MANGUM ATTACKING WEBSTER.

In a debate in the Senate of the United States, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. Mangum used the following language in relation to Mr. Webster. We quote from the Republic:

"Mr. Douglas said that complaints were made that in the departments the work was given out to political favorites, regardless of the question who was the lowest bidder.

Mr. Mangum said he had not heard of it before; it might be so. There were petty paltry things done in the departments some times. *Very recently a paltry, contemptible thing had been done by the Great Man of the Whig party—he meant the Secretary of State—an act unworthy of him, unworthy of his position, and disgraceful to the party, so far as his act could be so, which was only to a limited extent; but which very shortly would be not to any extent.* He then earnestly opposed the bill."

The Washington Union, in noticing this movement of Judge Mangum, says:

"Our readers will remember that Hon. Mr. Mangum is the acknowledged chief and leader of the southern Scott whigs. He was the chairman of the Scott whig congressional caucus, and he it was who ruled the Compromise resolution out of order; which decision caused the *first* secession of several of the most influential southern whigs. Mr. Mangum, moreover, as one of the most experienced and considerate members of the Senate, and often called to preside over its deliberations, cannot have used the above astonishing language in regard to Mr. Webster, except upon extreme provocation, fancied or real, of a political character; and indeed cannot be presumed to have so spoken at all except upon full consultation with the gentlemen associated with him in the leadership of the Scott wing of the whig party, and probably with Gen. Scott himself. What *special* provocation Mr. Webster has given to bring upon his head this violent and premeditated assault of the Scott men will probably soon be made known. Meantime it may be deemed prudent policy by the Scott leaders for Mr. Mangum to assume the exclusive responsibility of his language, although no well-informed man can for a moment suppose that such a declaration could be hazarded in the Senate by a leading party manager, except upon full understanding both with his associates and their chief. The fact is now made known, upon the highest senatorial authority, that there is "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt," between Gen. Scott and Mr. Webster, and the two wings of the whig party of which they are respectively the chosen leaders.

Mr. Webster has just been nominated by a State convention in Georgia—the most important State in the whole South to the whig party—as the only candidate who can *keep the whig party there still in existence;* and the telegraph brings us intelligence that the central and leading whig organ in the State, which has heretofore done its best for General Scott, has now been fairly forced to place the name of Mr. Webster at the head of its columns. Mr. Webster's name is also regularly before the whigs of North Carolina for their support; and there can be little doubt that in Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida, Webster movements of a decisive character are already made, or are in progress. In Maryland no demonstration in favor of Mr. Webster has yet been made, though we suppose it to be admitted that to the whigs of that State Mr. Webster would, as a candidate, be almost as acceptable as Gen. Scott is objectionable. At the North, the Webster movement thus far seems to have been principally confined to the State of Massachusetts and the cities of New York and Philadelphia. In these important localities it probably can at this moment command a greater amount of means for election purposes than are within the reach of the Scott wing of the whigs. It is impossible to doubt that the Webster movement is also regarded with favor by vast masses of the whig force in the "rural districts," though these have not yet spoken fully, having yielded to the aggressive and imperious spirit of the "higher-law" element in the whig ranks, which rallies upon Gen. Scott, and which has now, with characteristic vigor and audacity, resolved upon an open assault upon Mr. Webster on the floor of the Senate. In estimating, however, the relative force of the two wings of the whig party, as headed respectively by Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore, and General Scott and Mr. Seward, it should be borne in mind that the Sewardite force has recently, and upon the showing of its chief organ—the New York Tribune—been *hamstrung* by the result of the Pittsburg convention. It is not improbable, indeed, that this fact may have aided in producing that desperation which has manifested itself among the Seward and Scott leaders by this unprecedented denunciation of Mr. Webster by Mr. Mangum on the floor of the Senate. But this estimate of the Webster force seems, *in the present state of the case,* hardly necessary in order to determine Mr. Webster's course. The *self-respect of Daniel Webster—his sense of personal character and dignity—now stands as a rock of adamant between him and any other policy than that of declared hostility to the whole Scott movement.*"

It remains to be seen whether the Whig leaders of North Carolina will follow Mr. Mangum in these denunciations of Daniel Webster, *whose only fault is that he was one of the earliest and firmest friends of the "compromise," and refuses to say that he will support Scott and Graham.*

BENTONIAN ELOQUENCE.

We make the following extract from the speech of Mr. Benton delivered at St. Louis, after his late election to Congress:

"I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress—have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing—and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attentions now more than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares—gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grandchild—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid; all on the sun-set side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetery of large dimensions is to be the future necropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them.

