless, not to say indifferent, about our own State history. this not in a spirit of censure so much as by way of apology for my appearance before the public at this time to write upon State affairs .--WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1852. t is the right of any one to do this, as long as e treats with respect the opinions of others in his manner of address ; and believing it is my duty to exercise that right, I venture to solicit the aid of the public press of both parties in gaining me access to the public ear. Once for all. I would stiffe all jealousy against conceding this favor in any quarter by the assurance that will not (for the present at least) undertake to discuss the policy of Constitutional Reform, and if I should hereafter determine to do it, the at tempt shall be preceded by fair notice. The questions of a reform in our Constitution, and he proper manner of effecting it, are before the people of the State, and a true and faithful account of the Amended Constitution of 1835 will be useful to such as may desire to determine such questions aright themselves, or to instruct others. The facts being made known unto all

I shall leave the candidates and competitors for office or station to make such use of them as they may feel inclined, or be able to do, for advancing their cause ; and therefore I shall aim at nothing more than to write a history of the Constitution as it is, about which there are some grave mistakes prevailing, both in respect to the manner of its amendment and the agents by whom those amendments were made in 1835.

THE COMPROMISE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN Those who are looking for an excuse to shift THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION OF NORTH CABOLINA their positions with the view of bettering them has been every where recently spoken of as the those who have never acknowledged party allework of the Convention of 1835. In our public giance, but cling closely to such connexions as councils and out of them we hear even our statesthey deem most likely to benefit them for the men speak of it as the result of patriotic contime, and disavow them with weathercock facilference amongst "our Macon, Gaston, Daniel ity; those who play capriciously with politics, and their illustrious associates in that Convenand derive importance from the claim to hold a tion." Now this is not true in any sense ; and fancied balance of power, which is most genet would be the falsification of an important porrally nothing but the power of doing mischief, tion of our history to fix such impressions in the and preventing all beneficial co-operation ; all public mind. These distinguished men served these classes of men may seek, and to their own he State well and their fame is identified with satisfaction find, in the letter of General Scorr he State's character, but in compromising the an apology for renouncing the WHIG nominee basis of representation they had neither part and abandoning the WHIG cause. But we connor lot at any time, none whatever; on the contend that for all true WHIGS; for all who hold trary, it is remarkable that all of the distinguishto those party associations through which alone ed gentlemen named, viz : a Macon, a Gaston, men can give practical effect to their opinions a Daniel, &c., in common with the other emiand principles by measures which they deem nent and leading men of the East. in their day beneficial to the country ; for all who are willing poposed and resisted every change of the old to confide in the truth and honor of an old WHIG Constitution of '76 throughout their public lives ! soldier, the letter of General Scorr, in its fair The Convention of 1835 had no power over the interpretation, ought to be entirely satisfactory. subject of a basis of representation, and if it had The letter of Mr. GRAHAN is equally pointed been an open question before that body, it is and satisfactory with that of General Scott quite certain that a majority would have rejectand the compliment which he pays to his dis-tinguished associate is one which may be cordied it! No body can doubt on the latter point. who recollects that a majority of the Convention ally and feelingly responded to by every Southwere chosen by the Eastern Counties, whose

people had been resisting reform for 30 years and more, and had voted against the identical Compromise in April 1835, by overwhelming majorities. And when the Convention, by virtue of their ordinance, directed the amendments teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of (the said compromise included,) to be put to the free institutions. 4. That where the people make and control the Government they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they rote of the people, the voters of every Eastern County in North Carolina, (the very constituents who had elected a majority of the delegates) again refused, almost una voce, to approve of that compromise or to adopt any amendments to the

vention of 1835, in obedience to the mandate of

a majority of the People of the whole State .-

would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign Powers. 5. That the Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expen-ses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in laying and duty and and/or security a inst discrimination and Constitution ! The truth is, that the compromise basis of re-

THE RALFIGH BEGISTER. "GREENSBORO' DISCUSSION." AGAIN. MORE AND CONCLUSIVE PROOF! "Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace ; Unsearped by party rage, to live like brothers."

