

More Help.—The Loco-foco orators and papers are doing Gen. Scott good service by abusing him. The people will never tolerate such vile slanders as that General Scott, the leader in many battles, is a coward, or that he is a thief, and a vagabond. The people rebuked similar slanders of Harrison in 1840, and of Taylor in 1848, and they will do the same thing by Gen. Scott in 1852. Listen to the following:—

Wm. C. Flournoy, Loco-foco candidate for Elector in Prince Edward county, Va., in a public speech at the last Court in that county, "denounced Gen. Scott as a peacock—a peacock—a coward—a mere vagabond without house or home—accused him of pocketing a large amount of the public money, while in Mexico. He considered Pierce a braver man than Scott, as proven by his course in Mexico, where he covered himself with a flood of glory. The great champion of Democracy then wound up his speech by giving a glorious account of Gen. Pierce's attachment to Southern Institutions."

See the following also from the Norfolk (Va. Courier):—

The way it Works.—A gentleman recently arrived in this city from one of the upper counties of our State, says that on a late occasion a pole was raised by the Democrats, and from its top was flung to the breeze a flag bearing this inscription:—"Winfield Scott, a robber and a coward." The result was, that ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PERSONS who had heretofore acted with the Democratic party, disgusted by such rowdiness, immediately seceded, and gave to the winds of Heaven the beautiful banner of our country, with the names of SCOTT and GRAHAM inscribed thereon. The gentleman from whom we learn this, is a resident of this city, and though a Whig, has not we believe, or had not when he left the city on his tour, given in his adhesion to the Whig National nominees.

ONE MORE.—At the Loco-foco Mass meeting at Greenville, Pitt county, N. C., on the 24th ult., we learn from the Washington Whig that one of the orators said, that "whoever charges Gen. Pierce with unsoundness on the slavery question ought to be hung as high as Haman, and go down to a damnation so deep that the hand of resurrection could never reach him, and hell itself be to him a blessing." This orator charged Gen. Scott with cheating the soldiers and feeding them on rotten beef.

By the way, we learn from the same paper, that the meeting was a failure, not over 300 persons, including a number of Whigs, being present.

#### THE FREESOIL BIOGRAPHY.

The Union of the 17th instant says:—"We understand that the Whig Central Committee have issued, and are industriously circulating, a biography of Gen. Pierce, purporting to be the production of the Democratic Committee, and containing such admissions as would establish the truth of Whig slanders. We caution our friends against this Whig life of General Pierce."

Our cotemporary has been mis-informed.—The Whigs have not issued a biography of General Pierce. They are satisfied that the country may be left to judge of his merits as set forth in the authorized edition of the Democratic Committee, or the very amusing romance of Mr. Hawthorne.

We will repeat, for our neighbor's enlightenment, that the Democratic Executive Committee have issued a "Life of General Pierce" for Northern circulation; and that a copy of this life having reached North Carolina, has been found to contain such admissions as establish the truth of Whig charges.

We will repeat, further, that we have a copy of this document issued by the Democratic Executive Committee, in which General Pierce is reported to have said that "the men who would dissolve the Union did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did." This document, with the printed endorsement of the Democratic Committee, may be seen at our office.

#### STEPHENS ON PIERCE.

The Pierce men, says the Alabama Journal are much in the habit of quoting Stephens of Georgia against General Scott—in fact he has become one of their oracles. Of course his opinion of Pierce is of equal authority, and we commend to them his remarks at Crawfordsville. Said Mr. Stephens:

"The democratic Convention by which Gen. Pierce was nominated, was composed of freesoilers, abolitionists, secessionists, tariff men, anti-tariff men, internal improvement men, anti-internal improvement men, intervention and nonintervention—politicians of every shade of complexion found a welcome of this mongrel association. Their object was power and office—they cared nothing for principle. With a body thus composed, it cannot be a matter of much surprise that all the ablest and best statesmen of the party should be sacrificed and set aside while some unknown, unexpected, but thought to be available individual, should be taken up as the instrument of the party.—The result is known. A gentleman who is now a prominent candidate for the first office in the world who was unknown to nine tenths of the American people, and whose services did not entitle him to the position. Mr. Stephens would say nothing in disparagement of Pierce. As far as he knew, he was a man of fair ability, a lawyer of some eminence in his own State, and that was all he could say of him.—He has never given the country any proof of the possession of those high qualities, or that long experience in public affairs which should entitle a man to be placed in the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of this great republic.—He had nothing to expect from the election of Gen. Pierce except bringing into power a class of men whose principles are hostile to the true interests of the people. He feared that the advocates of Kossuth, intervention and young Ameri-

can progress, would lead the country to war and destruction under that party."

