

GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

There are few American Patriots, whatever be their party predilections, whose hearts will not swell within their bosoms in the perusal of the subjoined article. For ourselves, we are free to confess that there is more than one passage in it which moved our feelings in more than one way.—*Nat. Int.*

[The following excellent description of Gen. Scott's entrance into the city of Mexico is from the pen of an eye witness, Mr. WARRAND, now the Editor of the Lowell Journal, who served in the Mexican campaign. It appeared in that paper on the anniversary of the day.]

Gen. Scott's triumphant entry into the City of Mexico as a Conqueror—his departure from it as a Prisoner.

Five years ago this morning General Scott, at the head of his brilliant Staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the Grand Plaza, and as, at a little after nine o'clock, he rode up from the western garita among them, in full uniform, and mounted on his splendid charger, the spectacle was one of deep and thrilling interest to every American. The stars and stripes floated to the breeze from the National Palace.—The old Cathedral loomed magnificently up on one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortez edifices on the other the Spanish and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white handkerchiefs as emblems of peace, and silent petitioners for favor from the advancing conqueror. Beneath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans, scowling from their serapes and beneath their broad sombreros—wonderstruck at the idea of their beautiful capital of 250,000 souls having thus suddenly fallen into the hands of less than 8,000 American troops.

As the General rode through the Grand Plaza, amid the Yankee blue jackets drawn up in perfect order on either side, and the heavy cannon, whose thunders but the day before were heard with such fearful effect at Chapultepec, ranged here and there, all disciplines for the moment seemed to be forgotten by the gallant soldiers.

They loved their chief almost to adoration. They had been with him in his perilous march from Vera Cruz, and had followed him into the blaze of every victorious battle-field, and now on this morning to see him triumphantly entering the enemy's capital, their hearts thrilled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint, as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hearty huzzas and cheers rent the air, loud and loud. As the General took off his cap, in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the hands struck up our national air, and again, and louder than before, huzzas broke from the lips of the exultant troops. Gen. Scott, dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon, from whence the edicts of Viceroys and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued, and immediately wrote an order announcing his occupancy of the Mexican Capital. In that announcement, a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says: "Under the favor of God the valor of the army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico, and on the Palace of its Government. The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all. The valiant must, to obtain the approbation of God and country, be sober, orderly, and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will not be deaf to this appeal from their commander and friend."

On the afternoon of the same day General Scott again addressed the troops in these words: "The General in Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 19th of August and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallantly fought its way through the fields and forts of Gupteras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited numbers who have performed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration."

In such fitting language did the victorious conqueror address the men under command upon his triumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded, at once to the work of securing the great object of his mission—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and the world. There never was any army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the Republic had no Government, and it therefore became the first duty of Gen. Scott to give the people an administration which should protect them in their rights of property and in their religious observances.

Here it was the victorious Chief displayed those high civil and administrative talents which won the admiration of the whole army and proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the statesman as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell upon the administration of affairs during Gen. Scott's occupancy of the city of Mexico further than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects successful. Through his devotion, perseverance, and incessant labors, peace also was finally secured.

We have briefly sketched the Conqueror's triumphant entrance into the National Palace on the morning of September 14th. Now the scene changes, and the picture is reversed.

In six months, to a day, from the date of his own announcement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen. Scott stood in the National Palace a prisoner, and the chains forged by American hands at home. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palace; and as he stood up before his judges, his inferiors, his tall and commanding form the observed of all observers, pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrongs he had received, one could not but say, "alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratitude of Republics!"

On the morning of the 14th of March following his entrance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace and addressed his accusers. His words, as he stood up boldly and respectfully before them in the great saloon—we have referred to, were as follows:

"Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief

criminal before this court. Stricken down from a high command, from a high military position, the highest, perhaps, ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter to degrade and humiliate me, has been done. But, sustained by the Almighty's arm, feeling strong in conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body, I bid defiance to my accusers!"

There was not an American in Mexico who, as he listened to these words, and saw the old Hero, like Columbus in chains, dishonored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such treatment. The whole matter of the court, as every one knows, proved to be a magnificent farce, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theatre of his glorious renown.

And now the scene changes again. On the morning of the 22d of April it became known to some few that Gen. Scott was about to leave the capital of Mexico for his home.—In the evening of that day a large assemblage of the friends of the gallant hero collected in front of his quarters in the city of Mexico, and bade him farewell by a grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the very spirit-stirring sounds of "Hail to the Chief," the commanding form of the General was seen to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks, silently, it is true, but the feelings of many a bounding and warm heart responded, and three loud and hearty cheers were given for General Scott, as he disappeared from the window.

