

WELDON PATRIOT—EXTRA. EXPOSURE OF AN ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY AND OF NORTH CAROLINA GENER- ALLY.

A circumstance has just been fully brought to light in this community, which imposes upon us one of the most unpleasant duties we ever had to perform,—one in regard to which we are left no alternative, and from which we cannot shrink.—A deliberate attempt to practice a deception upon any portion of the community in which we live—to attach to the party of which we are an humble member, by fraud, the odium of being allied to Abolitionism to defame as honest a set of people as ever lived—the Quakers of Northampton—is something, which we cannot suffer to pass unnoticed. For us to do so, would be to render ourselves unworthy the position we occupy—unworthy the respect of the intelligent people by whom we are surrounded.

We confess our inability to portray the transaction as it deserves, and we shall content ourselves with submitting it to the judgment of that public whom it was designed to deceive, with the simple remark that we have known Mr. Peterson for several years past, and we know that he is and has been ever since we first knew him, one of the strongest Democrats we ever knew.

It may be that Mr. Peterson is not alone responsible for this singular transaction. And for his sake, and that of his family, we hope that this foul attempt and fraud may be fully investigated, and every one concerned have thrown upon him his due portion of public odium.

The letter disclosing this transaction (which will be found annexed,) was forwarded to this place by Hon. Edward Stanly, under date of July 19, 1852. He says: "I enclose you a letter signed E. N. Peterson, 'Weldon,' which is to me so singular, I send to you requesting you to make some inquiries concerning it. The suggestion is a most unbecoming one, and I think Mr. Peterson will have cause to be ashamed of his proposal if he is a Whig."

Mr. Stanly's letter can be seen by any one wishing to do so. And if desired we shall publish it in the next issue of our paper.

The following is a copy of Mr. Peterson's letter to Hon. Truman Smith:

WELDON, N. C., July 14, 1852.

Hon. Truman Smith, U. S. Senate.

DEAR SIR—Feeling a welfare for the success of our party, and having observed recently a number of publications received at this place, and by you, I have thought proper to address you in this, in form you there is a gentleman not far from here in the county of Northampton, known as the Society of "Friends" or Quakers, who have rather an aversion to Gen. Scott on account of his military fame, or rather as a fighting man. They believe in the old adage of running and "live to fight another day"—they also object to our platform relative to slavery, the Fugitive Slave Law, &c. I think their objection to the former may be overcome, if they can be satisfied as to the latter objections, and I would suggest the propriety of supplying with some kind of a publication that would have a tendency to satisfy them in this respect, and if you will send me half a dozen copies of some paper or speech favoring their views in the matter, I will see that they get them. Send them under your frank without being directed.

Our County and State Elections come off soon, and these Quakers generally decide the election, as the vote is such a close one.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. N. PETERSON.

FREE SUFFRAGE.

The writer in the Tarboro' Southern, who signs "A Conservative," puts it to the Editor of that print pretty hot and heavy. We regret we have only room for the following extract:

"I have endeavored from the beginning to keep separate and distinct the 'right of suffrage' and the 'basis of representation' for the two questions are entirely dissimilar, and it is also necessary for a correct understanding of the whole subject; yet you will mix them up, for what purpose your readers can see, and then charge me with having done it, because my cause is so weak as to require it. 'The basis of representation' is fixed with the view of affording protection to 'sectional or local interests,' by giving the largest representation in the Senate to those sections which pay the greatest amount of 'public taxes,' and in the House of Commons, the largest representation to those sections having the most slaves; the 'free persons' being equal. These are the 'basis' for the two Houses, as fixed by the Convention of '35, and with the view above stated. You will scarcely deny these positions, if you do, 'good Lord!' deliver 'Edgecombe Democracy' from such an adviser. Now for 'the right of suffrage.' Suppose for the sake of illustration, there are one hundred majority of 'free white men,' tax payers, or have been, yet owning no land, in every county in the State, 'free suffrage is given them and they unite for a common purpose, say to repeal all laws imposing taxes, save those on land, and for the further purpose of levying an annual tax of \$5,000,000, on the lands of the State. Well it would not be difficult to find men in all the Senatorial districts, owning 300 acres of land, who would be willing to submit to their share of the taxes, for the sake of a seat in the Senate; also plenty with their 100 acres, willing to take seats in the Commons, on the same terms. Candidates are brought out, and the whole Legislature every member of both branches, are elected by this party. When the Legislature meets and is organized, a member rises in the Senate and addresses the Chair, 'Mr. Speaker' (says the speaker, by way of recognizing his right to the floor.) 'The Senator says, 'I ask leave to present a Bill.' The Senator says, 'The bill is handed to the doorkeeper and by

