BRE DE THE CAROLINA WATCHWAN, per year Two Doclars-payable in not paid in advance, Two Dollars merted at 81 for the first, and 25 cts. reach subsequentinsertion, Courtorders cent higher than these rates. A libon to those who advertise by the year.

AUTHORITY.

OF THE UNITED STATES or the Piret Session of the Thirty-first-Congress.

Pratic Acr., No. 54.]

the Senate and House of Repre-

United States of America in Congress that the following sums be and they are rated, to be paid out of the money in the allerwise appropriated, for the year endth of June, one thousand eight hundred

sion, warrant, and petty officers engineer corps of the navy, swen hundred and seventy-one thousand six daety light dollars : Provided, That from airs day of July, eighteen hundred and in salary of the sacretary of the Naval Acad-Amazold shall be twelve hundred and fifty doland the proper accounting officers of be and they are hereby authorized and diand pay out of any money in the Treaappropriated, to the officers, petty men and marinessof United States navy, and and men of the revenue service who servcean on the coast of California, and wenty-eighth day of September, eighfiv. the same increased or additionis has been by law directed to be paid soldiers of the army who served in the several officers who served on the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin to the pay with which they have alsaited be allowed for the period during her as served the following compensation reamely the commander of the expedition mander; the passed midshipmen the is: the passed assistant surgeon the pay og: the assistant surgeon the pay of a the midshipmen the pay of passed midin the warrant officers and to the petty officers composed the crews of the vessels emin expedition, extra pay equal to the reguwhich they have been credited for their serhe sail expedition ; and the pay of chaplains par shall be one thousand dollars on leave or and fifteen hundred dollars while on duty. enerintendents, naval constructors, and incty thousand nine hundred and sixty

and the navy agent at Memphis, for the time which he has performed or may perform the dusurser, in addition to his own, shall be allowed the amual salary of a purser on duty at navv of the second class, which shall not be in addition ons, but the lien thereof; and the salary commissions, out in the navy yard at Kittery, who also discharges the duties of clerk and stew hell be seven hundred and fifty dollars; and the the "first clerk to the commandant," at the navy a Nortak, New York, and Boston, shall be at ate of one thousand dollars per annum ; and that the to the commandant" at the same at the rate of eight hundred dollars per in him and after the passage of this act. a provisions for commission, warrant! and petty ofand seamen, including the engineers and marines cied to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eigh-a thousand two hundred dollars; it being provided

o much of the act approved March third, eighteen ed and altrioge, entitled "An act making approellr of June, one thingsand eight hundred and fiftyis provide that " to commutation of rations shall wed, except to others and their attendants, and spint part of the ration," be and the same is a scientific investigation and experiments upon ancter of alimentary substances used as subsista the nave, and means to prevent their deterior. and five hundred dollars; to be expend-

the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. as necessaries and appliances for the sick which havy, including the marine corps, thir-fathousand six handred dollars, what of wessels in ordinary, and for wear and escipit commission, including fuel and purbemp, ose million three hundred and sixty-five dulars And the Secretary of the Navy be a hereby authorized and required to have comwith the least possible delay, the war-steamer credit of the surplus fund, shall be used for wee: And the Secretary of the Navy may, if toper cause in be applied, as soon as practh one of more of the steam vessels belonging to and States, any steams condenser which may be as calculated for the purpose, for furnishing

mince and ordinace stores, and small arms, inacidental expenses, one hundred twenty-five ding for publication the American Nautical teen thousand four hundred dollars.

w the use of the navy, ten thousand five hunpurchase of all the books, maps, and charts of the use of the navy, eight thousand two

reang and binding the same, and for printing oungsailing directions, hydrographical surveys, meal discreations, nine thousand two hun-

whing lithographic press, including chemicals grounds and buildings in order, for repairing g from further depredations brick wall on and west side of the grounds, for pay of et, watchmen, instrument maker, for fuel, bit all the uncommerated contingent expenses of Caphical Office and National Observatory, nd the hundred and twenty dollars.

the same for defraying all the expenses connected to the thousand dollars.