The "Greensboro' Patriot,"-a paper which we beg the public to bear in mind, is unequivecally committed in favor of a change in the basis, -denies in strong terms the statements of the correspondent of the "Standard" relative to Mr. KERR's course in Greensboro,' on that and kindred questions. We take pleasure in transferring the Patriot's prompt and fearless article, entire, to our columns. It thus effectually disposes of the miserable slander itself, and of those

who have given it circulation :---GUILFORD CORRESPONDENTS OF THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

While our paper is shrouded with the drapery of mourning for the great dead, and our readers confess the saddening influences pro-duced by the national bereavement, it is indeed painful to be forced to take notice of some dirty partizan who manages to work himself into infamous notoriety during an electioneering canvass. Gladly, most gladly would every such forbidding and loathly task be left to more congenial tastes and to readier talents in such matters : but our position leaves us no alterna-

Our political opponents have a system of tactics, which they stick to with the pertinacity of men who have tried it in many a strait, with apparent success. It is this: keep your oppo-nents on the defensive—by telling the truth if you can—if not, tell any thing, to keep them on the explanatory. It is astonishing with what facility, and in what abundance, instruments are found ready to tell the " any thing" in order to

effect their purposes. The last Raleigh Standard contains an article prepared carefully according to this locofoco rule. It purports to be an account of the discussion between Kerr and Reid in this place, written by "A Democrat" and dated "Greensborough, June 30, 1852." It is thus headed and introduced by the Editor himself, in the most conspicuous type, and most prominent part of his paper, to wit : " Important Developments .-Discussion in Greensborough-Mr. Kerr changing his tone on the Basis, and refusing to answer on the School Fund !" The label put on by the Editor indicates the

contents of his correspondent's production .--Such is indeed the impression made upon the mind of the reader by this communication, and if such was not the intention of the writer, he has made a failure in the application of lan-

That such impression is ABOMINABLY false. were unnecessary to declare to any intelligent nan who was present. There is just one plain short way to counteract this issuitical falsehood. and that is, by calling Governor Reid himself upon the stand. The Governor said that Mr. Kerr and himself occupied the SAME GROUND on the Basis and the School Fund. This he proclaimed and repeated with every inflection and variety of emphasis which he seemed capable of. It was not denied or questioned by Mr. Kerr or any body else. As to the "refusing to answer on the School Fund," we presume this is the first which any body present has heard of the matter. Every reading man in the crowdand it was a reading crowd-knew Mr. Kerr's position ; and the idea of catechising him up- slave holding State of Illinois, to give unsolicion it was so preposterous that it did not even oc-

REPORTS, that will certainly be circulated be tween this and the Election. We warn them to BE ON THEIR GUARD! It is certain that if false hood can defeat Mr. KERR, he is to be beaten ' Fortunately, however, so far as the present matter is concerned, the charge has been made at too early a day. The TRUTH will have ampla time to penetrate every corner of the State where the slander has preceded it. The attack will recoil upon the head of its authors! Liv THEM LOOK OUT !

MORE HELP FOR REID !- SENATOR DOUGLAS

Gen. SAUNDERS having failed, on account of the "bad water," and from other motives of a prudential character, to meet his appointments

to bolster up the sinking prospects of "His Er. cellency," we learn, by private letter from Rich. mond, that Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois now in that City, and supposed to be en rout, for North Carolina, where he comes for the purpose of enlightening the freemen of our State and to their duties in the coming elections. So that if not advised to stay away, as the Ex-Minister we rather believe, was, we may expect, very shortly, to have this itinerant locofoco United States Senator in our midst-leaving his duties

at Washington to attend to themselves. It will be recollected that this dirty demagogue DOUGLAS, was present, together with Gen. Housron, at the Convention in this City, which first nom

inated REID in 1848, and that he is said to have brought on the Free Suffrage hobby with him and himself placed it upon the turf. It had previously to that time, been the boast of both political parties in North Carolina, that they interfered not with the elections of her sister States, nor allowed interference in hers by them. It was then, for the first time, deemed necessary that our "benighted and ignorant People," as they were termed by a member of that Convention should be enlightened in relation to their duty to the Constitution and the country. Then was the stigma first cast! Now again, however, it seems to be found necessary to import one of the same political missionaries to enlighten the "ignorant and benighted People" of the State further, and to prop up the rider of that same