him to the Clerk, who reads to the Senate—

"A bill to equalize and provide an adequate revenue for the State.

WHEREAS, by the existing laws, the larger portion of the revenue of the State, is levied on 'free men' and other subjects of taxation, independent of land, 'which laws conflict with the fundamental principles of liberty, therefore,

Sec. 1st. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That hereafter (and hereafter too, just as long as the Lunatic Asylum Act, and the Act of 1848 taxing 'interest,' profit or dividend safely secured and actually due or received operated respectively,) the sum of

dollars be levied and collected on every hundred dollars' value of land within the limits of this State, owned and possessed by individuals or companies, when in tracts or parcels of fifty acres or more.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further enacted, That &c. (relates to collection, &c.)

Sec. 3rd. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws imposing any tax whatsoever, whether on persons, property, rights or credits, contrary to the true spirit and meaning and plain intent of this act are hereby repealed."

The bill of course passed and is the law of the State; and a similar result might be brought about, if the majority was only twenty, in a few more than half the counties of the State. Now, sir, can you see any reason why a western "landless" man should oppose this plan? None; and none why an eastern one should either.

But again, they desire to alter the Constitution so as to abolish "land qualifications" in Senators and "Commoners, they have the whole power and can accomplish it at pleasure. Now back to the "basis" question; take notice "free suffrage" is supposed to have been granted, and don't you mix them up again, for I have no inclination to be "killed" because your water you mix them up again, for I have no inclination to be "killed" because your water is "muddy," I being down stream.—The water in both Houses on "free persons." Who objects? No one but eastern tax payers, and they are powerless to prevent. Why is it so? Because political power is lodged in the West, and increased taxation will operate to the injury mainly of eastern tax payers. Talk about a man's being afraid of taxation who has nothing to tax! about the great hardship imposed on my neighbor, who has no land, because my land is taxed high! takes away my "luxuries" but "stores" him! Do you really think that there is a man in this county fool enough to believe it? You do not, I know you have better sense, nor do I believe that you are the "father" of the opinion. If other "lawyers" wish to have such offensive nonsense published, let them have it done, otherwise than "editorially." You know I have no time to read "Books on Political Economy," I never had one—never believed in them, and if you really have any, that attempt to establish such absurdities, such preposterous nonsense, not only the "books" but their authors, ought to be burnt. "British taxation" has no application here, and every body who understands anything about it, knows it. There "the poor" have no political power; here you propose to give them all, and then contend that what has occurred under the operation of one system, must necessarily follow the other!—"Can impudence farther go!"

MARK THE ABOLITIONIST.

We give the following extract from the Report of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston—copied from the New Hampshire Patriot, by which it is credited to the Union Democrat. He declares that slavery is "against the moral sense of the whole world;" and proves himself an "exterminator" in principle. But the extract will speak for itself—

From the Union Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BOS- TON.

At the earnest request of a large number of the people of New Boston, General Pierce delivered a political address in that town, on Friday last week. Notwithstanding the sleighing had been entirely destroyed by the thaw of the preceding days, the attendance was very large, so that it was necessary to occupy the largest meeting-house in the village, which was well filled. The meeting was called to order by B. Fletcher, esq., and was very ably addressed for some three-quarters of an hour by B. P. Ayer, esq., of this city. He spoke of the origin, progress, and present condition of the national and State policy of the Democratic party. He was followed by General Pierce, who spoke with great power and eloquence, for two hours and a half.