The tenans and effection of buildings at the University Academy, at Annapolis, Maryland, the thousand dollars. To complete the quarthe state it and professors at the Naval Acad-Admapolis, the sum of seventy-five thousand and hereafter no appointment of midshipmen, makipped, or papil at any naval school in the tall be pade unless recommended by the mem-tanges representing the district in which the reside, in the same manner that cadets at tare new appointed; and that the Secretary by it hereby required to report to Congress, ad sesson the number and names of appointthe Naval School which have been made; and and State whence each one comes; and the a vacancies then existing at said school, with resonal district which may be entitled to sup-sad a starement of the order in which the er of the Congressional districts shall be entitled phure and accruing vacancies, so far as it setumed by existing law, or by circumstances. wat Amapolis, Maryland, twenty-one thou-hundred dollars.

stingent expenses that may accrue for the foland drawings, purchase and repair of fire n navy yards, purchase and maintenance of bottom, and driving teams, carts, timber-wheels steins, and repair of workmen's tools, postage sters, furniture for Government houses, fuel, adles for havy yards and shore stations, pay of a and meidental labor not chargeable to any tion labor attending the delivery of stores stations, wharfage, dockage and rent, travelsof officers and others under orders, funeral sore and office reat, stationery, fuel, commission of cerks to noty agents and storekeepers,

J. J. BRUNER.

Editor & Proprietor.



THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE." Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES. VOLUME IX-NUMBER 22.

## SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels and asistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of vessels of the United States navy in foreign ports, five hundred and twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars.

For meteorological observations, to be conducted under the directions of the Secretary of the Navy, two For the payment of the salary of Professor James P. Esgy, during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eigh-

teen hundred and forty-eight, no appropriation having been made by Congress for that year two thousand dolconstruction, extension and completion of the fol-

lowing objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy yards, viz: Postsmouth, New Hampshire: For building timber shed number twenty-nine, foundation for shores at rail-

way, drains, gutters, and paving, and repairs of all kinds thirty-five thousand and forty-one dollars and twenty-Boston, Massachusetts: For rain-water cistern, pitch house and pakum loft, muster office, and repairs of all

kinds, thirty-eight thousand one hundred dollars.

New York, N. Y.: To complete saw-mill, quay-wall dredging channels, water tank and lighter, gas-pipe and fixtures, lightning conductors, continuation of sewer machinery, &c., for engine-house, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-six thousand eight hundred

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: For shed to cover north railway, covering to south railway, steam-box and pitch kettles, mooring anchors for dry dock, dredging channel, continuing pavement to wharf, cross-paving to smithery, and from thence to the dock basin, paving west end of ship house, paving wharf number three to ship-house, paving between ways of dock, paving between timber sheds, completing gutters and drains, completing shed number five, extending gas-pipes, &c., extending water-pipes one thousand feet, and repairs of all kinds, twenty-eight thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars and twenty cents.

Washington, District of Columbia: For completing ordnance building number eleven, fitting up timber dock, completing saw-mill, completing copper-rolling mill, completing railway, completing side lathes in machine shop, and repairs of all kinds, one hundred and twenty-

three thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight dollars. Norfolk, Virginia: For storehouse number fourteen, wharf north side of timber dock, culvert, dredging machine, and repairs of all kinds, eighty thousand seven hundred thirty-two dollars and twenty cents.

Pensacola, Florida: Towards completing permanent wharf, to complete guard house and kitchen, to complete yard railway and repair old track, to complete extension of central wharf, to rebuild east wall of cistern number twenty-six, for ice house, repairs of cisterns number fourteen and twenty-five, and repairs of all kinds eighty-eight thousand and forty-four dollars.