The next morning there was an affecting scene in front of his quarters, as he came out to start upon his journey to Vera Cruz. The Rifle Guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their beloved commander for the last time, and shed tears like children; and so affected was the Old Hero that he could hardly get into his carriage. Officers and men crowded around him, and as he was to much overcome to receive them all those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even a chance of seeing him mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage—for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotion of parting with his brethren in arms, to ride on horseback—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Penon, the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back his place was supplied by another, and so the adieu continued for a long way on the road.

And thus did Winfield Scott leave Mexico—going, virtually, a prisoner from the capital which but a few months before he had entered as a triumphant conqueror! Will not the people bear this fact in mind, now that they have an opportunity of bestowing their loftiest honors upon one who has reflected such lofty honor and renown upon their country?

TRUE HUMANITY.

The occurrence of a distressing accident on the reception of Gen. Scott at Columbus, Ohio, last week, has called forth from the Editor of the Philadelphia North American the following interesting article:

The telegraphic despatch in our paper yesterday morning detailed with some minuteness the particulars of a lamentable accident which occurred during Gen. Scott's reception at Columbus on Wednesday. It appears that at a salute fired on that occasion a worthy German citizen was seriously injured by the bursting of a cannon. As soon as Gen. Scott was informed of the accident, he immediately repaired to the residence of the wounded man, who appears to have been in a humble condition of life, and gave him fifty dollars; doubtless every cent of money he had about him.—Subsequently, when he learned that the German had died from the injuries received, he sent the widow a check for four hundred dollars, accompanied with a becoming expression of sympathy.

We do not cite this incident as one for which General Scott is entitled to any remarkable credit, or upon which a claim to favorable consideration may be rested. There are thousands of such, and even more striking, events which adorn his illustrious career. Conspicuous and brilliant as the military renown of Winfield Scott is acknowledged to be all over the civilized world, the virtues of mercy, of humanity, of Christian forbearance, and of exemplary toleration, which have been inseparably associated with all his splendid triumphs, to do him even higher honor, and shed more lustre upon his name.

History, in no age and in no country, presents the name of a commander, comparing in achievements and position with Gen. Scott, whose moral reputation can challenge a severer scrutiny. From the time of his entrance into the army until this day, notwithstanding all the temptations by which he was surrounded, and the opportunities which were thrust upon him, not one blemish has tainted his character, or one imputation dimmed the brightness of his honor.

For the first time in a period reaching nearly to the far limits of a half a century, have the famishing bloodhounds of party tracked him into the virtuous seclusion of domestic life, and howled at his doors with venomous vituperation. But they have only deepened the popular sympathy, and excited more earnestly the indignation of the country. Gen. Scott is as poor to day as when he received his first commission from the hands of Thomas Jefferson. Sharing the dangers and vicissitudes of the common soldier in the ranks, he has freely given from his own purse whatever was needed to console the soldier's condition. On the frontiers of Canada; amidst the ravages of the cholera; in the hammocks of Florida; and among the wounded in Mexico, he was the friend and the nurse of the dying and the afflicted. He, the great commander could find time enough from his oppressive duties to visit the sick and to smooth the pillow of the suffering; to give to humanity what others were giving to pleasure and self-gratification. Such things must be remembered. They impress themselves indelibly upon the popular heart, and will be answered with grateful pulsations.

GEN. SCOTT IN NEW YORK.

The prospect for the success of Gen. Scott in the State of New York are now exceedingly cheering, and every day until the election promises to increase the number of his political

friends. The Tribune, speaking of the subject on the strength of observations made on the occasion of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse, says:

"We met at Syracuse delegates representing the Whigs of every county in our State, and to our inquiries as to the popular feeling and prospect, the answers were uniformly cheering. The Whigs are united, enthusiastic, and confident, while thousands who have hitherto opposed us will now vote for Scott and Graham."

We cannot lose New York, unless by some utterly inconceivable treachery or local defection. Solid spathy might destroy us; but where does it exist? Disaffection might prove disastrous; but who is disaffected? The masses are for Scott; the poor and humble love him; the City Guard advances to the contest under his banner with resolute confidence. If the vote of the State is fully brought out, his majority must be large; if a part of it stay at home it is not likely to be our part. But a slight vote would leave to accident what a full vote will render a moral certainty."