I gave him great satisfaction, he said, to address so large an audience in his native county. He saw around him many of the friends of his father, and the familiar faces of those who were his own more intimate friends in the earlier portion of his life. He spoke of the changes which time had produced—even the short period which had elapsed since the adoption of the American Constitution. He alluded to the unexampled progress and prosperity of our country, in all the elements of national greatness, and attributed all to the admirable system of government adopted by the fathers of the Republic. He spoke of the difficulties attending the formation of the Constitution. With no model for a guide, and with some discordant elements to harmonize, the labor and anxiety of the convention was intense and painful. Slavery had been introduced into a portion of the States, in their colonial condition, a stake against the moral sense of the whole world. Its immediate extinction was manifestly impracticable; and the final adjustment of the question was not accomplished without many days and weeks of painful apprehensions that the blood of a seven years' war might have been shed, to no purpose, as far as a Constitutional Union of the several States was concerned. The hopes of the convention centred upon the illustrious Franklin. He arose in his place and said,

"My friends, we shall perhaps lose all.—We have exhausted the wisdom of earth.—Let us seek the aid of Heaven in Prayer." A better feeling pervaded the convention, and our present admirable form of government was the result.

GEN. SCOTT—WHIG PYRAMID OF 1852.

The Berks and Shavylkill Journal gives the following as likely to compose the noble galaxy of Whig States next November:

WHIG PYRAMID OF 1852.
OHIO,
IOWA,
MAINE,
INDIANA,
MICHIGAN,
FLORIDA,
VERMONT,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
LOUISIANA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
NEW YORK,
KENTUCKY,
WISCONSIN,
NEW JERSEY,
CALIFORNIA,
PENNSYLVANIA,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE-ISLAND,
NORTH-CAROLINA,
—MASSACHUSETTS—

The same paper says:

Let our Locofoco friends be in a quandary to know who this Gen. Scott is, whose name is now ringing through the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, we give, for their especial information, a list of the battles and brilliant victories of which he was the hero, commencing with the late war with Great Britain, and ending with the triumphant entry of the American army into the city of Montezumas, as follows:

CONFERENCES
NIAGARA,
CHIPPEWA,
FORT ERIE,
VERA CRUZ,
CHURUBUSCO,
CHAPULTEPEC,
CERRO GORDO,
FORT MATTLIDA,
FORT GIBRALTAR,
LUNDY SLANE,
MOLINO DEL REY,
GREENSTOWN HEIGHTS,
CITY OF MEXICO!!!!

Here are seven brilliant battles in each war, in all of which Winfield Scott was the master spirit. Such is General Scott—the hero of two wars, who will, if he lives, be the next President of the United States.

CONFIRMATION OF HON. J. P. KENNEDY, AS SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.—We learn from Washington that the United States Senate, on Friday last, confirmed the appointment lately made by the President, of Hon. John P. Kennedy, of this city, as Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Mr. Graham, resigned. Thus Mr. Kennedy, who is well known throughout the country as an accomplished and able man, has, after several years of retirement, been again called to public life. He early served as a member of the Maryland Legislature from this city, and by his talents and industry in that body, so established himself in the confidence of his party as to be subsequently sent to Congress from this city, where he played no insignificant part.

CASS COME AND GO.—After all the flourish made by the Free Press in regard to the meeting to be addressed by General Cass in this city during the week, no speech is to be made by the General. He left this city this morning for Washington. Old birds like him are not to be caught with chaff. He has been sacrificed by his party to make room for a candidate never before heard of, and he is not disposed to identify himself with the fortunes of so desperate a political adventurer. So the Pierce mass meeting will have to be postponed, or held without any countenance from General Cass. He positively refused to address the meeting. This is most significant.—Detroit Tribune.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION (says the N. Y. Express) is defined in his speeches.—In Mr. Everett's revised edition there are several declarations like the following: (Vol. II. p. 126.)
"I am a Whig. I have always been a Whig, and I always will be one; and if there are any who would turn me out of the pale of that communion, let them see who will get out first," &c. "I am ready to submit to all decisions of Whig Conventions or subjects on which they are authorized to make decisions," &c. &c.