Memphis, Tennessee: For pavements, drains and ditches cisterns for rope-walk, hemp-house, store-house, (one wing,) complete, railing for vertical wall, and repairs of all kinds, forty-seven thousand and forty-three dollars and thirty-four cents. Sackett's Harbor, New York : For repairs of all kinds

five hundred dollars. FOR HOSPITALS

At Boston: For repairs, five hundred dollars. At New York : For fence round garden, repairs mildings, painting, whitewashing, clearing up grounds &c., at hospital, and for completing fence and wall around the burial ground, eight thousand nine hundred and ninety-three dollars. And to secure some proper place for the burial of seamen who die in the New York nospital, five thousand dollars. At Philadelphia Naval Asylum: For introducing

gas, painting main building inside, repairing and paintng wall, repairs to roof and dome, cleaning and whitewashing, cleaning and repairing grates and ranges, water tax, shade trees, and repairs of all kinds, five thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars. At Washington: For general repairs, four hundred

At Norfolk: For repairs of hospital and dependencies five thousand dollars.

At Pensacola: For draining and filling up ponds, &c., wo thousand dollars

FOR MAGAZINES At Boston, two hundred dollars. At New York, one thousand dollars.

At Washington, one hundred and fifty dollars. MARINE CORPS. For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musiians, privates, and servants serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and eighty-

For provisions for marines serving on shore, nineteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and seventy-five cents.

we to marine boilers and for the use of the crews. For clothing, forty-nine thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars.

For military stores, repairs of arms, pay of armorers, ccourtrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks and rent of temporary bar-

racks and offices where there are no public buildings for that purpose, six thousand dollars. For contingencies, viz : Freight, tonnage, toll, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending court-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house rent in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, postage, apprehension of deserters, oil, candles, forage, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, picks, shovels, carpenters

tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of matronwasherwoman and porter at the hospital headquarters, wenty-five thousand dollars. For purchase and freight to San Francisco of patent black marine paint for painting the interior of the sections and end floats of the Canfornia dry dock, fifteen

For a definency in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty, approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, for paying the unsatisfied demands upon the fund for continuing the survey of the coast on the Gulf of Mexico from Apalachicola bay to the Mississippi, two thousand one hundred and ten dollars and sixty-two cents; to be taken out of the balance of the fund appropriated for that purpose by the act of third March, eighteen hundred, and forty-nine, and which

has been carried to the credit of the surplus fund. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts authorizing the President of the United States, or the Secretary of the proper Department under his direction, to transfer any portion of the moneys appropriated for a particular branch of expenditure in that Department, to be applied to another branch of expenditure in the same Department, be, and are hereby, so far as relates to the Navy Department, repealed.

For the building or purchase of suitable vessels and for prosecuting a survey and reconnoisance for naval and commercial purpose, of such parts of Behring Straits, of the north Pacific ocean and of the China seas, as are frequently by American whaleships and by trading vessels in their routes between the United States and China, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: Provided, That the expense of purchasing or building and of equipping, with the exception of the ar-mament, and of fitting out these vesels, shall not exceed

the sum hereby appropriated.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to select a site for a navy yard and naval depot in the bay of San Francisco, in California, or neighbor-ing waters, either by purchase or by reservation of public lands, as the case may be, and shall cause the same to be surveyed and plat thereof to be recorded in proper to be surveyed and plat thereof to be recorded in proper form; and when such selection shall have been made, what must an European ashared the same the poison summer tree of our swamps? And the said Secretary shall make such arrangements as may be necessary to establish a nasy yard and naval depot upon the most approved and economical plan on ished at the beauty of our varied and exhaust-the site so obtained, and cause to be erected a foundry, less forests—the richest in the temperate zone the site so obtained, and cause to be created to be create

same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the SEC. 4. And be it further enacted. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, directed to ap-

point some suitable naval officer or engineer to receive and superintend the construction of the floating dry dock in California. SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the per centage added by law to the pay of the clerks employed in the Executive and Legislative Departments of Washington be, and is hereby, allowed to the clerks employed at the navy yard and marine barracks in the

city of Washington. SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That Robert Armstrong, the public printer, be, and is hereby, directed to execute without delay the public printing ordered by either House of Congress since his election as public printer, and that all paper used by the public printer for the space of sixty days from this date shall be furnished by him at cost, and shall be of the quality and description specified in the law passed at this session of Con-

Approved August 31, 1852.