GEN. PIERCE A PRESEILER AND AN ABOLITIONIST.

We have, at last, positive, explicit, and undeniable proof, that Franklin Pierce, the democratic nominee for the Presidency, is a downright Freesoiler and Abolitionist. We hope that all our readers will peruse and remember the proofs we are now about to adduce. They show that this second "Northern man with Southern principles" is not a whit sounder or more reliable than his illustrious predecessor and present supporter, Martin Van Buren.—Here is the proof. In October 1850, the democracy of New Hampshire, held a State Convention, of which Gen. Pierce was a member. Among the resolutions adopted was the following:

"Resolved, That the holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country; that we are opposed to slavery, black or white in all its forms and under whatever circumstances."

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote of the Convention and as Gen. Pierce was a member of it, he, of course, voted for it.—Now we will not insult the intelligence of our readers by an argument to prove that the sentiments avowed in the resolution are unadulterated abolitionism. Every Southern man feels and knows that such is the fact. Hence Gen. Pierce is proved to be an abolitionist.—But again: All our readers know that John C. Calhoun was, during his life, regarded as the great champion of our Southern institutions and that the opinions he has left on record in regard to them are appealed to, especially by democrats, as the utterances of an infallible oracle. Well John C. Calhoun had left this declaration on record—that he who regarded and called slavery a social and moral evil was the worst and most insidious kind of abolitionist. Now, on the 11th day of June 1847, a Democratic Convention was held at Concord, New Hampshire, of which Gen. Pierce was a member. He introduced and the Convention adopted a resolution declaring that they "deplored the existence of slavery and regarded it as a great social and moral evil." Is not the proof complete? Mr. Calhoun being Judge, Franklin Pierce is the very worst and most insidious kind of an abolitionist. There is no escape for him. The recognized, democratic, oracle of the South so classes him and all the special pleading in the world cannot rescue him from the charge. Southern men can you stand him?—*Alabama Whig.*

Democratic papers at the South are uttering complaints at the late passage by Congress of the River and Harbor Improvement Law.—They say it is contrary to the Baltimore Platform and to the settled principles of the party, and would not be borne by them, only that they know that Franklin Pierce will make a great change in all such matters when he comes into power, and bring back the Democratic party to their old legitimate standard. They will not suffer their brethren at the North and West to be improving the tariff and improving the country if they can help it; and they know and are sure they have got a man as candidate for President who will take care to put down all such unconstitutional schemes.—*Nat. Int.*

Several of the Locofoco papers seem to be very much distressed for the fate of a "poor soldier," who, they say, "was cropped at Buffalo in 1812 by order of Gen. Scott." Their pet soldier was a thief and a deserter, and upon his being caught, Gen. Scott appointed a court martial to try him. The court martial sentenced him to be cropped, and it was done.

The Democratic papers just now think it a shocking thing that a soldier, in time of war, should not be allowed to steal and desert with impunity.

Facts to be kept before the People.—Let it be remembered that Pierce voted whilst in the Senate of United States against giving the old States their share in the proceeds of the public lands.

That he voted against allowing Edmund Brooke to carry his slaves into the District of Columbia.

That he voted against giving a pension to the gallant soldiers who defended our frontier against the merciless savages.

That he declared in his New Boston speech, that he "LOATHED the fugitive slave law."

That he declared in a speech he made in November 1850, that "those who desired to dissolve the Union, did not hate slavery worse than he did."

That he is supported by Van Buren, Cleveland, Hallett, Preston King, Atwood, Peaslee, Hibbard, and the rank and file Freesoilers of the North.

REMARKABLE.

We were yesterday shown, by Mr. C. A. Shelton, the cutting from a pear tree which was packed in a box at Valparaiso for this market, and which, on its passage, blossomed and bare fruit as large as a walnut. What is most singular is that there was no earth in the box, neither was it in a position to gather any moisture.—*[San Francisco Whig.]*

If we only loved our friends as well before they die as we do afterwards, what a beautiful world this would be. For softening the heart, an hour's stroll in the grave yard is worth all the sermons that were ever preached.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 7, 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 GORRELL.