KOSSUTH'S FAMILY IN NEW YORK.—Kossuth's sister, Madame Zsulawsky, her husband, and children, arrived in New York from Europe some five or six days since, and the Herald says, are comfortably provided for, Kossuth having made provision for them before sailing for Europe. Besides having purchased and stocked a farm of land for them in one of the Western States, he left with the mayor of the city a thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling them to travel out to it, and commence life in this country independently.

At a tea table, on Sunday evening, the acerbis of a pot of beans appeared among the eatables. When the hostess inquired of W. "will you have any beans?" the hardened sinner replied, "Nota Bene!"

DO YOU HEAR, DEMOCRATS?—The New York Tribune learns that the members of Congress heretofore Democrats who now oppose Pierce and King number twenty-five—some of them, says the Tribune, were in Baltimore while our Convention was sitting, urging the nomination of Scott in order to insure Pierce's defeat. They will make themselves known in due time.

From the Raleigh Standard, Aug. 23, 1848.

"Congress adjourned on the 14th ult.—After a long and bitter contest on the question of Slavery, the Oregon Bill, with the WILMOT PROVISIO INCLUDED, and Missouri Compromise stricken out, was adopted and has become a law."

This was the identical bill for which David S. Reid, the present Democratic Governor of North Carolina, voted whilst he was in Congress. And he voted for this bill after the North had voted down the following amendment offered by Mr. Bart, of South Carolina:—

"Insert between the words 'and shall' in the 12th section (the one inhibiting slavery) the words 'inasmuch as the whole of the said territory lies north of 36 degrees 30 min. north latitude, known as the Missouri Compromise,'"

(See Congressional Globe 1847, page 178.) In voting down the amendment offered by Mr. Bart, the North proclaimed that they did it that the bill might have the naked Proviso in it, in order to establish forever the power of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories! Governor Reid voted for the bill after this declaration was made, and after the amendment of Mr. Bart was voted down! The bill passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The same bill was introduced again in Congress in 1848, and as the Standard states, passed both Houses, Benton and Houston, two Southern Democratic Senators, turning traitors and voting for it. Reid was not then in Congress, being a candidate for Governor. This vote defeated him for that office. And now hear how the Northern Abolitionists rejoiced over his election.

From the "Anti-Slavery Standard" Aug. 23d, 1850.

"It will be seen by the returns of the gubernatorial election in North Carolina, that David S. Reid, the man who stood by James M. Roeb, Esq., Giddings, Hamilton, Hamlin, Daniel Wilson, and others, in voting for the exclusion of slavery in the Territory of Oregon, has been elected Governor of North Carolina. He is the only Anti-Whig candidate that has ever been elected, in the State, since the election was given to the people.

The canvass was conducted on the Slavery question, the Whigs denying the expediency of the Wilmot Proviso, and the Democrats sustaining D. S. Reid, who has ever been a friend to the Proviso, and when in Congress, voted for it in the Oregon bill. D. S. Reid leads Gov. Manly 3,500 votes: the average Whig vote being from three to eight thousand majority. Three cheers for North Carolina!
"Onward is the course of Freedom: State after State are coming into our ranks.—Soon the 'Freeman's Rights' will be proclaimed from every hill-top from Maine to Texas. Onward, my countrymen, in the cause of Freedom!"

This article from the Anti-Slavery Standard, was copied at the time into all the Whig papers in the State, and that the people might see what rejoicing there was among the vile fanatics over the election of the "friend of the Wilmot Proviso," as they term Gov. Reid, "the man who stood by Roeb, Giddings, Hamlin, and Wilson, in voting for the exclusion of slavery from the Territory of Oregon."

