humble but decided testimontal to the high worth of the two gentlemen who bear the Whig Standard in the Presidential canvass.

I am truly gratified at the adoption of this approaching contest.

A slander on the good name of Gen. Scott, and a local State issue, introduced into the recent Gubernatorial canvass, have had the unhappy effect of disturbing that perfect union of the Whigs, which gave them invincibility on so many glorious occasions in the past. Justice to that eminent citizen, whose party position has never been mistaken, and who has been with us always, in good report and in evil report, demands on his own actount, as well as ours, that we should by acclamation, repel the wretched calumny. But, above all, justice to bur country, whose annals have become so bright and glorious by his matchless achievements, will not allow us to spare any honora ble means to vindicate her history, his fame, and the gratitude of his countrymen from the shafts of a partisan warfare, which our opponents have never failed to make on every Whig from the great and lamented Clay to Winfield Scott. Indeed, it appears to be a settled prin ciple with them, that we have in our ranks no men-never had one-and can never have one. the Republic ; while, in theirs, such men are out a very man for the office.

selected for the Presidency a man of so little. and of such humble merit, as Franklin Pierce, the nomination, had bardly secured the ratification of a single village in the Union; and it is amazing to me, how a Convention could have hoped to satisfy any great party, ambitious of their country's renown, and of adorning its history with examples of rewarding excellence, high distinction and patriotic labors, or could produce any but a feeling of disgust, by hunting the holes of obscurity for the Chief Magis. trate of the Union. And that they have been able to avoid disgust, in the presentation of their man, is, truly, one of the phenomena of the times. How different is their action from the conduct of our forefathers-the men of the rev. olution and the generation which immediately followed it-who never thought of a less man than him whose tried wisdom and public renown had fastened on himself the eye of the nation. What man of that time, would have supposed it possible, that within the first century of our Republic, two names could have been written together, as in competition for the Presidency of twenty five millions of freemen, such as Winfield Scott and Franklin Pierce.

It is certain, as our opponents sometimes boast, that they are the greatest levellers on earth. Formerly Mahomel went to the mountain: Now the mountain comes to Mahomet .-Unable to lift their little man to the seat of Washington, they seek to lower it to the level of Franklin Pierce!

A great and honorable name is the appropri ate representative of great principles and high responsibilities. The Whigs have placed at their head, a thoroughly tried man, with one of the most glorious pames on the continent,-While our opponents, as if in contempt of the example of our forefathers, and of the wise rule of bestowing reward on service and merit, have placed at theirs, a man whose only distinction is his comination; and who, when defeated, will not fill up, even a parenthesis in a history.

The Whigs have great cause to be proud of their ticket. The numinee for President is a patriotism. Born in the South-raised in the the Treasury :-South, and having spent much of his time in this section of the Union, he is free from the predjudices which early lessons at the North, generally inspire against slavery. A full knowledge of that relation, banishes all room for fanaticism, and if he has any sympathy on the subject, it is with the master. His letter of acceptance shuts the door against all the hopes of abolitionists, from resistance to the laws; and, agitate and rave as much as they may, through their Sumners and Chases, on the floor of Congress, they well know, and we well know, that Gen. Scott, obedient himself, throughout his life, to the laws of the land, will enforce its observance by all others, with every constitutional means in his power.

Indeed, it is curious to observe, that the de. cided manner, in which he has declared in advance, that he will "tolerate no sedition, disorder, faction, or resistance to the law, or the Union, on any pretext," is a main reason with Mr. Toombs, for refusing his support : The equal hand which he would lay on rebellion at the North and disunion at the South, is too equal for him. It is a commendation with me.

I believe the charge against Scott, that he would compromise the interests of the South, a wanton a slander, in its origin, and as untrue in fact, whoever may repeat it, as ever emanated from pen or lip.

With such a candidate for President, and our own distinguished fellow citizen, William A. Graham, for Vice President, can North Caroline be cold or devoid of enthusiasm? Survey the life both public and private, of the nominee for Vice President, and what blemish or spot can be found? His public life is of twenty years duration: What interest has he betrayed -what constituency, has be deceived? What illiberal sentiment has be ever avowed? Honored with high places by the State, and raised to a post of distinction by the Government of the Union, he has always laid down the robes of office unsullied and bright. Neither malice nor envy has ever found a reat in the mail of his integrity or prodence. Dignified without ostentation, and firm without severity-with plain 6. good sense, and a heart that always knows what is right, he cherishes the State and the Union, with a warm sentiment of duty and 'in a spirit of patriotism and affection; and is perhaps, at this time, of all her citizens, the most perfect representative of the soller, manly, up right, and unpretending character of N. Carolina.