" " 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 GENERAL SCOTT.—*Washington Union, April 10, 1847.*

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 Union of 1848.*

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment, (the net for the recovery of fugitives from labor included), are received 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 impairing 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 final 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 AVOWED THAT HE WAS AS MUCH OPPOSED TO THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY AS ANY MAN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND MADE USE OF LANGUAGE VERY MUCH LIKE, IF NOT ALMOST THE SAME AS THAT I HAVE BEEN IMPUTED TO HIM IN THE NEW BOSTON SPEECH BY THE INDEPENDENT AND MANCHESTER DEMOCRAT."—*Mapp's Letter to the Richmond Enquirer.*

THE CONTRAST.

General Scott.	General Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Com-Law. I promise—and dead against loathing it. I have the most any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave-Union—dead for the Com-Law. I answered no, I promise—and dead against loathing it. I have the most any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!

Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation, at the Convention of the Whig Party, at New York, 2d January 1852.

Meeting of the Club.—There will be a meeting of the Scott and Graham Club on Tuesday evening next.

Day Changed.—At a Whig meeting held here on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the mass meeting proposed to be held in this Town, a motion prevailed for a change of the day from the 29th to Friday the 29th instant. This change was deemed necessary for several reasons not heretofore considered.

The appointment for a meeting at Gold Hill, on the 22d inst., as announced in the last Watchman, was also reconsidered; and it was agreed to withdraw that appointment until a conference can be had with the whig residents of that place on the subject.

RAIL ROAD CELEBRATION.

Our neighbors and friends of Charlotte, are making preparations for the tallest kind of a celebration in honor of the completion of the Columbia and Charlotte Rail Road. The day has not yet been fixed upon, as it has not been ascertained when the passenger cars may commence running. We believe the freight cars are now running to the edge of Town.

FINE ARTS.

The citizens of Salisbury, have been favored, within a few days past, with two exhibitions of the historical painting by Mr. Clark, of Virginia, of the removal of Christ from the cross to the sepulchre.—It is some confirmation of the merits of our young American that those familiar with the best paintings at Washington and Philadelphia, and those who have given some attention to the science of painting, evinced far deeper interest in his exhibition than others; and were more particularly impressed with its excellency the second evening than at the first.

It would afford a profitable and pleasing pastime to our citizens to cultivate a taste for this the least expensive and most enduring of the fine arts.—Landscape painting is successfully taught at

the Female Seminary in this place; and Mr. J. HONFLEER, inventor and teacher of drawing and painting on a new plan, is now at the Rowan House, and proposes to give lessons to such as may choose to avail themselves of his services. We have seen specimens of pencil sketches executed by his pupils, which are very fine.

GEN. SCOTT AS A PEACE MAN.

Brilliant and successful almost beyond all precedent as Gen. Scott's services have been in the field, (says one of our contemporaries) he is yet no lover of war for its own sake. On the other hand, he has ever shown himself the lover and the advocate of peace. His conduct on many memorable and critical occasions—such, for instance, as during the trouble in South Carolina, threatening civil war, the North-eastern Boundary disturbances, and the negotiations in Mexico—show him to be the great Pacifier, as well as the great military commander.

The following brief note to the editor of the Madisonian, ten years since, has been quoted as showing that Gen. Scott's statesmanship is "of the right sort—the statesmanship of peace."

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST, 1842.

Sir: I perceive in the Madisonian of this morning that I am charged with being opposed to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, to which the Senate is understood to have given its advice and consent a few days ago.

Of the terms of that treaty I am entirely ignorant, except through contradictory rumors. I have neither the influence nor the desire to interfere with the action of the Senate upon it—always contenting myself with saying that I preferred an honorable peace even to a successful war.

Hoping that you will take pleasure in correcting the injustice you have done me, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the same purport is the following extract from a speech of Gen. Scott, delivered at the City Hall, New York, May 25, 1848, on occasion of his return from Mexico:

"Though I am a soldier, and therefore supposed to be fond of fighting, I AMOR WAR, except when prosecuted in defence of our country, or for the preservation of its honor, or of some great, important—may, cardinal interest. I hold war to be a great moral evil. It must be for good and substantial reasons for no forced or false pretext, however plausible set forth, that war can be war. It is a curse to the human race, and it is a shedding the blood of his fellow-beings. The interests of New York and of our whole country are identified with peace, and with every duty of Christian morality."