The question arises, shall the people of North Carolina give these fanatics another chance to yell over the re-election of Governor Reid in August next?
Freemen of North Carolina weigh these things, ponder upon them before going to the polls on the 5th of August.—North State Whig.

POLK'S GENERALS.—A love of excellence is ingrained in our nature. To this must be attributed the love of art which have from time to time astonished the world. It can be traced, too, from the humblest citizen to the greatest genius in the land. For who has not some standard of excellence, in one degree or another, at which he aims!

Such being the case, it is natural to suppose, that the three great Generals, Pillow, Pierce and Cushing, whom President Polk selected to eclipse the deeds of Scott and Taylor, should have vied with each other, as to who would shed by his brilliant achievements undying renown on his country. Pillow dug a ditch, and threw up the embankment on the wrong side; Cushing, whilst promending with some of the fair sex of the town, fell into a gully and broke his leg; and Pierce fell off his horse and fainted. On account of the brilliancy of these achievements, it has long been a mooted question, who carried off the palm. But the Democracy of the country have at last decided it, knotty as it was, by nominating Pierce at their late Convention.

Not being a judge of military matters, we cannot pronounce upon the justice of the decision.—Selma Reporter.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—A letter from a friend in Randolph says,—
"Should the Whigs in other counties do their duty as I confidently believe they will do here, John Kerr will be triumphantly elected Governor of the State.—Randolph will give a large majority for Kerr."

The Wilmington Journal lately stated that the writer in the Tarborough Southern, who praised Mr. Kerr at the expense of Gov. Reid, was within the Editor's own knowledge, "a bitter Whig." The Southern itself denied this, and said that the writer was more of a Democrat than a Whig. The Journal persisted. And now it says it is "permitted by Mr. Reddin F. Pitman, the author," to say, that he is going to "support Pierce and King." A bitter Whig supporting Pierce and King!
This shows the recklessness of the Journal.—Observer.

BOSTON, July 24.—A memorial to the President has been signed by numerous and influential citizens. It represents that the fisheries employ twenty-one hundred vessels, thirty thousand seamen, and twelve million of capital. The enforcement of the new construction of the treaty will run their business. It prays the President to send a naval force to protect the American fishermen. It is rumored that the sloop of war Albany, now at this port, has been ordered to the Nova Scotia fisheries.

THAT LETTER.

The truth is out at last. General Pierce did not answer Mr. R. G. Scott's letter in reference to the Fugitive Slave Law; and is therefore exempted from the pledge to veto any bill repealing or weakening the law, which was exacted from General Cass and all other candidates.

There has been an unlimited amount of gubbling on the part of the Richmond Junta in connexion with this affair; and, wittingly or unwittingly, our contemporary of the Union has been a participator in the whole of it. First, we had a burst of grandiloquence on the sagacity that prompted Mr. Scott's interrogatories, and the patriotism of those who answered them; then we were assured that the same interrogatories were sent to General Pierce, who happened to be from home when they arrived; then it was explained that General Pierce had positively written or would positively write in reply, and that the country should see it without delay; then we were told that the reply was snugly stowed away in Mr. Scott's pocket, but that its publication was no longer necessary; and then we were reminded that the holders of the re-ter were the best judges of 'course to be pursued in regard to it, and were not to be droogoned by Whig inquisitiveness into any different plan. But Whig inquisitiveness could not be so stayed off. It returned to the subject from day to day, and has finally succeeded in penetrating the rhinoceros hide of the Democratic conscience-keepers, and in extorting the confession that General Pierce never answered Mr. Scott, and that Mr. Scott is therefore unable to produce General Pierce's letter.

