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"GIVE ME THE LIBERTY TO KNOW, TO UTTER, AND TO ARGUE FREELY, ACCORDING TO CONSCIENCE, ABOVE ALL OTHER LIBERTIES."

NEW SERIES.

TERMS.

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SPEECH OF B. F. MOORE, ESQ., BEFORE THE YOUNG MEN'S SCOTT & GRAHAM CLUB.

RALEIGH, JULY 13th, 1852.

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of this date, written on behalf of the "Scott and Graham Club," requesting me to prepare for the Press, the remarks I made at their meeting on yesterday evening.

I do not feel myself at liberty to refuse anything, which in the opinion of friends so true to our cause, may tend to disabuse the Whig Party of calumny, or the distinguished gentleman whom it has nominated for President, whose diadem, bright as it is, is its national renown...

Very truly yours, B. F. MOORE.

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE SCOTT AND GRAHAM CLUB:

The candidates of the two great parties are now before the public. I take the occasion to dissent in advance, from the presentation of any other ticket, and to say, southern and as much as possible, at this moment of time, I should greatly regret to see a Union Ticket, as is announced by the papers, spring up in the State of Georgia...

Now, Mr. President, I think it more than likely, that if I had been a Whig of Massachusetts or of New England, I should have chosen Mr. Webster in preference to any man living. The great distinction of the Chief Magistracy which he had so richly earned was to be bestowed in this campaign, or in all probability, never. Nor, is it a matter of wonder, that the Whigs of New England have been a Whig from the earliest existence of the party, through all its fortunes, should have been the choice of New York...

Having embraced the political creed of a Whig as early as I dared to trust that my convictions were the result and judges of history, I have many times been a warm admirer of that most distinguished patriot and noblest of statesmen, Henry Clay, and never at any time having had such a profound and venerated esteem as a reverence for him, as in his Ark of the Covenant, the champion of the slavery question, sympathizing with him in all his anxieties for the safety of the Union, and regarding the compromise as the great achievement of his life, and fit to crown the greatest reputation...

With much anxiety therefore to secure a sound Whig candidate for the Presidency, did I look into the character of those who were likely to come before the Convention. My preference for Mr. Fillmore was too decided to allow any other man to share it with him. He had proved to the Nation that he was abundantly equal to the task, both of his head and his heart, to administer the government faithfully and impartially, in defiance of factions, friends and favors, whether they might be, or from whatever quarter they might come...

The mission was performed with consummate address, and elicited the highest demonstrations of public sympathy, and in this place, was more greatly greeted than in the Capitol of the State, during the Session of the Legislature. At a time when the war of 1812, to the war with Mexico, has General Scott passed through New York, without meeting a single step, with the most lively public exhibition of a deep seated affection for his person and unbounded admiration for the justice he had there shed on the American name...

brought his tribute to the altar of the noble cause. I stand in his favor, and as high as Mr. Fillmore, stands that man of three score and ten, the giant of intellect, no overmanly without, no overmanly in heart, no overmanly in his country, in eloquence, no overmanly in his country, in eloquence, no overmanly in his country, in eloquence...

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

I desire to do justice to the man who has been arranged here, and charged with the honor of Mr. Webster in preference to any man living. Justice to that distinguished Whig requires me that I should say he could not have done more. He was as active a man as could be found in getting the compromise measure passed. He was here, and heard from every quarter that General Scott was as active and energetic in his efforts as any man in Washington, and never did a man labor harder than General Scott, to prevent the compromise...

These measures were passed mainly through the influence of Clay, Fillmore, Webster, Scott, Foote, and Cobb. These were the men who carried them through, and every man who was in the last Congress knows it.

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Let it be borne in mind, that these gentlemen are easily misled, and that Whig leaders, who are every objection is without any foundation, if we could suppose, even as they do, that the "known incidents" of his long public life, bear no relation to the pledges of the Union, and the Constitution, and the peace and happiness of his country.

Now, Mr. President, there is not a man among all the freesoil party, who did not certainly know that President Fillmore was prepared, if need were, to take the pledge of the Union, and the Constitution, and the peace and happiness of his country.

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I have not, Mr. President, set myself to the task of speaking before you the achievements of General Scott, but to show that, above all men, he is the man to whom we owe the greatest debt of gratitude, and that, as in the case of Mr. Webster, was then to be paid, or never, was the Chief Magistracy, which he has so richly earned, was to be bestowed in this campaign, or in all probability, never...

Such is the disposition which I would make of that faction, and so the relative strength of the great parties would remain unmodified, while that in the way of the Convention, and hence, indeed, little prosper during this canvass of any division of the kind. The reported sentiment of Gen. Pierce, uttered as recently as January last, and published at the time in a public speech delivered in New York, is a most striking illustration of the one idea of negro emancipation and pariahs it as the end of living, can do nothing less than give to him their support...

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constitutional participation in the affairs of the government, they would, inevitably, make for us, whose fanaticism, unbounded, and unbounded, would control, or shatter the Union into fragments. My policy therefore, is to manage them—to divide them, and thus conquer the danger, to engage them on some moderate policy; to smother other ideas, and so to weaken that of freedom. And I take it as a providential fact, that these men cannot see aside on the other interesting political subjects. Tonight, if in my power, I would number every soul of them and make an equal division between the parties. I would give Seward and take Rantoul; or if my political opponents in their caudor should think the bargain for them too good, I would allow them to keep one of the Van Burens as bait for the present. I would divide the Presses too; and to make the trade even, I would put on one side Horace Greeley of the Tribune, with the next best to him, and in part of the East, and the other in the West, and to all other of the said free-soilers, I would weigh and deliver them equally to the parties, according to the strictest rule of equity; and to keep up a perpetual balance, I would renew the division every year...

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Gen. Scott to prevail on the free-soil members of the Whig Party to abandon their position, and to adopt the compromise, as a measure of the new administration.

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to take with pleasure, to receive kindly.—According to Johnson—to take with pleasure, to receive kindly—to admit with approbation.—According to Webster—to take or receive what is offered with a consenting mind, to admit with approval or favor, according to Daily—to receive favorably or kindly.

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If I can do no better thing, I will approve my gratitude to him, who has conquered the enemies of my country and spread over the wide world its military renown—to him who in the battle field of the "mountain storm," and in the chamber of affliction and death, the gentle angel of charity—to him who was amidst havoc and blood, the laurels of war; and in the silent and dreadful scenes of plague, receives a garland from the hand of pity.

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