I have often been made powerfully sensible of the affected contempt, in which our State is held by certain of her bordering sisters ; and, therefore, have I witnessed with unusual delight, every honor bestowed on her by other voices than her own. His nomination to the Vice Presidency is a national tribute to the State, high in its character, and the first of its kind. What Whig of North Carolina can be insensible to the honor, or careless of the result of the elec-

fought through the struggle ; has been a soldier Tactics,' and five thousand dollars for the and a leader-sometimes in defeat but never in despair. Elevated for his virtues, by the firm

them and his country; and now, without a fault in his career, or a blot on his name, will they abandon a sorvant so falthful, their principles and their country, and fly to a standard, which, erewhile, emblazoned, with pomp and rejoicing, thode to awake the Whigs to their duty in the the victory of a Van Buren, over the fortunes of the slandered and ill treated Clay?

I will not believe it-I cannot think so poorly of my State. With every good wish for a glo rious rally in the West, the Gibraltar of Whigism, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

With great respect, Your ob't. ser'vt .. B. F. MOORE.

To Messrs. A. C. Williamson, L. B. Carmi chael, and Rulus Barringer, Esqs.

From the Petersburg Intelligencer. We said the other day that the charge made against Gen. Scott about his party, &c. had about as much to do with the present canvass as Mahomet's Coffin. But wholly foreign as it is from every issue legitimately involved in the contest now going on, it is rapidly producing one good effect. It is drawing off from the Democratic ticket many of its supporters, and cooling the ardor and weakening the devotedness of others. The Pierce press is very fond of parading extracts from the New York Herald injurious to Gen. Scott, whenever they who has been, or can be patriot or Statesman can get hold of them. As it will no doubt con enough to be morthy of the chief magistracy of tribute a good deal to their gratification to know Bennets opinions upon any matter touching their so abundant, that one can scarcely put his hand political interests, we commend to their considinto a corner so dark or small, without pulling eration the following extract from the last Herald. The Herald, be it recollected, is a Pierce I am confident, that if the Whig Party had and King paper. Whilst we do not generally lay any great stress upon any thing that Bennet says about party matters, yet, as his authority seems to be high with the Democrats, we think it nothing more than right to give them the benefit of the extract we are about to make, as in all probability, they would otherwise over. look it. It is a pity that it should be lost to them, as the subject of General Scott's pay, to judge from their industrious researches and laborious commentaries, give them vast concern.

> Gen. Scott--His Services and his Pay--Littleness of Party Warfare.

"On the death of that sterling old patriot, Henry Clay, the democratic Governor of Ken. tucky appointed to his vacant chair in the Senate a Mr. Meriwether, a democratic politician. regarded in the State as a man of talents and ability. Instead, however, of any attempt to emulate the lofty line of conduct of Mr. Clay, we find Mr. Meriwether, on the first convenient occasion, descending to the level of a cross road small beer politician in a resolution calling for information concerning the pay, emoluments, and extra allowances, received for their public services, respectively, by General Scott and Gen. Pierce. The information communi cated by this resolution has just been published by the Washington Union, and will of course be circulated from one end of the Union to the other for electioneering purposes against Gen.

"It appears from these official returns, that for some forty years of the most active and brilliant services in the army of the United States, General Scott has received from the treasury an aggregate of two hundred and ninety thousand five hundred & seventy seven dollars & eighteen cents. This would be a little over seven thousand dollars a year for forty years-an exceed. ingly paltry exhibition of liberality, in contrast with the services, for which it is paraded as an extravagant reward. To show how nig. gance of the government towards Gen. Scott for his extraordinary services, we select the following items of extra allowances from the national man by education, by habit, and by account rendered in by the Second Auditor of

Gen. Scott by the Secretary of War, from the 22d September, 1818 to the 17th May, 1819, 248 days for extra services in the compila tion of a military work for the army, under orders of the War Department, \$1,428 00 For six dollars a day, allowed by

the Secretary of War, as the es. timated difference between his pay and emoluments as major general and brigadier general, from the 1st July 1824, to the 31st January, 1825, while engaged in revising and publishing the Book of Infantry Tactics and the Regulations of the Army, and preparing an abstract of those works, for the use of the militia of the United States, 1,290 00 For the same allowance, for same

services from 1st February to 31st March, 1825, allowed by the Secretary of War,

4. - For eight dollars a day as commissioner for conferring with the Pottawatemies, Winnebago, and Sac Fox Indians at Chicago, Prairie du Chien and Rock Island, from 22d June to 17th October, 1852, inclusive and mileage from New York to those places and back, together with his expenses during the conference, allowed by the Acting Secretary of War,