Mr. Scott writes to the Richmond Enquirer to say that the party are satisfied with General Pierce's letter to Colonel Lally, of Baltimore—read by Mr. Ritchie at the Washington Ratification Meeting—and need nothing else. That letter, however, does not touch the question whether, if elected, Mr. Pierce would interpose the veto in support of the Fugitive Law, and consequently falls far short of the point which the letter would have compelled him to touch. The Enquirer assured us at the outset that no man not so pledged could receive the support of the Democracy; and the Union cried Amen.

We now desire to know, firstly, how the Enquirer and the Union propose to get over that very awkward committal; secondly, how they design to explain their repeated prevarication in relation to it; and thirdly, how the Compromise Democracy will be able to relish the now admitted fact that the organs have been playing bo-peep for six weeks past upon this very question, and that General Pierce is not, after all, in any manner bound by the pledge which was deemed indispensable in negotiating with all the other candidates.

Republic.

HOW TO PREPARE CUCUMBERS.

A great many of our readers are undoubtedly extravagantly fond of cucumbers, but, like ourselves, afraid to touch the article for fear of cholera, or something worse. Now, we have recently become the possessor of a secret, by which cucumbers can be so prepared as to be eaten with perfect safety. A friend of ours, who has lived a long time in the East Indies, and in that portion so subject to the fearful ravages of cholera, has given us the receipt to use. It is simply to cut up a cucumber in slices (the usual mode) place them in a dish, and cover them with fine salt. Almost instantly the salt will extract the poisonous liquid from the cucumber. The liquid extracted by the salt is then thrown away; and the cucumber washed with clean water. Then put on the pepper, oil, and vinegar, and one has a most delicious dish of cucumbers before him, and he can eat a dozen with perfect impunity. The salt should remain on the cucumbers about half an hour. Now, we have tried the receipt, and will guarantee it to be a good one. Try it, readers.
N. Y. Pick.

"SKY HIGH—SKY HIGH!"

Wherever the news of General Pierce's "home views" on the Fugitive Slave Law and the institutions of the South has extended, it has produced a prodigious sensation. In Charlottesville a public meeting was forthwith held, and the changes rung upon the shameful fraud with immense effect. People are beginning to wonder, in all quarters, that they could have been imposed upon so long by such gross impostures.

The revelations from New Boston exhibit the Locofocos in the very act of playing a Yankee trick upon the South. They have done the thing before, but they have escaped detection until after its consummation. Now, like a thief caught in the manner, they have no loopholes of escape. They knew their man, Pierce—they knew that Van Buren, and Hallett, and Rantoul and Brant, and Dix, and the rest of the Free-soilers, were going for him with "a gush of enthusiasm." He was nominated because he could obtain that support—and he was able to obtain it, because he was known to Van Buren & Co. to loathe the fugitive Slave Law, and to revolt at the institution of Slavery.

How can the people of the South confide in these men any longer? With Gov. John Johnson of New York in the executive chair of Virginia—who has shaken our institutions from their foundations—and a New Hampshire Yankee in the Presidency—whose feelings revolt at the institution of slavery—what is to become of us?
Rich. Whig.

COMTE DE THIARD.—General and Count de Thiard, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of France in Switzerland, and at one time a Deputy from Saone-et-Loire, has just died at Paris in the 80th year of his age. Count de Thiard was appointed as a brigadier general in 1814, was a chevalier of St. Louis and a commander of the Legion of Honor and Grand Cross of the Order of Fidelity of Baden.

Col. Thos. D. Meares is nominated by a writer in the Wilmington Herald as the Whig candidate for Elector in that District.

RALEIGH TIMES.



RALEIGH, N. C.
FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1852.

REPUBLICAN WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Major General Winfield Scott,
OF NEW JERSEY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. William A. Graham,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.
FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR, of Caswell.
FOR THE SENATE,
JOHN W. HARRIS.
FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SION H. ROGERS,
WILLIAM F. COLLINS,
WILE D. JONES.

We will thank our friends everywhere to send us the Results of the Elections as early as they can be obtained.—Don't wait for one another—but let every subscriber to the Times consider himself a committee of one to favor the Editor with the state of the polls in the respective counties. It is their interest as well as ours to get the earliest news.