## SHADE TREES IN CITIES.

The August number of the Horticulturist, published at Newberg, New York, contains an article on shade trees, attributed to the pen of the lamented A. J. Downing, whose skill in this respect was but recently exercised in beautify. ing Washington city. We extract the following passage in relation to the allanthus tree :

"Down with the ailanthus!" is the cry we hear on all sides, town and country, now that this "tree of heaven," (as the catalogues used alluringly to call it) has penetrated all parts of the Union, and begins to show its true charac ter. Down with the ailanthus. " Its blossoms smells so disagreeable that my family are made ill by it," says an old resident on one of the squares of New York, where it is the only hade for fifty contiguous houses. \* We must positively go to Newport, papa, to escape these horrible ailanthuses," exclaim numberless young ladies, who find that even their best Jean Maria Farina affords no permanent relief, since their front parlors have become so celestially embowered. "The vile tree comes up all over my garden," says fifty owners of suburban lots, who have foolishly been tempted into bordering the outside of their "vards" with it-having been told that it grows so surprising fast," "It has roined my lawn for fifty feet all around each tree," say the country gentlemen, who, seduced by the oriental beauty of its foliage, have been busy for years dotting it in open places, here and there, in their pleasure grounds. In some of the cities southward, the authorities, taking the matter more seriously, have voted the entire downfall of the whole species, and the Herods who wield the bosom of sylvan destruction have probably made a clean sweep of the first born of celes tials in more towns than one south of Mason and Dixon's line this season.

Although we think there is picturesqueness n the tree and luxuriant foilage of the ailanhus, we shall see its downfall without a word to save it. We look upon it as a usurper in rather bad odor at home, which has come, over to this land of liberty under the garb of utility to make foul the air with its intermeddling roots -a tree that has the fair outside and the treach. erous heart of the Asiatics, and that has played us so many tricks that we find we have caught a Tartar, which it requires something more than a Chinese wall to confine within its limits.

Down with the ailanthus! therefore, we cry with the populace, but we have reasons besides theirs; and now that the lavorite has fallen out of lavor with the sovereigns, we may take the opportunity to preach a funeral sermon over its remains that shall not, like so many funeral sermons, be a bath of oblivion waters to wash out all memory of its vices. For, if the Tartar is not laid violent hands upon, and kept under close watch, even after the spirits have gone out of the old trunk, and the coroner is satis fied that he has come to a violent end, lo! we shall have him upon us tenfold in the shape of suckers innumerable-little Tartars that will beget a new dynasty, and overrun our grounds

and gardens again without mercy. The vices of the ailanthus—the incurable vice of the by gone favorite—then, are twofold. In the first place, it smells horribly, both in leaf and flower, and instead of sweetening and purifying the air, fills it with a heavy, sickening odor; in the second place, it suckers abominably, and thereby overruns, appropriates and reduces to beggarly all the soil of every open piece of ground where it is planted .-These are the mortifications which everybody feels, sooner or later, who has been seduced by the luxuriant overstretched welcome of its smooth round arms, and the waving and beck. in their home circle. For a few years, while the tree is growing, it has, to be sure, a fair and specious look. You teel almost, as you look at its round shooting up as straight, and almost as fast as a rocket, crowned by such a luxuriant tuft verdure, that you have got a young palm free before your door, that can whispher tales to you in the evening of that "flowery country" from whence you have borrowed it, and you swear to stand by it against all slanderous assertions. But, alas! you are greener in your experience than the Tartar in his leaves. A few years pass by : the sapling becomes a tree-its blossoms fills the air with something that look like curry-powder, and smells like the plague. You shut down the windows to keep out the unbalmy June air if you live in town, and invariably give a wide berta to the heavenly avenue, if you belong to the country.

But we confess, openly, that our crowning objection to this petted Chinaman or Tartar, who has played us so falsely, is a patriotic ob ection. It is that he has drawn away our atention from our own more noble native Amer ican trees, to waste it on this miserable pigtail of an Indiaman. What should we think of the Italians, if they should forswear their own orange tree and figs, pomegranates and who travels in America, delighted and aston--to see that we never value nor plant them but fill our lawns and avenues with the cast-off

\*The ailanthus, though originally from China, was first introduced into the sountry from France, as the "Tanner's Sumac," but the mistake was soon discovered, and its rapid growth made it a favorite.