Free Suffrage bantling, which he introduced into our midst as an element of party capital ! We have widely mistaken the character of the people of North Carolina, if they will not set their faces as flints against such impudent at-

tempts to dictate to them what are their duties and what their rights. The main question involved in this campaign, and virtually to be decided by it, is of a local bearing and of vital importance to our domestic concerns-being noth. ing more nor less, than the question, whether it shall be submitted to the people to say, if they desire a Convention to amend their own Constitution, or not. And here comes up a locofocc aspirant for the Presidency, from the noncur to Gov. Reid himself. It was not pretend. ted advice in the premises, to advocate and pre-

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembly adhering to the great consurvative Republican principles b which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, re which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, re-lying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an absiling confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the Constitution and the Union, proclaim the following as the polltical sentiments and deter minution, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected: 1. That the Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers express-ing sentences of the constitution and such as max be necessary In a sector, and it is comment to the exercise of powers express ly granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execu-tion; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily im plied are expressly reserved to the States respectively, and to

the People. 2. The State Governments should be held secure in the ved rights, and the General Government sustained in i ional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties." 3. That, while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangl-ing alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries eur form of government by artifice or force, but to teach by a rample, and how he our moust motion and the statement of the stat watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

RALEIGH, N. C.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

ELECTION ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 5th.

FOR THE SENATE,

JOHN W. HARRISS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAJ. WILLIE D. JONES.

MAJ. WILLIAM F. COLLINS.

Resouver, That in the opinion of this Convention, whenever amendments are to be made to our State Constitution, They should be effected by a Convention of the people, elected on the basis of the House of Commons, and we are in favor of sub-mitting it to the people, to say whether such a convention shall be called or not, for the purpose of making amendments

[OFFICIAL.]

Whig State Convention, April 26, 1852

SION H. ROGERS.

to our Constitutio

the dreadful wound I have attempted to describe, and was dragged behind a tree; and when he recovered himself the British had retreated from the ground.

box !" and Scott, said he went up to him, and

he was dead. Shortly after that he received

You have a great soldier, who has suffered for his country, who has achieved more victories for her, and done her more service than any man, except George Washington, that she has ever produced-a soldier that never could be conquered in his country's cause, and one who has always adhered to Washington's maxim, that the military should be kept strictly subordinate to the civil power. You have a humane, menerous, benevolent soldier : you have a civilian. a distinguished, learned and able. civilian, a scholar and a gentleman. You have a man who, although himself a Protestant Episcopalian, has never suffered religious bigotry to en-ter his heart. While in Mexico, on all occasions, he vindicated the great truth established by our own Constitution and Bill of rights to worship God according to their consciences, and therefore he maintained the Catholics in Mexico in the enjoyment of their religious rights .--[Applause.] You have no fanatic or party bigot to vote for, but a great, good, gallant and glorious leader, and a man alike able to manage the civil affairs of his country, and to lead an army into the field of battle.