THE ELECTION.

The State campaign closes now for us; as we are no more able to reach our distant readers before the Election. We must leave the Whig cause with the Whigs of the State; certain, if each man will perform his duty, it is perfectly safe. We have endeavored to discharge ours, so far as our means would allow; and we rest under the conviction that our services have had a good influence—we shall await the result with confidence that the character of the State will be redeemed by a Whig victory.

The party warfare which has been made upon Mr. Kerr has been of a bitter and unscrupulous kind—every means of misrepresentation and falsehood have been employed—and charges have been made of the most dishonorable character, against a pure, virtuous and christian man. It remains for the people of North Carolina to decide, whether falsehood and detraction are to prevail over truth and honor, in our future elections. If so, we have no hesitation in saying that our system of suffrage has become utterly corrupt, and valueless longer to preserve the public liberty. We shall be completely sold to the party which perpetrates the most fraud, falsehood and wickedness; and our high stations will be degraded below the ambition of honorable men, by the elevation of those who are mean and vile enough to profit by the occupancy of place and power, thus corruptly and dishonestly obtained.

Such having been the course pursued and the means employed by our opponents, the people may be prepared to expect, even in the short time which remains before the election, misrepresentations, fabrications and falsehoods of every description. Having already exposed and refuted many of them, in this campaign, it is only now in our power to warn our readers against what may come. We have a high-minded and honorable candidate. He has maintained the Whig cause with great ability and eminent and unvarying consistency. Thus will he maintain it to the end—and if elected, he will go into the Chair of State with pure hands, and an honest and faithful heart. Stand by him, Whigs of the State!—and teach your unscrupulous opponents, that though they may outrage honor and virtue, their acts can never more prevail in the good Old North State.
M. A. CALDWELL,
W. A. JOYCE.

WHIG BARBECUE & MASS MEET- ING.

The Scott and Graham Club intend to give a Free Barbecue in this City, on Wednesday, the 4th August, (the day before the Election,) to which they invite all the people of the County. Several speeches from prominent Whigs may be expected—and we intend to raise a Scott and Graham Pole, which will be the astonishment of the Campaign. We hope and trust there may be a large attendance of the people; that the old camp fires may be lighted; and that our column may be gloriously pushed on—as it is bound to be—to certain victory in the Old North. Come up in strong force, friends and fellow-citizens. It is our last rally for John Kerr, and our noble Whig candidates in the County—but only a beginning of the Scott and Graham excitement, which is yet to sweep over the State. We are assured that the arrangements are on an extensive scale; and it is our full determination to satisfy the expectations of our friends. Our invitation is now out, and cheerfully universally extended to all: good fare, good speeches, these are the feasts to which you are bid—food for the body and mind. Awake, Whigs! Shake off the dew-drops which glitter on your garments, and march once more to a glorious victory in your country's cause.

GOV. REID AND FAR RIVER.

The North State Whig publishes a communication, exposing in the strongest terms, the bad conduct of Gov. Reid towards the people of that section of the State, as regards the appropriation made by the Legislature for the improvement of Tar River.—The Whig says: "If after reading this exposition, any man in Pitt or Beaufort can walk up to the ballot box, and vote for Gov. Reid to be kept in office two years longer, he must be a hard party man—harder than cast iron—and have an india rubber-like conscience. The improvement of the river is a matter of vast importance to this region. Unless the work be done, the money expended for the Plank Road will be thrown away—Pitt will have to seek some other outlet for her produce (Edgecombe can now take her's off by rail road). The representatives of Pitt and Beaufort struggled hard in the Legislature to get the appropriation, and is it not an outrage which no free people ought quietly to submit to, that the law should be nullified by the Governor whose sworn duty it was to see it carried into effect, let it please or offend whom it might? To the people of Washington this is a matter almost of life and death. You see what condition the river is in—impassable, stopped up. Appeal upon appeal has been made to the Governor, but he has turned a deaf ear to their entreaties—'nooked at your calamity'—and with the blandest kind of a smile asks you to go to the ballot box and vote to continue him in office two years longer. Ah, the ballot box! There is a might of power in that. There is your remedy, people of Pitt and Beaufort, there is your remedy against this injustice—THE BALLOT BOX."