How PIERCE IS RECOMMENDED AT THE NORTH.—John Van Buren spoke to the Loco-focos at Albany on Thursday night last. The telegraph furnishes the following account of a part of his speech:—

"He denounced the hot heads of the South for insisting, some time since, in declaring determined opposition to any candidate for President who did not countenance the extension of slavery, and alluded with great force and effect, to the fact that New Hampshire was one of the strongest States, and every one of her members of Congress voted against slavery extension, and now Franklin Pierce, of that State, is the Democratic candidate, without any pledge whatever."

That will do for New York. In Ohio, Mr. Carter, Loco-foco member of Congress, lately spoke at Sandusky, Ohio, and the following out line of his remarks by the Sandusky Mirror, a Democratic print, will enable Southern voters to judge of the style in which Gen. Pierce is advocated by his Buckeye friends. The nonchalance with which Mr. Carter throws overboard the platform, while clinging to the candidate, will commend itself to the delightful attention of Mr. Clemens:

"The meeting at the Court House on Friday night was a fine one. The court house was filled to overflowing with an intelligent audience. Mr. Carter made a very able speech, that was listened to with breathless attention. Most of it was devoted to the discussion of the proposition that the democratic party was the party of progress and liberty. Under this head he discussed the action of the late Baltimore Convention. He demonstrated that the action of that convention endorsing the compromise measures, was a usurpation and a violation of the Democratic creed—not a part of it; was in direct contravention of the faith of Ohio Democracy, as repeatedly declared—not an expression of that faith. The democracy of Ohio would stand by her repeatedly avowed opinions. The heart of the people of the great progressive party was right, as time would demonstrate.

"He was for abolishing most of the navy, and all its corruptions; for abolishing the customhouses, and their corrupt retainers, and substituting free trade and direct taxation; for checking land monopoly, and distributing the public lands to actual settlers; for kicking that part of the Baltimore platform referring to the compromise, as a foot ball, and keeping the Democratic party in the line, as a party of progress and liberty. These genuine Democratic propositions received the most hearty, prompt, and frequent responses from the delighted audience.

"These measures were to be carried out by Congress. The Presidency was an executive office. He had no duties legitimately beyond the execution of the laws. He thought Mr. Pierce would not attempt any others, and therefore he thought it best to elect him. All he wished of a President was to let Congress alone in the performance of its legislative duties; and it was the members of Congress the people should look to and hold responsible."

#### AN INDIANA DEMOCRAT.

The following is an extract from a letter to a gentleman in this city, (says the National Intelligencer,) from a prominent citizen of Indiana. It was not written for publication, but is given to the public as a sample of the feeling which determines thousands of other intelligent and patriotic Democrats to support the illustrious and irreproachable Scott:

SHELBY COUNTY, Indiana. The nomination of Gen. Pierce as the Democratic candidate for President struck the Democrats with surprise, they expecting Buchanan or Cass, one or the other of them, to be their standardbearer. They now exclaim that, under the two-thirds rule, no prominent man can ever be again nominated by the party; that a third party or faction will always exist in the convention to prevent men being chosen who have been before the nation thirty and forty years, like Buchanan and Cass; that the two-thirds rule is anti-Democratic, and that a majority ought to govern elections and conventions.