†An acquaintance of ours, in a house in the upper part of New York, was regularly driven out by the ailanthus malaria every season.

The tree which is here called the "ailanthus," and "tree of heaven," lines the streets of Salisbury; and every observing man, we presume, is satisfied that the objections here mentioned, hold good against it. With us, it is called the " Copal tree;" and, as a novelty was once much sought after; and, unfortunately, before its true character was fully known, it was spread all over Town. It is both a usur. per and a nuisance. As it regards its unhealthiness, especially when in bloom, we believe every Physician in town would testify against

it. And under this conviction we also join in the cry, " Down with the ailanthus." We believe our "city fathers," with a due concern for the health of the cilizens, would confer a public blessing upon the community to pass an order for its extermination. We shall never get rid of it in any other way; but on the contrary, in our churches. We think these evils as long as roots will sucker, or seed germinate, it will continue to spread, until its sprouts border every street, and choke up every lane .-

WHAT ARE TREES MADE OF?

If we were to take up a handful of soi and examine it under the microscope, we should probably find it to contain a number of fragments of wood, small broken pieces of branches, or leaves, or other parts of the tree. If we could examine it chemically we should find yet more strikingly that it was nearly the same as wood in its composition. Perhaps, then, it may the people. be said, the young plant obtains its wood from the earth in which it grows. The following experiment will show whether this conjecture is likely to be correct or not: Two hundred pounds of earth were a large earthen vessel; the earth was then moistened with rain water, and a willow tree, weighing five pounds, was planted therein. During the space of five years, the earth was carefully watered with rain water. The willow grew and flourished, and to prevent the earth being mixed with the fresh earth being blown upon it by winds, it was covered with a metal plate full of very minute holes, which would exclude everything but air from getting access to the earth below it. After growing in the earth for five years, the tree was removed, and on being weighed, was found to have gained one hundred and sixty-four pounds. And this estimate did not include the weight of the leaves or dead branches which in

five years fell from the tree. Now came the applicatin of the test .-Was all this obtained from the earth ?-It had not sensibly diminished; but in or- the Gospel of Christ ought to be deprived der to make the experiment conclusive, it was again dried in an oven and put in the balance. Astonishing was the result -the earth weighed only two ounces less than it did when the willow was first planted in it! yet the tree had gained one hundred and sixty four pounds. Manifestly, then, the wood thus gained in the space of time was not obtained from the earth; we are therefore obliged to repeat our question," Where does the wood come by the Word of God." from ?" We are left with only two alternatives: the water with which it was refreshed, or the air in which it lived .-It can be clearly shown that it was not oning of its graceful plumes, in giving it a place due to that water; we are consequently unable to resist the perplexing and wonderful conclusion-it was deprived from

Can it be? Were those great ocean spaces of wood, which are as old as man's introduction into Eden, and wave in their vast and solitary luxuriance over the fertile hills and plains of South Americawere all these obtained from the thin air Were the paticles which unite to form our battle ships, Old Englands's walls of wood, ever borne the world about not only on wings of air, but actually as air themselves? Was the firm table on which I write, the chair on which I rest the solid floor on which I dwell, once in form which I could not as much as lay my finger on, or grasp in my hand?-Wonderful truth! all this is air.

[English Paper.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST.

Some weeks since we noticed that a few preachers and societies of the Methodist Church South, in Georgia, had seceded from the regular denomination, and had undertaken to set up for themselves. So far as we have seen in our Georgia victed of selling a free negro. An apexchanges, these seceders have not aban doned or repudiated the doctrines of the

Church, but only its form of government and the itenerant system. We make the subjoined extract from the reasons asigned by the leaders of this new church as a part of the history of the religious movements of the day :- South Carolinian.