GOV. REID HIMSELF!

We have been requested to publish the following certificates, going to show that Gov. Reid himself was the author of the Standard's communication signed "A Democrat." We are not of those who believe that "all's fair in politics." On the contrary, we think no honorable man should consent to hold an office obtained by dishonorable means. But comments are not necessary to elucidate this subject. These certificates speak for themselves:

GREENSBORO, N. C. July 23, 1852.

I certify that Gov. Reid got to Greensborough on the evening of the 25th of June—that he and Mr. Kerr spoke on the 29th. Governor Reid remained in Greensboro' until some time in the day of the 30th. I observed Mr. J. R. McLean was with his time with Gov. Reid, and was with him on the night after the discussion. I also saw Mr. McLean at the Tavern where Governor Reid staid on the morning before he started.

I further certify, that I heard Mr. B. G. Graham say, when speaking about the first communication signed "A Democrat," dated 30th June, that appeared in the "Standard," professing to give an account of the discussion in Greensboro', on the 29th of June, that Mr. J. R. McLean brought a package in the form of a letter to him, asked him to back it to W. W. Holden, Raleigh, and pay the postage, which he did, and mailed the letter, according to Mr. McLean's directions.

ANDREW CUNNINGHAM.

GREENSBORO', N. C. July 23, 1852.

In a conversation with J. R. McLean, on the subject of a communication signed "A Democrat," dated June 30th, 1852, which appeared in the "Standard," professing to give an account of the discussion between Messrs. Reid and Kerr, at Greensboro', on the 29th of June 1852, Mr. McLean said, that he was not the author of said Communication.

PETER ADAMS,
S. M. SHERWOOD.

GREENSBORO', N. C. July 23d, 1852.

We certify, that on Tuesday the 15th July 1852, after "the Extra Standard," of the 14th July, was brought to Greensboro', we had a conversation with B. G. Graham, about his having signed the certificate contained in said "Extra Standard," when said Graham, as we understood him, denied that he had signed it. Some time after this, on the same day, we saw said Graham, again, and he, Graham, said James R. McLean, Esq., called him over to his room, read over to him the paper, asked him, Graham, if that was his understanding about the discussion, Graham said it was—McLean then asked him, if he would sign it. He, Graham, said he would, and did sign it. Mr. Graham further said, he then got to thinking about it, and became dissatisfied; saw Mr. Wilson S. Hill, Jr., and requested him to see Mr. McLean, and get his name off of it. Mr. Hill promised him to have his name taken off, and he Graham thought it was to go no further.

M. A. CALDWELL,
W. A. JOYCE.

At Manchester, N. H. on the 20th Nov. 1850, there was a great Union meeting, and among the speakers on the occasion was Gen. Franklin Pierce, now the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, who spoke thus:

"Who did not deplore slavery! But what sound thinking mind regarded the Mass. only EVIL which could rest upon the land? The men who would dissolve the Union did not HATE or DEPLORE slavery more than he did; but even with it, we had lived in peace, prosperity, and security from the foundations of our institutions to the present time. If the constitution provided for the return of fugitive slaves, it should be done. That was what he wanted to do;—that was what our fathers agreed to do;—and that was what the friends of the union established by their own consent to do. [Hisses.] These (said Gen. Pierce) are the arguments of the 'higher law,' I suppose.

A Western paper in noticing the ravages of the cholera, says:—"Every person that was able to leave Jackson, Missouri, did so, and he not yet returned. Since last Sunday there was not enough left to bury the dead. Some eight or ten corpses lay in different houses several days. The town of Jackson looks like a deserted farm; business of every kind is suspended, and every dwelling house is locked up."