Will you vote for such a man as that ? [Voices, "Yes, yes."] I say nothing of the letter he has written describing the bravery of the Irish who have fought under him, but I refer you to this incident. After the battle of Queenstown Heights, where Scorr first distinguished himself, when he had been overwhelmed with British regulars, and taken prisoner, while on his way to Quebec, with the soldiers who were taken prisoners with him, and while he was lying sick in a hammock, he heard a noise above him. Immediately suspecting something was wrong, he rushed on deck, and found that all his men were called together, and the British officers were calling hem over, and making each man tell his name. the object being to obtain from the sound of the voice, and from the brogue of those who answered, who were Irishmen and who were not. in order that the former might be executed as traitors to their country, which it had been determined to do. He found thirty-one prisoners already set apart. Scorr called to all his soldiers present, "Not a man of you dare open your mouths until I command you." The solders refused to answer, and the British officers in the most indignant terms threatened him without any effect. No soldier would say a word, and you could no longer tell an Irishman from a native. [Great enthusiasm.] Scorr declared that for every Irishman whose life was taken, he would take the life of an Englishman when he returned to his own country. He went to Quebec, and was immediately exchanged. Subsequently he proceeded to Washington, and drew the Act of Congress with his own hand, which authorized Ba him to retaliate upon the English. He imme-Li diately wrote a deliberate order, stating that if a hair from the head of one of those Irishmen was hurt, he would take the lives of just as many Englishmen whom he had prisioners at Chip-

My fellow-citizens, there is a patriot-there is a true hero-there is a man whom all men, whether Whigs or Democrats, agree is the great soldier of America in the present day, and decidedly the most successful our country has ever produced-ab urbe condita-and a man who has shed more of his own blood than any other .--Some say he is proud. Thank God he is proud. and too proud to do a mean and dirty act. But he is generous, he is benevolent, he is merciful; he is, in the language of another, "In battle, the Lion ;

But the battle once ended. In mercy, the Lamb."

WHIG MEETING IN FRANKLIN. At a meeting of the Whigs of Franklin, held at Franklinton, on the 7th July, to appoint assistant Electors for the county,

ed Chairman, and J. H. Whitfield, Secretary.

e - * *

of one of the greatest of men. Under the third resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of invitation to a speaker : Dr. F. J. Hill, Dr. Jno. A.

Hanks, and M. Q. Waddell, Esq. Under the fourth resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Col. Henry A. Landon, J. Q. A. Leach, A. Torrence, Elias Bryant, W. M. Reavis, Green Womack, Woodson Lane, Thos. Hill, Wesley Hanks, A. J. Baldwin, S. W. Cotton, Robert Alston, L. J. Haughton, P. G. Evans, Alston Jones, Dr. J. Hall, Jordan Watson, William Griffin, J. J. Jackson, Geo. W. Ellington, John Neal, Geo. W. Goldston. On motion the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC CLEGG, Ch'm'n. PETER G. EVANS, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS TEST IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire Register says :

"The opposition to abolishing the religious test comes mainly from the Whigs, and that the late movements for its repeal were made by the Democrats, and lost by a few votes, it requiring two-thirds to alter the Constitution."

It is a known fact that the Democratic Party have always had a large majority in New Hamp shire, and that there is a clause in the Constitu tion, which excludes Catholics from office : of course they alone are responsible for keeping this religious test as one of their laws, but to prove how far the Whigs have opposed this effort to repeal this part of the Constitution, we give the votes of counties. The county of Cheshire is the only Whig county in the State, and here there was a majority of 606 for abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Whigs were opposed to toleration? The counties of Belknap, Carroll, and Merrimack are the three strong Democratic counties, and here is a majority of 1845 against abolishing the test. Does this look as if the Democrats favored toleration?-The following was the yote in a number of the

chief towns : WHIG TOWNS. DEMOCRATIC TOWNS. Yeas. Nays. Yeas, Navs. Merrimack, 139 Barnstead. 53 330 Nashua, Centre Harbor, 19 647 16 97 225 Gilmanton, Nashville 61 491 Effingham, New-Inswich, 94 136 Dublin. Ossipee, 12 181 91 Tultonboro'. Fitzwilliam. 94 42 149 74 42 Wakefield. Jaffrey.