5.- For his compensation as author and compiler, and services in superintending the printing of the New System of Discipline and Tactics, for the use of the army, as authorized per act of 3d March, 1835, chapter 30, sec. 1, 5,000 00

-For extra compensation incurred while acting as commissioner under the Cherokee treaty, from April to December, 1838, 244 days allowed by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the 10th and 13th sections of the act of 30th June, 1834,

.- For eight dollars per diem as commissioner to treat and make arrangements with the Cherokee Indians, from the 11th April to the 10th December, 1838, inclusive, allowed by the Acting Secretary of War, 1,952 00

Total "Now here we have some sixteen hundred Enlisting in the infancy of our party be has dollars compensation for a book on 'Infantry gin, and to make out an invidious contrast with New System of Discipline and Tactics," the value of which to the government, as illustradevotion of Whigs to the principles of constitu | ted in the Mexican war, can only be measured tional liberty and sound measures of policy, he by the gold mines of California. In any other George Washington in the estimation of the has illustrated the patriotism and wisdom of country the compensation to a general officer. American people, for a heavier account of mo-

in England a dukedom, and in France a cha teau and a country estate. Only look at it.-New System of Discipline and Infantry Tuctics, and Mrk. Harriet Beecher Stowe refuse

\$10,000 for the copyright of Uncle Tom's Cab in. And so of Gen. Scott's pay as an Indian Commissioner. How contemptible it appears alongside of the profits and pickings of the Galphin, the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw ago, more than thirteen and a half millions of operations of other commissioners, contractors, dollars for military services, which have not and speculators. Greeley's "fuss and feathers" about the mileage of members of Congress either as regards glory or physical advantage, was thought to be a small potato business, but than the services rendered by General Scott, it a was a great thing of Gen. Scott's pay and which were paid for with two hundred and extra allowances by a Senator of the United ninety thousand dollars.

"But of all others concerned, the editors of the Washington Union ought to be ashamed of themselves. Congress has just voted the handsome gratuity to Father Ritchie of fifty thousand dollars, (\$50.000.) for losses upon a printing contract which he failed to fulfil: and they have taken away from another contractor, the public printing, and given it to Gen. Armstrong, upon terms by which he will probably make a clear profit of one hundred and fifty or two bundred thousand dollars. And they have done all this without giving Elwood Fisher, as far as we know, for his losses of forty thousand dollars upon the Southern Press, the first red cent. We are surprised that either Father Ritchie or Gen. Armstrong could become a party under such circumstances, to this little pettitogging, dirty, and contemptible proceeding against Gen. Scott. We are mortified very deeply at such conduct in Father Ritchie and Gen. Armstrong. It is unworthy either a father or a general in Israel, with his pockets brim tull of extra allowances."

In connection with the above, read the following from the New York Courier and En-

What honost American cheek has not tingled with shame at the baseness of some of the resorts of this Presidential canvass? The Washington Union devotes nearly three col umns to raking over Gen. Scott's accounts with the Government during the forty four years, as collected by the Hon. Mr. Meriwether's fa mous drag net resolution; and complacently exhibits the results of its labors in the follow

Regular pay and allowances to Gen. Scott. Through the Second Anditor's Office.....\$201,509 71 Through the Third Auditor's

Office......49,776 99 Extra allowances to Gen. Scott. Through Registers Office \$2,539 79 Through Second Auditor's Office......14,737 93

Through Third Auditor's Of-Amount withheld without Warrant of Low 7,885 19 " unaccounted for..... 12,873 U3

\$290,577 18 The Editor disclaims any attempt " to fore stall public opinion," but he evidently puts this forward as a very valuable acquisition to the straitened electioneering supplies of his party And, yet, with his intelligence, he must know that it is nothing, inside and out, but utter trashs