This is, in my opinion, the true creed in a Republic, and one by which I shall be governed.—I will vote for no man who has been nominated against this principle. Therefore I CANNOT AND WILL NOT VOTE for Pierce, and many of my neighbors are of my opinion. I shall vote for Gen. Scott, and so will they, which will affect the Democratic vote in this county. We are the second strongest Democratic county in the State, I believe, and that I had a hand in making it so is well known here. I am of the opinion, decidedly, that Indiana will go for Scott, notwithstanding you all think at Washington, I suppose, that Pierce will carry it. Gen. Scott is known in every nook and corner of the nation; he is respected highly as a gentleman of the old Virginia stamp, and as a commander, he is inferior to no man now in the world. He has always upheld the honor and dignity of his country, and that in many trying stations, when demagogues and politicians could stand upon the bill top, free from danger, and describe the battle and conduct it better than he that mixed in the danger. This will be the case now.—But are men of sense to be led by such politicians and by such stuff? I know well here that my vote for Scott, the moment I announce it, will be met by vituperation and abuse. But I can bear it; I am used to it; and, although I have meddled but little in politics for the last few years, this campaign I intend to do it. I will use my utmost exertions for Gen. Scott, and I will even go so far as to stump it, if necessary, in my county, if they assail him in an unjust way. They shall not do it. So you see, now, where I stand. Scott will be President, and ought to be. Pennsylvania must go for him if there is any gratitude or honor in the State. He led her sons to victory at Lundy's Lane, in Canada. Where are the men of the 10th Regiment, commanded by Col. Crowell Pierce, of Chester county? Was not the 22d Regiment, Col. Hugh Brady's, there too? Where are Col. Bull's Cumberland county Volunteers, that fought under Scott at Lundy's Lane?—Bull sleeps upon that plain; so does Adjutant Poe. Will the survivors of these men or their descendants ever forget Scott? I think not.—I know Pennsylvanians too well.

#### From the New Orleans Campaign Republic. INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF PIERCE.

TUNE—"Northfield."

Frank Pierce was born, in early life  
Down in the Granite State,  
And grew to be a General,  
When he reached man's estate.

Before he riz so very high,  
A Congressman he was;  
And many years before he gave,  
An unknown boy a cast.

The facts are these, as Gov. Steele  
Related in his speech;  
Two boys were sucking by the road,  
A stick of candy each.

A third sat blabbering on a stone,  
His eyes brim full of waite;  
Says Pierce, my nasty little friend,  
You feel sless than you ought to.

I want to suck, the boy replied,  
And have not got a cent;  
Says Pierce, producing that amount,  
Now, stranger "let her went!"

The boy looked up and bowed his nose,  
And, with propetic eye,  
Said, you shall be President,  
For giving me that are.

Stange boy said Pierce, I am surprised,  
That you should think so high;  
Is can't enough to make a Dem-  
ocratic President.

The boy replied—a cent, I own,  
Is not a heavy price,  
But Democratic Presidents  
Are not upon the rise!

Pierce now resolved to shape his course  
Upon the generous plan,  
And soon he found another chance  
To prove himself a man!

A Sunday School was in distress,  
No Library it had;  
Said Pierce, this thing must never be;  
"Tis too infernal bad.

So seizing a subscription list,  
He placed it on his hat,  
And, signing 5 and 30 cents,  
Said, call on me for THAT!

Elated by such deeds as these,  
Pierce next to Congress went,  
And having spent so much at home,  
Thought there he'd save a cent.

A bill was up to grant a boon  
To an old soldier's wife;  
—The gallant Harrison, who'd served  
His country all his life!

And while the Nation's heart beat quick,  
To cheer the widow's woe,  
And patriot notes were ringing,  
Frank Pierce responded, NO!

There then came up, in Congress too,  
A river and harbor bill;  
A mule for the old State,  
Was in that bill proposed.

Franklin Pierce, not then so sound  
A lover of Southern rights,  
Refused to let the small boat asked,  
And curled his lip in scorn.

His noble deeds were now complete,  
But one thing more was wanted;  
So down to Mexico he went at last,  
And tried to fight—but fainted!

#### From the Signal. SCOTT SONG.

BY GLAUCUS.

Written for the Dubuque, Iowa, Scott Club.

Scott, that has in battle bled;  
Scott, that off to victory led;  
Charging through the conflict dread,  
Our banner waving free—  
Never yet, in weal or woe,  
Did he vengeance dire forego,  
On his much-loved country's foe,  
But gained the victory.