Keene,	233	6	Wolfborough	. 11	363
Marlborough	, 81	32	Bow,	26	150
Troy,	61	13	Chichester,	11	172
Winchester,	203	6	Warner,	36	235
Claremont,	245	186	Wilmot,	43	151
Bath,	107	34	Alexandria,	12	196
Littleton,	100	50	Ellsworth,	1	72
Lyme,	88	57	Hill,	11	148
Total,	2512	547	Total,	360	3186

922

FRANKLIN PIERCE lives in the county of Merrimack, and that county gave 1,292 majority against abolishing the test, and the town of Concord, where this same FRANKLIN PIERCE resides, and exerts such an influence over the opinions of his neighbors, gave 74 majority against abolishing the test. The heaviest majorities in favor of abolishing this law have been correspondingly large against it in the strong Democratic

towns. It must therefore be regarded as a Democratic provision, and it is kept there by them in spite of all the efforts made to repeal it. The Boston Times, a Loco Foco paper, and one that advocates the election of General Pierce, save;

"One thing our New Hampshire friends are bound to do, and that is, take early measures to abolish the test. We tell them, plainly, that its existence is a disgrace to them."

Either Gen. Pierce has not the popularity and personal influence that are ascribed to him, or else he is indifferent to the civil rights of the Webster, have been hailed with far more cordi-On motion, Col. J. A. Whitaker was appoint- Catholics in New Hampshire, for this intensely ality of feeling, and elicited a warmer expres-Democratic State has repeatedly refused to a- sion of delight, than we could possibly have an-The object of the meeting was then explained bolish the religious test by large majorities, ticipated. It is perhaps too early to predict the

"General Scott was, by Mr. Fillmore, placed temporarily at the head of the War Department, and, in that position, coupled with his great military fame, was able to, and did, exert a powerful influence in favor of these Compromise

We owe it to General Scorr in this connexion

to add that, as far as the measures of Compro-

mise are concerned, it is well known that he

was solicitous for their passage, and exerted

himself to accomplish it. He was in favor of

the Adjustment, the Fugitive Slave law included,

or conclusive testimony than that of one of the

DEMOCRATIC Representatives from Connecticut,

Governor CLEVELAND, a Freesoil follower of

PIERCE and KING. In his speech in the House

measures. "I desire to do justice to the man who has been arraigned here, and charged with hostility to these measures, or at least that he did not, or does not, commit himself in favor of them. Justice to that distinguished Whig requires of me that I should say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting these Compromise measures passed. 1 was here, and heard from every quarter that General Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott to prevail upon the Freesoil members of the Whig

party to abandon their position and to adopt the Compromise as a measure of the new administration. SWEARING obedience to all of this These measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott,

Foote, and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it."

A GOOD STORY FOR GEN. SCOTT .- Some four years ago, a young man called at our office to anhacribe to the Weekly Mirror. In the course of conversation, he stated that he was a "returned volunteer from the Mexican war ;" and instead of loafing about New York, and begform in the Constitution of '76. ging alms of the Corporation of the City and the Legislature of the State, he had been off to Wisconsin, bought a farm, opened a store, and was already Postmaster of the village. His bright eye, energetic manner, and manly deter-mination to fight his own way through the world interested us at once; and on bidding him good-bye as he left the office, we remarked : we shall next hear from you as a member of the Legislature."

This morning we had a visit from the young man, whose first words were : "Your prediction has been fulfilled. I have been a member of the Legislature and a Clerk of the House." "How are your politics?" we asked. His reply was: "I am a Democrat; but out of grat- The majority of the People voted for it and gave itude for one who saved my life, I shall vote for Scott." "How is that ?"

"Why, sir, when I was lying on the stone 212 floor in the Hospital at Jalapa, parched with fever, and covered with sores, with no one to look after me, Gen. Scott came in and went around among all the sick and wounded. He came to me and asked if I was wounded. I told him I was not ; but I was very sick, and could not live many days. "Don't talk so," said the General. He then asked me if I was well tended. I told him I had no attention at all. He then stooped down, lifted up my feeble arm,

plished !

felt of my pulse, examined my fever sores, and sent for the Surgeon, and asked him why I was thus neglected. The Surgeon sent for his Assistant, who, in return, sent for the Steward of the Hospital. The General charged them to page 1, for full and conclusive proof of all I have said of it. By the way, I hope to be excused for suggesting that the Act of 1834 ought to be retake good care of me ; and, on leaving, told me if they did not, to report at once to him. So, you see, sir, he saved my life by his kindness. as he did hundreds of others ; and I should be a scoundrel not to vote for him. They say he is proud. So he is on horse-back-on the battle field he is Major General Scott, but off, he is a kind hearted, humane man." This is a true story-and a story to tell .- N. Y. Mirror.