"In apppearing before the public, we deem it due to ourselves, our old brethren, and the world, to set forth, in a distinct manner, some of the reasons that led to our separation. We were not influenced by prejudice or ill will towards one minister or member of the M. E. Church; but we love them yet as brethren, and look upon them in the main as good and holy

"1. We think that the itinerant sys tem, as carried out in this country has mainly lost its efficiency, and failed to meet alike the wants and wishes of the Church and world. This, we think, is, what gives to all other churches that are congregational in their form of worship greatly the advantage of us. It also requires us to pay large sums to have the gospel preached to the walls and benches have been augmenting every year, that the friction of machinery is increasing, and that the good accomplished by it is not and will not be in proportion to the sacrifices required. Therefore, we believe that the day is here when the tabernacles should be located; circumstances ustify it—the people demand it.

"2. We object to the government of the M. E. Church, because it possesses not the elements of a republican form of government. It discards the representative principle, shuts out the people, and confides to the same hands the executive, legislative and judicial powers; and yet those hands are not the representatives of

"3. We objected to said government, because we were taxed without representation, legislated for without a constituency, and large amounts of money and church property are controlled by the travelling preachers alone; and they, in dried in an oven, and afterwards put into this matter, are beyond the control of the membership. A government so uncongenial with and contrary to the spirit and genius of our civil institutions we think to be wrong in theory and practice. No

power possesses so great a principle pow-Its facilities for multiplication and reproduction are many and fearful. They should therefore be vigilantly guarded against by all who consider the image of God closely connected with the rights of

The following are articles from the contitution of said Church:

"1. This Church shall be called a Congregational Methodist Church, and all the churches in her connection shall be congregational in their system of worship.

"2. Christ only is head of the Church, and the word of God is the only rule of faith and conduct. "3. A Christian Church is a society of

believers in our Lord Jesus Christ, and is of divine institution. "4. No person who loves God and obeys

of church membership. " 5. Every man has an inalienable right to private judgment in matters of religion. and all have an equal right to express their opinions in any way that will not violate the laws of God or the rights of

"Church trials shall be conducted on Gospel principles only, and no minister or member shall be excommunicated except for immorality, propagating unscriptural doctrine, or the neglect of duties enjoined

FROM "THE MINNESOTIAN."

True as Gospel is the following, as many a care worn and heart broken editor can testify. It is the closing paragraph of the valedictory of an Editor in Ohio, who we know to have been faithful to his trust for many years, but now takes leave of his patrons poorer, we presume, than when he commenced:

"Finally at the close of seven year's service, with a slight intermission, we ought to be able to give some advice as to the duty of patrons to the press. The great cause of the inefficiency of the country press, so much complained of, lies with its patrons. No man can do justice to the columns of his newspaper unless he is properly supported. Without support, and in debt, how can a man devote his intellectual energies to the drudgery of composition? Harrassed as he is by debts. by the responsibilities of a family, by the feeling of an honest debtor without the ability to pay, he labors against a current that he cannot overcome. Your indebtedness to him annually is but a small sum; pay it promptly, and it will be returned to you tenfold in the increased life and vitality which it will impart to your paper. So long as the remedy lies with you, you should not complain.

Condemned .- At Surry Superior Court, ast week. Abram Weaver, who has been confined in the jail of this county for some eighteen months, was tried and conpeal was taken to the Supreme Court. People's Press.

( The following letters were read Mass Meeting at Statesville, on the 1

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 4.

Gentlemen: I gratefully acknowled favor of the 26th ult., inviting me to a Meeting of our political friends in that par the State at Statesville, on the 10th instant honor of the nominees of the Whig Conve at Baltimore, for the Presidency and Vice I sidency of the United States. You are pleased to add that this assem

has been appointed at the site of the old ville Academy, not very distant from the of my birth, and whither I was sent w first left my parental home, to pursue course of education, which was to det my destiny in life; and that the friends youth, and associates and acquaintances of turer years, will be there in large number

offer me friendly greeting. Few events, I beg to assure you, co ford me more gratification than to comply this flattering and cordial invitation. It a ens recollections dear to my heart, and the charms of personal triendship, to p approbation. Confidence has been said plant of slow growth. After a life, now meridian, and for near twenty conse years, connected with public a fairs, it is, to refreshing to be re assured the as regards self it is yet fresh and unbroken in the where it first took root.