In regular pay, such as legally and indispensably appertains to his office, General Scott gardly and beggarly has been this extrava. has received \$251,286. This he was entitled to, precisely on the same ground as entitles any official in the service of the Government to his salary, or any laborer to his wages. The large ness of the aggregate arises solely from the length of the service, and is in fact an honor instead of a reproach to the gallant old veteran; For per diem allowance of six dollars made His greatest enemy in the world would not dare to say that he has not earned it a thousand times over, and, with all the hardihood of our oppor nents, we do not expect to hear many murmurs from them on this score. We know them too well however to expect that they will not raise a clamor over \$39,291 paid for extra allows ances, though every cent was accorded for services actually rendered, and accorded too by authority regularly empowered by law to make such provision. Excepting the item of \$7,3 885 19, the whole was either voted directly by Congress or paid out of the contingent fund which is placed at the disposal of the Executive by Congress. That item was not as the Union phrases it, " withheld without warrant of law," but was the commission reserved by him for collecting and disbursing war revenues in Mexico, arising from contributions, taxes, &c., and amounting to nearly a quarter of a million of dollars-reserved too in accordance with the act of 1849 providing for the settlement of the accounts of public officers who re-354 00 ceived moneys arising from military contributions or otherwise in Mexico, as explained and construed by the supplementary act of the last, session relative to the same subject. The last item of \$12,873 03, set down by the Union as "unaccounted for," was nothing more or less than "secret service money," such as, in all governments, is constantly entrusted to the discretion of every functionary having unusual commissions to execute, and such as in their very nature do not admit of being presented in public accounts. The only wonder is that Gen. Scott, considering the great variety of momentous quasi-diplomatic responsibilities which have been confided to him in the management of the North-Eastern Boundary difficulties, and the Canadian Rebellion difficulties, and various Indian difficulties, and the secret operations which were inseparable from the successful administration of affairs in Mexicothe only wonder is, we say, that the secret service money employed by Gen. Scott, in his en tire official life, should have been so little .-Other functionaries could easily be named who have expended, and perhaps very properly, three times as much in a single transaction. The Union knows this: it must know it. And it also must know that the expenditure of this money by General Scott all occurred under Democratic administrations, and by their authority and approval. Still it unscrupulously endeavors to use the matter to the prejudice of the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

The Union does not charge General Scott with peculation; it dares not. It does not charge him with dishonesty in any shape; it knows it could not, without incurring the indignant contempt of the whole American people. But still it parades these figures with a hope to produce an effect by their mere aggregation, apart from sober inquiry into their orithe amount of \$20,000 paid to General Pierce for his senatorial military services. It might Yancy with equal justice have resorted to the same means to damage Andrew Jackson or even their principles and creed by his devotion to of the scientific attainments and experience of news paid from the public treasury might easi-

Gen. Scott, for such standard works in our mili. ly be made out against either of these. The tary schools, would have been, even in poor Union professes to be astonished at this im-Mexico, at least a hundred thousand dollars, mease sum of two hundred and ninety thousand dollars paid for forty-four years of active, preeminently distinguished, public service. Will Gen. Scott receives \$5,000 for the work of a it please institute something of a comparison in this respect between the greatest of the American and the greatest of English generals? It has a decided turn for this sort of business, and no doubt will thank us for the following data, from which it appears that the Duke of Wellington had received, ten years proved one whit more beneficial to his country, Money received as pay since he

entered the army, up to 1818

£30,000

Do. as Commander in Chief in Europe (sum not named.) Do. as his share of prize money £800,000 in Spain, said to be about Do. as prize money in France, 1.000,000 said to have been about Do. as salary & expenses whilst 50.000 Ambassador to France, do. to Vienna, 1811. Pension of £4,000 per annum now paid for 37 148,000 1812. Grant per 52 of George 100,000 36 years' int. thereon* 180,000 1812. Grant pr 53 & 54 George 400,000 35 years' int. thereon, 700,000 1,100,000 200,000 1814. Grant per 55 George IIIt 34 years' int. thereon, 340,000 540,000 1815. Votes by Parliament, after the battle of Water-60,000 99,000 38 years' int. thereon. 1818. The Dake's pay as Field Marshal, 30 years, at 2,000 do. Col. of Rifle 285 15 8,001 Brigade, 20 years, at do. Constable of the Tower 22 years at 947 0 do. Warden of Do. the Dinque Ports, 22 474 0 years at Col. 1st 1,200 Guards, 21 years, at 1827. Do. do. Commander in Chief till 1830, 3 3,458