Like the whirlwind, or the sweep  
Of avalanche from mountain steep,  
Or storm upon the startled deep,  
He led his warriors on.  
Hero of a hundred fields!  
Our country now her tribute yields;  
We'll bear him off upon our shields,  
Away to Washington.

Columbia's sons can never see  
A Pierce elected over thee;  
It would be treason, treason, treason,  
And cannot, shall not be.

Hail to thee! our country's boast!  
We pledge you, now, this glorious toast—  
Selected by a mighty host,  
Surely you shall be.

Sons of Columbia! far and wide,  
From inland lake to ocean's tide,  
From wooded dell to prairie wide,  
We'll make the welkin ring  
With praises to his noble name,  
Made noble by a well earned fame,  
That put our enemies to shame—  
His enemies we will sing.

Then spread our banners to the blast,  
And let the shout go far and fast,  
Our votes for Scott we'll surely cast,  
Ever many days are gone.

He never failed in any fight,  
He always battled for the right,  
We will elect him in our sight,  
Our country's noble son.

Dubuque, Iowa, Oct. 2, 1852.

#### EXHAUSTION OF TALK.

How long the lamp of conversation holds out to burn, between two persons only, is curiously set down in the following passage from Count Gonfaliener's account of his imprisonment:—"Fifteen years I existed in a dungeon ten feet square! During six years I had a companion; during nine I was alone! I never could rightly distinguish the face of him who shared my captivity in the eternal twilight of our cell. The first year we talked incessantly together; we related our past lives, our joys forever gone, over and over again. The next year we communicated to each other our thoughts and ideas on all subjects. The third year we had no ideas to communicate; we were beginning to lose the power of reflection. The fourth, at the interval of a month or so, we would open our lips to ask each other if we were indeed possible that the world went on as gay and bustling as when we formed a portion of mankind. The fifth we were silent. The sixth he was taken away, I never knew where, to execution or to liberty. But I was glad when he was gone; even solitude was better than the dim vision of the pale, vacant face.—One day (it must have been a year or two after my companion left me) the dungeon door was opened, and a voice proceeding I knew not, whom exclaimed: "By order of his imperial Majesty, I intimate to you that your wife died a year ago." Then the door was shut, and I heard no more, they had but flung this great agony in upon me, and left me alone with it again.

Filibustering.—The Louisville Journal of the 12th inst. says:—"We ourselves know the fact that preparations have long been in progress for another Cuba expedition, the design being that it should be far better arranged and more formidable in numbers than the former ones."

Hurray for Pierce!  
Gen. Pierce knows no East, no West, no North, no South.—Attica Atlas.

Neither does the East, West, North or South know Gen. Pierce. The coincidence is truly remarkable.—Alleghany Whig.

#### THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.  
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT;  
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE 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.

#### GOV. REID'S BIENNIAL MESSAGE.

We are constrained to admit that in the main this is a very straight forward, manly, and patriotic State paper. Much more so than we ever expected from a democratic source. Of course he must crow a little over the success of that valuable conception, to wit, his plan for amending the Constitution. And we do not care a fig if he does; for we always regarded it as a simple movement on the part of the Whigs to insist upon the open Convention at the time they did so, as a substitute for the plan proposed by His Excellency: For the first contest between him and Gov. Manly, showed very plainly that this mode was acceptable to the people of North Carolina, which was made still more manifest by the second campaign between these candidates. Deserted as we were upon this question by the Western Democrats, it always seemed to us a vain thing, to expect that we could do any thing for Western rights in this way.

We, for one, are disposed to profit so far by the defeat which we sustained in the late gubernatorial election, as to take for granted this one fact, to wit, that LEGISLATIVE INSTRUMENTALITY is the mode preferred by the people of North Carolina for making amendments to the Constitution.

We are satisfied also, that a large majority of our people are in favor of infusing more of the popular element into our form of Government. Whigs and Democrats have both said so through their party Conventions. So that neither party can oppose the further amendments proposed by this Message in the mode of electing Judges and Justices of the Peace. We concur, therefore, in this recommendation, and we think it altogether advisable that the amendments should be made in the manner prescribed in the State Constitution.