THE WHICS are falling rapidly into line, and will present an unbroken front in November .-The nominations, considering the intense personal feelings involved in the issue of the convention, and the disappointment experienced by those who had set their hearts on Fillmore and ished maxim that in a Republic the majority of of North Carolina who resisted all this in 1834. with sincere apprehensions of discord, confusion

presentation in North Carolina was put before on from fraud, by specific duties, when practicable, y suitable encouragement may be afforded to American whereby suitable encouragement may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the the Convention of 1835 "ready made." been framed by the General Assembly of 1834.

6. That the Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from naviga-should exercise its power to remove ments are necessary for the and approved by the votes of the majority of the People of the State in April 1835, before the ble rivers, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence or for the protection and facility of com-merce with foreign nations or among the States—such improve-ments being, in every instance, national and general in their Convention met and before the delegates were elected; and the "Act concerning a Convention" had prescribed the very words of the com promise which was to be laid before the People in

7. That the Federal and State Governments are parts of one the first instance—and only in the event of that 1. That the Federal and State Governments are perts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and immovable attachment. Respect for the author-ity of each, and of individual welfare. 8. That the series of acts of the Thirty-first Congress, com-monly the area the Commonly or Adustment the act. particular compromise basis being approved by a majority of the People, was there to be any election of Delegates or the assemblage of a Convention at any time after it. Besides, the Act provided

that in case of a Convention being assembled, o. That the series of acts of the furty-birst Congress, our monly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, the act known as the fugitive slave law included, are received and ac-quiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a final set-lement in principle and substance of the dangerous and ex-citing questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are although they might use their discretion in proposing some other amendments, yet, in respect to the Basis of Representation, the Convention was commanded to adopt the Compromise as prescribed by the Act of 1834, and approved by concerned, we will maintain them and insist upon their strice enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the majority of the State in 1835, and no other .-lawson the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we depre-cate all future agitation of the questions thus settled as dan-gerous to our peace, and we will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain To make assurace doubly sure, the Delegates were not allowed to take their seats without Accordingly that Compromise was simply copied from the Act of Assembly of 1834 into the this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union. onstitutional amendments of 1835, by the Con-

Resolutions of the Whig National Convention.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB. There will be a meeting of the Young MEN's

SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB, at the Court House

this, (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. The

who have not thus far associated themselves

We learn that the Directors of the Road have located the Depot in the South-western part of the City, on the lands owned by the Rev. Mr. Culbreath, Richard Smith, Sylvester Smith and seems to be a satisfactory one.

RATIFICATION IN ORANGE.

The Whigs of Orange-the home of WILLIAM -and the people speaking by a majority were A. GRAHAN-have responded to the nominations permitted to decide finally for themselves whether of the Whig National Convention in a spirited they would adhere to the Compromise previousmanner. The "Recorder" says that there will ly sanctioned in April 1835, with the other amendments, and embody the whole into the orbe no lukewarmness in that section, in the supganic law of the State. The majority of the port of Scorr and GRAHAM.

The Jackson Flag of the Union, the Vicks burg Whig, the Natches Courier, the Brandon Republican, and a number of other journals cerning a Convention," as published in the Pamphlet Acts of Assembly of 1834, chap. 1, sissippi, now display the names of Scorr and sissippi, now display the names of Scorr and GRAHAM at the head of their editorial columns.