Grand total cost of the Duke of Wellington to the British People,

do. Command

er in Chief, re-appointed,

6 years, at

*Interest is charged on the above as the public have now to pay the Interest of it as part of the War Debt. The 2d of Victoria cites these several grants, £700,000 in all.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Manly and Reid in 1850. The vote is official, and may, there. fore, be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancy, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, Yadkin and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counthe following Table:

	~~~		~~ <del>~</del> ~~	
	185		185	F ( C.
1.	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.	Reid
Anson	1043	502	1088	513
Ashe Burke	604	687	551	916
Buncombe	1341 1035	344° 649	1216 916	184
Bladen	311	561	358	631
Bertie	526	431	527	420
Beaufort	814	537	847	554
Brunswick	306	260	343	27
Cabarrus	693	412	714	44
Craven	609	541	597	698
Cumberland	602	1310	783	1388
Chowan	281	223	249	228
Columbus	165	454		443
Camden Carteret	497	85	488	122
Cherokee	415 713	361	411	392
Caswell	263	230 1144	540 270	551 1018
Chatham	1119	896	995	980
Caldwell	640	147	600	196
Currituck	185	457		608
Cleaveland	295	820	305	870
Davidson	1159	699	951	747
Davie	577	313	490	345
Duplin	226	1035	190	1079
Edgecombe	88	1481	104	1425
Franklin	311	694	341	721
Granville Guilford	984	974	1005	1063
Greene	1772 317	526 342	1524 347	480
Gates	397	367	363	361 406
Haywood	507	399	368	551
Halifax	485	536	551	541
Hertford	270	171	360	249
Hyde	422	316	368	408
Henderson	694	272	762	340
Iredell	1010	279	1035	393
Jones Johnston	221	182	214	240
Lenoir	638	849	733	888
Lincoln	255 690	476 1992	267 680	459
Martin	313	595	260	1934
Moore	671	589	615	646
Montgomery	631	171	760	209
Macon	484	390	451	432
Mecklenburg	670	1152	721	1421
Nash	80	909	84	1030
New Hanover		1187	350	1342
Northampton Onslow	489	524	504	586
Orange	186 1634	715 1855	167 1528	696
Pasquotank	390	217	-	1796
Perquimans.	347	291	453 347	247 312
Pitt	591	583	636	649
Person	329	577	341	450
Robeson	562	626	692	760
Rockingham	337	1107	356	1072
Rowan	890	649	776	712
Rutherford	500	937	1106	590
Randolph	1354	354	1279	439
Richmond	680	141	624	194
Sampson Surry	507	853	509	905
Stokes	1017 1060	1352	1206	1376
Stanly	834	1452 66	1132 896	1481
Tyrrell	363	131	282	80
Wake	979	1450	1102	114 1560
Warren	183	689	162	697
Washington	189	291	247	297
Wayne	221	1091	283	1196
Wilkes	1373	941	1945	

1373

341

632

42071

2774

44845 42993

1345

336

694

48484

42993

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT, GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT OF NEW JERSEY.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. WM. A. GRAHAM. OF NORTH CAROLINA.

#### FOR ELECTORS:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE, HENRY W. MILLER, of Wake, District No. 1. GEORGE W. BAXTER.

2. NATHANIEL BOYDEN. 3. JOHN W. CAMERON. 4. RALPH GORREL. 5. HENRY K. NASH. 6. M. W. RANSOM. 7. JOHN WINSLOW 8. F. B. SATERTHWAITE. 9. DAVID A. BARNES.

"I have served the Union for forty-odd years, and feel myself a citizen of every part of it; and whatever of life and strength I may have shall be devoted to its preservation."-- Winfield Scott.

THE GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION OF A FREE PEOPLE ARE DUE TO MAJOR GE-NERAL SCOTT .- Washington Union, April 10,

"Gen. Scott is an older soldier than Gen. Taylor, one who is at least equally, if not more accomplished, and who has distinguished himself by more and as brilliant battles during the war, who captured Vera Cruz and the Castle and the Capitol of Mexico, and one, too who has more qualities of a civilian, and is better known as a Whig."-Washington Uunion of 1848.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are re-ceived and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impair ing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union. -[Resolution of the Whig National Convention.]

" If Gen. Scott and his friends had continued to stand where they stood when we wrote, and if he had not accepted a nomination on a finality platform, there is no doubt that any of the prominent candidates before the Democratic Convention would have been defeated by him. But he is now presented as the express champion of "finality;" of which there is not a word in the Democratic platform .- N. Y. Evening Post, leading organ of the New York Democracy.