When it shall please our Eastern friends, (or whether it will ever please them,) to admit the West to equal political rights, is now pretty much left to their merciful consideration.—Knocked under, as the Western Democrats are, as to these rights—content as they seem to be to await a returning sense of justice in those who now hold our destinies with an iron grasp, the Western Whigs must also lie down and sleep upon the scant allowance that a sad conjuncture of events has fixed upon them.

And although we shall never cease to protest against the unjust distribution of political power accorded to the West in the Senatorial basis and to exclaim against the mode of dividing the School Fund, which now prevails, yet as Governor Reid has more than once distinctly declared in their favor, and so declaring, has been re-elected by an overwhelming majority, we despair of being able, by clamoring, now to help ourselves. That the voice of justice will, at some day be heard, and that the West will in the long run come in for equal rights, we confidently hope and believe. The march of civilization, and the history of every other free political community on our continent, encourage us so to hope and believe.

To the remainder of this Message we advert with pride and satisfaction. The remarks of His Excellency on the subject of Common Schools: the suggestions as to the improvement of the system and the beneficent results which he anticipates, do credit to his heart as well as to his understanding.

No less gratifying are the views set forth in this document on the subject of State improvements. We rejoice to find that these undertakings are regarded by His Excellency as likely to prove successful. We are cheered by the prospects he presents of great good to the public without any increase of the burthens of taxation. We are more gratified at this, for we were afraid that the croakings of certain demagogues of both parties might have reached his ears and influenced his judgment. But in this matter he has shown himself a true and faithful son of North Carolina, and in this respect, at least, worthy of the station he occupies.

No less conservative and sound are his views upon the subject of taxation. The inequalities pointed out by him certainly seem to exist, and without having devoted much consideration to the subject, the amendments in the Revenue System proposed by him, appear to us eminently proper.

Upon the whole, we repeat that the Message of Governor Reid has raised him very much in our estimation. It is so patriotic, independent, and so statesman like, that we are entirely disarmed of all disposition to criticise its minor defects. It certainly argues well for the character of our State, to see a Chief Magistrate elevating himself above the atmosphere of party politics, and bravely speaking for the good of the commonwealth. Never did we ex-

pect to speak such words of the present Governor, but so long as he continues to consult the true interests of the State and the proprieties of his station, he shall never hear a note of disparagement from us.

#### WHIGS, TO THE POLLS!

WELL—Whigs: Many of you have battled hard and long for those just and conservative principles of which you proudly boast. You have never had cause to regret your espousal and advocacy of them; on the contrary, whilst you have seen their practical operation it has only served to strengthen your confidence in their justness and true Republicanism. Are those principles of less value now than formerly, or have you discovered any thing in the name or nature of Whiggery either to disgust or frighten you! Are you ashamed to own that under that banner you have fought for the Constitution and the Union! A more noble cause never engaged an American's hand, or fired with zeal an American heart. That banner is again unfurled; Rally, Whigs, to the rescue! Your Country's true interest, and posterity appeal to you to arrest that tide of reckless progression which is sweeping away all restraint and undermining the stability of Government. Laws, just and equal, and the faithful execution of those laws, are as essential to the contentment and prosperity of a people as the purity of the air we breathe is essential to health. Then rally again, on Tuesday next, and fight one more battle in the cause of your country. "The Constitution and the Union" is the watch word of our Party, and with the noble SCOTT, and the pure-hearted and clear headed GRAHAM, to head the column, we have but little to fear. Nevertheless, fear, but fight—fight like men, and the victory is ours.

Grand Division.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance is now holding its annual Sessions in this Town. There is a large delegation in attendance, and so far as we have seen and been able to learn, they are progressing in the discharge of their business in a most cordial and harmonious manner. Several distinguished men of the Order are here; among whom we would mention the names of the Rev. Peter Doub, President Deems, Philip S. White, and Mr. Odom.