I have been a recluse for many months, and was called proud because I was so. If by that term it was intended to say I had the vulgar pride which treats with contumely honesty in rags, it is false; if the lofty pride is intended which despises meanness though plated with gold, it is true. I have that pride. I never saw the poor honest man that I did not respect, nor the rich mean one I did not despise. Of that kind of pride I have something from it to be proud of within myself, and more to be proud of from the people. I am proud of the thirty years in the American Senate which the free voice of Missouri gave me, and feel no degradation at being sold out of it by traitors to the people. I am proud of the five thousand two hundred and fifty votes this city and county gave me Monday before last; proud of the twenty counties which have made me their representative; proud of the acres of men who met at the grand rally the Saturday night before the election; proud of the thousands upon thousands who are here at this grand celebration to honor me this night. And I hope again to be proud of the State of Missouri; but it cannot be until she has purged herself of nullification, high treason, and vagabond paper money."

WEALTH OF NEW YORK EDITORS. According to the New York Mirror, Beach, of the New York Sun; is probably worth $100,000; Bennett, of the Herald, $150,000; Greeley & Co., of the Tribune, $175,000, Hallock & Co., of the Journal of Commerce, $150,000; Hall & Co., of the Commercial Advertiser, $100,000; total $675,000, on which the taxes are $6,528 25.

CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 31st of last month. The Washington Union says:

"The adjournment of Congress yesterday, at 12 o'clock, closed a long and laborious session. We hope to-morrow to give a complete list of the acts which have been passed and approved. If somewhat less numerous than at some previous sessions, the list will be found to contain several measures of great public interest.

Among these are the act regulating steamboat navigation, the river and harbor bill, the bill to regulate and accomplish the public printing.

Neither the homestead bill, nor the bill for distributing portions of the public lands among the States, has become a law. Both of these measures, involving opposite systems of policy in regard to the public domain, will doubtless be pressed with zeal at the next session.

Among the specific appropriations, those in relation to the various ocean steam lines will attract most attention.

It would be unjust, in speaking, however briefly, of the session which has just closed, to pass over, without favorable notice, the labors of the two Financial Committees, under the pressure of many embarrassments, and an almost unprecented accumulation of demands upon the treasury.

The members of the Thirty-second Congress are now most of them on their way to their homes; and in our parting salutations, we congratulate them upon the satisfactory termination of their session. They go to meet their constituencies, and to commune with them amidst the excitement of a most momentous presidential canvass. We do not doubt that the representatives of the democratic party carry with them from Washington a cheering and most confident assurance of the speedy ascendency in our chief executive councils of the principles and policy which as democrats they cherish and maintain. Their presence among their constituents will doubtless be fraught with good results to the good cause."

One of the Washington Correspondents of the Baltimore Sun says:

"Thanks to our stars, Congress has terminated its labors. It has done all it proposed to do, and that was little more than nothing, if we except the passage of the regular appropriation bills, without which the government itself must come to a dead stand still. The question, however, occurs naturally, why Congress should have been employed nine months in doing so little? and thereby hangs a *tale.*

As one of the commendable things done by the present Congress was the resolution of both Houses to legislate soberly, and the handsome manner in which that resolution was carried out. Instead of transforming Congress into a Pandemonium on the last night of the session, members resolved to adjourn, and went to bed early. So the night was passed under blankets, and the morning brought fresh minds and healthy bodies into both legislative chambers. Let us all hope that this will be considered as a precedent worthy of imitation by all subsequent Congresses.

One object secured by omitting night sessions, is the sober consideration of all those doubtful and indiscreet measures which have no chance of passing Congress except "at dark of night," when members are tired out, or otherwise unable to comprehend the question under consideration. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been voted away in this way without ten members of the House knowing what they had been voting for, and the practice had become the great scandal of the nation. To the present Congress belong the honor of having abolished it, and this is probably the best thing it has done during this long session.

The election of the public printer settles the contract system—a system that may work well in other countries; but not in ours, where the government seems to be deprived of all means of enforcing a contract. It is to be hoped that in the recess some progress will be made with the census, and that, by the next meeting of Congress, the matter may be ready for publication. It is one of the privileges and advantages of a free people to know and mark its progress, and no document is, in this respect, more valuable to the general information of our people than the census.