And we give another passage in this connexion, when the old hero congratulated some of his friends on the restoration of peace, on his return from Mexico, in the city of New York:

"You have been pleased, sir, to allude to our adopted citizens. I can say that the Irish, the Germans, the Swiss, the French, the Britons, and other adopted citizens, fought in the same ranks, under the same colors, side by side with native-born Americans, exhibiting like courage and efficiency, and uniting in every victory in the same enthusiastic shouts in honor of our flag and country. From Vera Cruz to the Capital of Mexico there was one generous rivalry in heroic daring and brilliant achievement. Let those who witnessed that career of valor and patriotism say, if they can, what race, according to numbers, contributed most to the general success and glory of the campaign. On the many hard-fought battle-fields there was no room for invidious distinction; all proved themselves the faithful sons of our beloved country, and no spectator could fail to discern our long-lingering prejudices, he might have entertained as to the comparative merits of Americans by birth and Americans by adoption. As the honored representative of all, I return among you to bear testimony in favor of my fellow-soldiers in the field, the army of Mexico; and I congratulate you and them that the common object of their efforts and your hopes—the restoration of peace—is in all probability now attained."

These are glorious words, worthy of the conqueror—aye, and the "Conqueror of Peace"—on his return from the fields of his renown. It has been well said that,

"With a man at the head of the Government, knowing no distinction of section or birth, favorable to the development of the resources of the country, by a proper system of improvements and reasonable protection to our industry, and particularly agriculture, and maintaining our peace both externally and internally, how can the country fail to prosper?"

From the National Intelligencer.

As the personal and political friend and fellow-townsmen of President FILLMORE, no man we presume experienced a more sincere regret that Mr. Fillmore did not receive the nomination of the Baltimore Whig Convention than did Mr. HAVEN, the able Representative in Congress of the city of Buffalo. He was, we believe, present at the Convention; he watched its movements with deep solicitude; he saw that its proceedings were fair, and, though its decision was adverse to his hopes, he knew it was fairly made; as a good Republican he bowed to the will of the majority; the choice of the Convention, if it did not fall on him whom he deemed most worthy, had fallen on one whom no man could stand up and pronounce unworthy; and, therefore, so far from permitting his disappointment to compromise his duty as a Whig, or to abate his ardor in upholding his party and its candidate, he acquiesced in the nomination, and on all occasions strenuously advocates the election of Gen. SCOTT.

These remarks are necessary to a just appreciation of the sentiments which we give below from a speech lately delivered by Mr. HAVEN, on the occasion of his renomination for Congress. What he says of Gen. Scott's personal character or peculiarities is singularly just, as every one will admit who has had opportunities to study the General's disposition.

Mr. HAVEN said:
"The signs of the times are auspicious. We have been somewhat distracted; we have hardly known our position. There

have been so many der-currents that not yielded time for reflection on our true position. The which walks the land, is elegant, running free wind, for with a true comber the present com from duty, and new papers and go on board a year's cruise, done elsewhere—Washington—supposed to understand that the election upon the State not speak for or can speak, and for Erie county vent her giving good a spirit, if jortly, as she should she not?

"We are all ecutive. Let ourselves, and old-fashioned responsible that be the sole registration. He sers, and his set of men. Who he is sure to clamors from Why, sir, it is he has drawn a battle array against counsel of his or his captain's done. The whole own mind; he tions; is responsive and always successful. Why, his late letters are his opinions them, sir, as a edge of himself. His opinions are, and when he subject and men get out of actions on his sure to execute history. Give come to a right and I will give that he will directness and in Erie county Gen. Taylor was feited our confidence to be a firm true Whig, and justice to him, a sident, nay, in justice to ourselves, good a vote as we

A MASS MEETING will take place in County, on the 15th of October will be made by there will be ing of cannon speakers will be of Music will be the speeches. The adjacent to come

The following Arrangements: Yadkin County, Dr. Joo. H. Wm. H. Williams, J. Douthit, N. Hough, W. W. tin, Josiah Cowles, lie Feltz, Jas. S. Surry County, M. Cloud, H. C. J. Worth, E. K. Dr. Robt. Spruce, A. H. Spear, N. ratt, Tyre Glass, Williams, Robt. Henry G. Hampton, lins.

Iredell County, Blackburne, He-Capt. John Young, George, Col. Thos. ster, James S. Wm. Allison, N. Nicholson.

Davie County, Kenyoun, Harri-F. Martin, Cas-Wilkes County, ard Walker, L. ton, Bynum Gat

The Democratic list of officers will not vote for these officers, and ident Polk, and it is natural to yet retain preter a list of Dem broke the party, der is that the

Look Out.—The the reporters of Speech, it will be denounced by orators and pres see from the ped ed to give his to bring forward for slander and