On Tuesday evening last this body went into an election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:  
L. Blackmer, G. W. P.  
C. F. Deems, G. W. A.  
A. M. Gorman, G. S.  
J. H. Ennis, G. T.  
Rev. Peter Doub, G. Chap.  
W. J. Hoke, G. C.  
J. W. S. Cronson, G. S

The Grand Division will bring its labors to a close this evening.

We are requested to state that a convention composed of the Concord, Fayetteville, and Bethel Presbyteries, has been called, to meet in Charlotte on Wednesday the 3d of November, at 11 o'clock, to act on the resignations of two of the Professors of Davidson College.

The distribution of the Spoils.—It appears the "Union" newspaper, has at last denied the charge that it had said "the Freesoilers of the North, constituted a portion of the Democratic party proper, and if Franklin Pierce, was elected President, they would receive a full share in the distribution of offices," &c.

It is a little singular that the "Union" would permit so grave a matter to float about in the country for so long a time without putting upon it, its seal of condemnation. That paper is too watchful of such matters we think, to plead oversight as the cause of its delay. We apprehend, therefore, that its denial, does not entirely cover the true point in the case. We do not receive the Union at our office, and cannot, therefore, know the precise language used. The "Jubilee" is at fault in not itself publishing the Union's Card, especially as it calls upon us to retract what had been said in the "Watchman" on the subject. Nevertheless, if the Union's denial is directly applicable to the publication made in this paper, though its long silence is a suspicious circumstance, we have no hesitation in granting it the simple justice which it has a right to claim of all who have misrepresented it in this matter.

But whilst we do this, we see under the editorial heads of a number of democratic journals, the vile slander, charging Gen. Scott with issuing instructions to the recruiting officers of the army, against enlisting foreigners, alledging in those instructions that "foreigners cannot be trusted." There is not one word of truth in this charge; and those who are giving publicity to it have seen the most ample and satisfactory denial of it; and not having the shadow of proof to sustain it in the face of that denial, are therefore guilty of wilful misrepresentation. Have they the magnanimity they require of others? With what face can the "Jubilee," for instance, speak of "magnanimity" to us, whilst it is found in the category of those who are perpetrating so base a wrong against Gen. Scott.

Look again at the course of the Loco-foco press in regard to the foul slander put out by the Union in the name of Lewis D-

Campbell, of the 18th Octo- ever having a tion: He says the Union, or made the con- fairness requir- the benefit of to it the closer- er. Such mis- for a while, but tion of an hon- the powerful ly hurl into of The people ma- a time may ap- But woe to that in the act, and day of their w-

Look out for falsehoods and Scott.—the con- are at a loss for- are at the imp- leaders of the have, and are The vilest fals- gated far and character, which the candidate of ever his stand- much less find- tation of one- try, and his can- candidate for the ed by his oppo- traducing and thing, not even at the cost of shed- and shedding of sidered unlawf- est democrats, ly, is it huma- encouragement distinction if you end! It were b- throat and cast to treat a faith- man, with his Scott has not would stand by enemy, for inst- veteran of the 3- million of tongu- them untaugh- names when Sc- try's defence, and vituperat- brighten the page- should shield him-

We have been lect Circular ag- Washington by friends to look o- brand it as it des- ed thus: "Gen. Scott's thie- He retention of his His extravagant su- sary" &c. &c. This circular bo- er put his name to risk his reputa- name connected with foundings, that ed of: A vile out- of it—unwash- And yet it was pocket!"

Another The Union has lished a para- extract from a is D. Campbell, Scott is repres- peal of the Fug- claration was in variance with his known- timents. Still Mr. Campbell's following tele- convicts the U- and scandalou- pired during the

"To the Editor:—"The publica- day, the 12th- claring Gener- Fugitive Slave- never wrote or

The policy of falsehoods and pass unnoticed traductions which it did so in r- ler Hamilton's statements; and more honorably bell.

Scott in the venial day when Mexico, he iss- and injunctions command: "Under the army, after many of the colors of our io, and on the pu- honor of the army try call for the best The valiant man- God and count- merciful. His be deal to this and friend." And on this dressed the troops "The general ren in arms to worship, thank- signal triumph ed for their count- of August and