published. Being omitted from the Revised The Whigs of Favetteville formed Statutes, very few of the People can get access to Scorr AND GRAHAN Club, in that place, on the it now a days. If its publication answers no 3rd inst-E. J. Hale, Esq., President, with a other purpose, it would put before our young number of Vice-Presidents and two Secretaries. men authentic history for mistaken traditions Upon being conducted to the Chair, the Presiabout the Amended Constitution, and for one I am apt to think the whole Act was an instance dent addressed the Club, giving at length his in our history to illustrate how the practise of a views of the duty of those Whigs, who, like himgreat fundamental doctrine of Republicanian self, had preferred Mr. FILLMORE over all other can be entirely reconciled with a conservative Candidates. The Club was farther addressed by policy-how a government may be reformed without being overturned, and the People's Con-stitution amended without Revolution. None Messrs. Banks, Haigh, Fuller and others. HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of this City, was of such evils are legitimate results of the cher

the People must govern. The timid republicans of Elector for the State at large.

Mr. Clay's remains have been carried world who we hit-

d or insinuated by Gov. Reid at the time, and the claims of Reid and his hobby, and thereby has not been so pretended or insinuated since, by attempt to bias our People against the only plan is friends who were present. that Mr. Kerr in any by which the conflicting issues of Constitutional particular or any way changed from the positions which he took in the East, (except that he was for Reform can be definitely and satisfactorily adscott instead of Fillmore, since he learned the justed-the only plan, too, which guaranties the esult of the Whig Convention.) full sovereignty of THE PEOPLE. We know Further : This correspondent of the Standard. of nothing to equal this in arrogance and offen-

i stating Mr. Kerr's positions, says : "He was in favor of a majority governing-

siveness, unless it be the insolent and audacious majority of the people had a right to change efforts of Kossurn to embroil us in difficulties their Constitution, and that a majority of the peo-ple of the United States had a right to change the with other Powers and to undo in the minds of our people the effect of the teachings of WASH-Constitution of the United States ; and whoever INGTON and the other Patriots and Sages of the denied this doctrine of the right of the majority to govern, either in changing the Federal or State Constitution, his head would come to the Revolution ! Will the freemen of North Carolina submit to the insolence of either? We olitical block." need not ask the question.

The writer goes on to say, "these mobocrat-As we remarked, with reference to the Ezdoctrines were heard with profound astonish-Minister's contemplated but never fulfilled expement by every fair-minded man who was present." So they would have been, had he dedition, let Douglas "come on," by all means .-clared such doctrine. Wonder if " A Democrat" The People will give him the reception due to would be willing to risk an honest reputation his effrontery; and many a little David will by kissing the book and declaring the above as the " whole truth" in regard to Mr. Kerr's pospring up to meet the "Young Giant." in his sition !

progress through our borders in order to illu-Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for minate the darkness under which we are pre-Convention called according to the provisions sumed to grope ! of the constitution ; but insisted that the roice of

the majority would and ought to secure the con-THE "NATURAL ALLIES" COMING OVER stitutional number of the Assembly to effect it -that this was the true REPUBLICAN doctrine. Mr. Van Buren, Sr., as well as Mr. Van such as had been insisted upon by judge Saun-Buren, Jr., the heads and leaders of the Free ders and others, but was now opposed by lead-Soil faction, in New York, have officially aning democrats ! He was opposed to any illegal rregularities, and to Dorrism in all its shapes nounced, in letters to the New York Tammany -alluding at the same time to the sympathy of Committee, their support of the locofoco nomithe Standard, the State organ of Democracy, nees. We presume that the touch of the Free with Gov. Dorr in his attempt to carry out his mobocratic doctrines! What he said of the Soilers in New York, is as much pitch, and constitution of the United States was by way of as much defileth, as the touch of Mr. Seward. illustration. Somewhat distrusting our own And yet the support of the former will be memory, we have consulted a friend or two who no objection to Mr. Pierce : whilst the preferconcur in the recollection, that he illustrated by saying, in substance, that a majority of the ence of the latter for Gen. Scott, is death and people of the several States could and would be destruction ! Can such a game be played successfully with an intelligent people ?

heard in any changes they might desire in the Constitution of the United States—that the constitutional authorities of the several States would Gov. Reid or any body else, would be anti-republican and an outrage upon genuine freedom. But what's the use of contradicting, or attempting to counteract these misrepresentations of fact ? They are producing the effects intended by their contrivers in places we can never reach. One consolation there is, however, the truth will have time to reach falshood in many a hole and corner before August.