A large number of Senators and members leave this afternoon for Baltimore. Gen. Cass is among them, and will address his democratic fellow-citizens of Maryland this evening on the election of Pierce and King. On Thursday, Gen. Cass speaks in New York, where great preparations are making for his reception.

Mr. Webster does not mean to change his position of armed neutrality, and will once more rusticate at Marshfield, at a respectful distance from the din of battle. Mr. Webster is indeed so indifferent on the subject of elections, that he seems to be quite satisfied with whatever may happen. The election of Mr. Pierce, Mr. Webster opines, will not be the worst calamity that can befall this country."

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS. Elections have been held in five States of the Union, Iowa, Missouri, North Carolina, Texas and Arkansas, and all have gone in favor of the democrats by large majorities. Iowa has elected a Democratic Governor, a Democratic Legislature, securing a Democratic United States Senator, one member of Congress a Democrat and the other a Whig. Missouri has given a Democratic majority for Governor of several thousands, and elected three Democrats to Congress to two Whigs—a gain of one member. Arkansas is Democratic as usual. So undoubtedly is Texas. In North Carolina, the Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority of nearly or quite 6,000—double the majority of 1850—and have also a majority in the Legislature, securing a Democratic U. S. Senator in the place of Mr. Mangum. Not a single beam of light has fallen upon the prospects of the Whigs so far. Iowa and North Carolina was contested ground, and in each the myrmidons of Scott strained every nerve to secure victory. The result looms up in startling significance, and warns the Whig leaders of the doom that awaits them in November next. Even the home of Graham frowns on Whig prospects, and Whigs are routed with a loss of 6,000 killed, to say nothing of the wounded, who will not be able to support Scott. The tendency of public opinion has been ascertained, and it is most decidedly towards the election of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. This result we regard as a certainty.

Republican & Patriot.

"STAND UP TO THE RACK FODDER OR NO FODDER!" The Frankfort (Ky.) Yeamen is boring the Whigs of that region with offers to bet. Some time ago it put up a banter of a $1000, which, after the lapse of a month, was finally taken. The next day it came out with another banter of $1000 on Pierce and King. This has not been taken, and the Yeoman calls attention to it thus:

ENTHUSIASTIC SCOTT WHIGS. We are under the necessity of again calling your attention to the little $1000 challenge on page 3d. Do you intend to accept it? We are getting tired of waiting on you! Enthusiastic Chippewas, can't some of you scalp this "Granite" braggart, and make him draw down that hateful defiant banner?

Now this is cruel in the Yeoman. But that paper is given over to "locofoco hardness of heart," for, right under the above notice, appears another, which we clip to show "the way the wind blows:"

"A VOICE FROM LUNDY'S LANE. We are authorized by a gentleman direct from the Scott celebration at Niagara, to offer to the Scott Whigs of this city a bet of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS that Franklin Pierce will be next President of the United States, if he lives until the 4th of March next.

The money to be put up at any time in gold or silver, by application at this office. Should it be inconvenient for any one to take the $500, he will take bets of $10 and upwards, to suit the *enthusiastic.*"

Now, we aver this is *excruciatingly cruel!*

AN IMPORTANT FACT. On the 20th of February, six weeks after the speech of Gen. Pierce at New Boston, (in which that paper says he repudiated the fugitive slave law,) and with a perfect knowledge of the character of that speech, the Independent Democrat discoursed editorially as follows:

Union Democrat, Salem.

"It is obvious to every intelligent man that for one offence—*opposition to slavery and the fugitive slave act*—the decree of outlawry against Mr. Atwoud has gone forth. For this he has been denounced, harassed, and brought to the block. *For nothing else has Franklin Pierce pursued him with the cruel heartlessness of a famished tiger and the cunning and malice of a demon,*"

THE CROPS.

The crops in this State, so far as we have been able to learn, have never been better than they are this season.

We make the following extracts as to the crops in other States:

TEXAS. The weather could not possibly be more favorable for our crops than it has been here for the past two or three weeks. We have heard of no worm in the cotton, and indeed, there has not been any excesss of rain, that usually generates this insect. Our planters have many of them commenced picking.

Galveston News.

ALABAMA. The Eufaula Spirit of the South says:

"The late moderate and seasonable rains have been particularly favorable to the cotton crop, and their effects are plainly seen in the abundance of forms and bolls, with which the plant is loaded. Within the last ten days, however, the boll worm has made its appearance, and should the late cool weather continue, will do material injury. The crop, too, is about two weeks more backward than last year, and the yield must therefore greatly depend upon the character of the fall. An early frost would certainly shorten it very much. Should the season continue favorable, and the fall prove a late one, the crop will undoubtedly be large, but any one of the innumerable casualties to which it is subject, might yet disappoint all the expectations entertained in relation to it. The crops of corn, peas and potatoes are generally good."