You likewise suggest, that the occasion be an appropriate one to vindicate the man with whom I am associated in this tion, from charges of hostility to the Soul infidelity to the compromise of the last

It is one of the shallowest and commo devices of party, to find out what is most ous or distasteful to the prevailing sentiment a country, or section, and impute that to its ponent. This charge of favoring abolition being under its influence, has been a stand accusation at the South against every candidate for the last sixteen years. It alleged against Harrison, whose competitor been the abolition candidate for that high ion-against Clay, whose successful co i'or approved the Oregon territorial Bill, in iting slavery therein-against Taylor, who rival declined to vote for the Fugitive Sh Law, because it did not provide a Jur the returned Fugitive; in the Federal cour of course. It was alleged against Mr. W ster so long as he stood a chance for the ne nation, and his most patriotic speeches, ading acquiescence in the compromise, were bled and criticised to substantate it; an was freely imputed to Mr. Fillmore by the position press, of this State even after he approved all the compromise measures, and issued orders for the execution of the Fr Slave Law by Military force, if occasion a demand it. And had he or Mr. Webster the nominee of the Convention, instead of Scott, there would have been, so far as reg this objection, if we may judge of the future the past, but the change of a name. The I would have been repeated, and probably w more emphasis. While the people of the Se will be vigilant and firm in the maintenance their just rights, I trust they will be misled no idle clamor. After an agitation of m years on matters connected with slavery, the has been an adjustment, in which I am pers ded the mass of the American people has quiesced. The authors and friends of that a ustment, I am sure, will be the last to re-of

So far as may depend on me, the charge

against Gen. Scott to which you refer, been already negatived, and that in a mar ndicating a stronger conviction on my than any reasoning I can employ. Bound North Carolina by every tie of interest and fection which attaches other men, I am un the additional obligation of gratitude for highest honors repeadedly bestowed. It I co consent to compromit her interests or hono a matter vital to the South and the Union any combination or association adverse to I should be untrue, not merely to the imp of patriotism, but to the instincts of nature When, therefore, I accepted the nomination the Vice Presidency, (which your delegates the Convention will bear me witness, I had sought,) knowing what principles had been clared by a convention, and that Gen. was my associate for the Presidency by act, I proclaimed my confidence in him emphatically than I now do in words. I known him familiarly for twelve years, was intimately associated with him during trying period of the compromise, when its was suspended in doubtful scales. I knew he had been the friend of these measures w they stood in need of friends, that independ ly of his illustrious services, and world u tame, which will place him, in American b tory side by side with Plutarch's men, in republics of antiquity and which forbid petty sectional or factious views to be tained by him, he was committed to the promise as one of its most effective support at the time of its adoption. And to me, have been in a position ever since, to obse the progress of events, in connection with th bject, and to whose lot it fell, to is ders, for the execution of the Fugitive Sin Law, by military force, if necessity should re quire it, within forty days after its enactines it has been gratifying to observe, how on tion to the Compromise has given way, and many who stood out in opposition long after passage, have become its ardent supporters If its enemies have become its friends, cause for rejoicing, but let them not be pern

ted to transmute its friends into enemies. I regret, that it will not be in inv power to resent at your meeting, nor, is it my expertion to address popular assemblies in this ca vass; but I could not refrain from saying much, in reply to your cordial and of

beg you to believe me, Gentlemen, With great respect. Your ob't servant.

WM. A. GRAHAM To Messrs. W. P. Caldwell, R. H. I John Davidson, R. Reid, Millon Cample

RALEIGH, August 27, 1852. Gentlemen : I have received yours of the I nstant, informing me that it had been resul by the Whigs of the West to hold a Mass M

ing at Statesville, on the 9th and 10th of St tember next, and inviting me to attend and p icipate in the public speaking. I feel very sensibly, and thank you w or the honor implied in the invitation. ness, too pressing to be neglected calls in

where at that time, and compels me to what, otherwise I would embrace with of an opportunity of publicly bearing again.