" It is a vile bird which defiles its own nest : and we have, unfortunately, such unclean bird or birds in our good county of Guilford, that have been in the habit for some years of " flapping their baleful wings" and croaking out, through the Standard, every little event or insinuation the county. While the presiding genius of the Standard has abused the county by reiterating the insult of "Old Tory Guilford !" certain of its correspondents, hailing from Guilford, have by partial representations and inuendoes about the free soil vote, white basis candidates, qua-kers, and so forth, endeavored to bring down odium upon their own county. There is a most contemptible sort of malice in this thing. If there was a single spark of magnanimity or chivalry in those who give voice to these insinnations, they would leave the county which is the object of their covert hate. The well-timed

writings in the Standard alluded to, have generally been got up in way so jesuitical as to be hard to answer, or have come out so sneaking-ly as to deserve no notice. It may be said in

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defence of such cattle, that it is all done for po-litical effect-to further the progress of " the unanimously recommended for the appointment | party ;" but is no more an excuse for defaming

a community than an individual. Most specially, thoroughly, heartily do we de-

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EXTRACT. "Congress adjourned on the 14th ult :- After

accursed things for having raised a bulwark against slavery agitation. And the Pittsburg Post, a staunch locofoco print, declares that "the whole Freesoil press of Ohio," with but a single exception, "is now supporting the nominee of the Democratic National Convention." And that one exception, by the way, is fighting as

that GARRISON'S vile Abolition journal, called the Boston Liberator. in an editorial on the nowination of General Scorr, avers that the platform on which he stands "is deeply stained which seemed likely to injure the reputation of with blood," and in other portions of the same paper, the Whig party is classed amongst

We learn, also, from the Boston Post, a strong

'Democratic" and Compromise journal, that

Rantoul addressed a part of his constituents at

Salem, on the 6th inst., and announced that he

should support the Baltimore Democratic nom-

inations, and exhorted his hearers to do the same,

forgetting his rejection as a delegate to the con-

vention. "This is, said he, the time for the Dem-

ocratic party to be united, and every portion ofit

Besides these significant facts, we see it stated,

should be called together."

bitterly as the rest against the chosen leader of the Whigs !!

What say the North Carolina locofocracy to these things ?

a long and bitter contest on the question of Slavery, the Oregon Bill, with the WILMOT test such conduct. We have no idea in the PROVISO INCLUDED, and the Missouri Comcomise stricken out was adopted and has be-

People voted Aye and the deed was accom-MISSISSIPPI. There are thousands of witnesses yet living who must remember all this, and I wonder that such errors have been suffered to go uncontradicted. I refer the reader to the "Act con-

but with no discretion or power over the basis of representation. The Legislature of 1834 then framed the Compromise and gave it its form .-it vitality. The Convention which was afterwards elected had nothing to do with it but to engraft it with any other amendments they might recommend to the sanction of the People

And it was very properly, (may I say it ?) ne-cessarily done by the Delegates in Convention, although many of them were hostile to it, and a majority of them had been elected to the Convention by Counties where the people were al most unanimously against a change of the "old basis by Counties," and to every species of Republic generally are invited to attend, and those

others. So far as we have had opportunities of be bound by this will, and that any other docgathering public sentiment here, the location trine, no matter whether held by Gen. Saunders,

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

RAIL ROAD DEPOT. there was to be an end of it ! But being sanctioned by a majority of the whole State, an election was held after it by authority of law, for

General Assembly, it was expressly declared upon the face of the Act, that it should be first voted on by the People on the 1st and 2nd of April 1835, and if not approved by a majority,

Delegates to a Convention with limited powers,

I say this was done by the Convention simply "in obedience to the mandate of a majority of with the Club are earnestly requested to comthe People," because, notwithstanding "the Act concerning a Convention" originated with the

forward and do so. Speaking may be expected.

being