"IN HIS (PIERCE'S) REMARKS, HE DISTINCTLY AVOWwith Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga ED THAT HE WAS AS MUCH OPPOSED TO THE INSTITU-TION OF SLAVERY AS ANY MAN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND MADE USE OF LANGUAGE VERY MUCH LIKE, IF NOT with Surry, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, ALMOST THE SAME AS THAT I HAVE SEEN IMPUTED TO HIM IN THE NEW BOSTON SPEECH BY THE INDEPENDENT ties are thus included, they are not named in AND MANCHESTER DEMOCRAT."-Mapp's Letter to the Richmond Enquirer.

#### THE CONTRAST.

General Scott. General Pierce. Sir, I am dead for the I have been asked if Constitution-dead for the liked this Fugitive Slave-Union-dead for the Com- Law. I answered no, I promise-and dead against loathed it. I have the most any man who is opposed to revolting feeling at the givthem, or either of them ! ing up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.

Speech of General Scott Speech of Gen. Pierce at before the Mississippi Dele- Manchester (N. H.) on the 2d January 1852.

# THE WHIGS STILL MOVING.

Within the present week, it has been up by a mob, proposed by a portion of the Whigs in the country, to those of this Town, to hold insensible, and a grand Mass Meeting here on the 26th most cruelly. of October. On inquiring around among the Whigs, we find this proposition warmly seconded; so that we are fully authorized in announcing that there will be a ger and toe no Mass Meeting of the Whigs in this Town, moulds. There on the day above specified.

But in order to have preparations all duly made, we have been requested to give notice that there will be a meeting in this place on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of appointing Committees, and making all other necessary preliminary arrangements. The Whigs of the town and country are requested to bear it in mind; and, as many as can conveniently, to attend that meeting.

# MASS MEETING IN STANLY.

The Whigs of the Pee Dee country hold their Mass Meeting on the 6th October. From present indications the friends of Scott and GRAHAM will muster there by thousands.

# ANOTHER MEETING.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Whigs will take place at Gold ed to apply to t Hill, Rowan County, on Thursday, 22d of charter on the si October, when several distinguished Gen- the Central Ro tlemen will be present, and address their two thirds of the fellow citizens of Rowan, and the adjacent counties, in behalf of Scorr and GRA-HAM.

#### MASS MEETING AT HAMPTON-VILLE.

There is also to be a Scott and GRA-HAM Mass Meeting at Hamptonville, Yadkin county, as will be seen by the following call; signed, as it is, by many of the Whigs of several of the Western counties.

We hear of a number of distinguished Whig Orators from abroad, who have been invited to these meetings, and whose attendance is confidently expected.

A MASS MEETING OF THE WHIGS ships may sa 5491 will take place at Hamptonville, Yadkin and land-locked

County, on 7 and 15th of O will be mad thering will ing of cann speakers wil of Music w the speeche the adjacer quested to Yudkin lips, Dr. J Wm. H. 1 J. Douthit. Hough, W. tin, Josiah lie Feltz, J Surry C M. Cloud. J. Worth, Dr. Robt. S

A. H. Spear ratt, Tyce Williams, P Henry G. He Iredell ( Blackburne Capt. John George, Col ster, James Wm. Allison Nicholson. Davie (

IF The Convention. on the 14th Geo. M. Troup and Gen. Quit sident.

Kenyoun, F

F. Martin, C

Billy Bowles Indians, has President, at as we learn fro liminary arra the removal of Mississippi riv commence duris Every thing moval and co be supplied by

Cotton Cn counts which Cotton crop ly from lice, i out the month July, drouth ag of that month hopes of the price they may tity produced

Mr. Wm. Da Intelligencer, gi of his investigat probably be States one 1 1850. He make

Lynch Law in

by the name of

Western States. ing about \$900 i to five years im his arrest, an ol was suspected The old man To extort a con to place his blee upon hot ember the crowd to se old man was s

The Arrests that among the ar gray headed wor grand-daughters, who were carried their hands lashe state of semi of concealing t

was afterwards [

RAIL RO A large meetir town of Beaufor of August last to the extension of Beaufort harber us at Goldsboro subscribe one th of the resolution Resolved, fort is and oug mon property terested and b

lina, and that e and ought to co tives, and actu State pride, to mon highway. the State can with his produ modities; that work well and let affording 16 ter mark, consi stead of 24 feel o