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c. The weather still continues very wet. Scarcely a day passes over without several showers of rain, and some of them very copious ones. The rains, however, we believe, are quite partial, as we hear of much dry wether in the adjoining districts; and all of our rivers are low.

The rice crop of this district is regarded as a fair average one by most persons though many think it more than average. The harvest, we understand, will begin on some plantations in about ten or fifteen days. The N. and N. E. winds of last week brought with it the rice-birds, and we presume the next E. wind we have will bring us a full supply of these little harvesters. *Georgetown (S. C.) Observer.*

The Savannah News is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract from a private letter in reference to the crops, dated St. Luke's Parish, (S. C.) August 16.

"My crop of Cotton and provisions are almost as good as I could wish; and those of my neighbors are tolerably fair; if you could be brought here without your knowledge and put down in my field you would think that you were in the Western country, where crops grow without manure or incessant labor. My Corn is good for 20 bushels per acre, which is excellent for this low country; Potatoes, never better. Cotton large and well fruited, and without some accident promises a large yield. I am sorry to inform you that the Caterpillars have made their appearance on a neighboring island, and it remains to be seen whether they will pay my Cotton field a visit—if they do all will be lost."

The Montgomery (Ala.) Register learns that in several parts of that county, and Macon county, the army worm is "now making sad ravages upon the cotton crops." The planters, it says, are greatly alarmed.

CROPS, &c. The Aberdeen (Miss.) Independent of the 7th inst., says that an immense crop of corn will be raised in that section, and if the balance of the cotton season proves to be as favorable as the preceding part, an abundant crop will be raised. Prospects of plenty were never so promising.

The Clayton (Ala.) Banner says that in some places not a great distance above that town, the boll worm has made considerable havoc with the cotton crop, but immediately in that neighborhood they had done no damage as yet.

The Carroll (La.) Watchman, of the 6th inst., says: The prospect of the planters of our parish for having bountiful crops, both of cotton and corn, were never better at this season of the year, than they are at present. The Bayou places were nearly exempt from overflow this year, and the unsurpassed lands on Joe's Bayou and Bayou Mason, will yield a mammoth return for the husbandman's labor.

Editor Floridan & Journal:

SIR—You have frequently alleged that Gen. Scott has been *used* by the freesoilers—will you give me, through your paper, the evidence upon which you ground the charge? If it be true, strong whig as I am, he shall never receive my support, and I will do all that I can to induce my neighbors to oppose him.

A Whig of forty years standing.

REPLY.—As we never say anything against our opponents when we have before us the testimony of respectable whigs, we shall reply to our correspondent's courteous inquiry by a quotation from Mr. Cabell's speech, which, we suspect, "a Whig of forty years standing" has never read. We suppose the evidence of Mr. C. will not be questioned. He said, four days before the Whig National Convention met—

"We have the right to claim the influence of the name of our candidate. This Gen. Scott REFUSES but SUFFERS HIMSELF TO BE USED BY THE FREESOILERS, and his great name to be PROSTITUTED TO THE UNWORTHY PURPOSE OF PROMOTING THE SCHEMES OF ABOLITIONISTS. The vilest and most unscrupulous and uncompromising enemies of the constitutional rights of the South ARE THE WARMEST SUPPORTERS OF GEN. SCOTT.

Northern Whigs were fast coming up to the maintainance of the compromise, and, as I have before said, the party would soon have rallied to the support of the present National Administion, IF GEN. SCOTT'S AMBITION HAD NOT CONTROLLED HIS BETTER JUDGMENT, I WILL NOT SAY HIS PATRIOTISM. Sir, it is a *national calamity* that this distinguished General, who has done so much to endear him to his countrymen, and to entitle him to a claim upon their gratitude, should have PERMITTED HIS NAME TO BE SEIZED AND USED BY SEWARD, and his northern and Southern coadjutors, TO KEEP ALIVE SECTIONAL AGITATION, and to give *new life* to the free soil and abolition factions, which, BUT FOR THE STRENGTH OF HIS NAME, would have sunk into insignificance."

These are grave allegations, and well calculated to cause men to think twice before they commit themselves to the support of a candidate who is thrust before the country in such a way. Startling as they are, however, Mr. Cabell does not recall them—the whig press in the State, so far as we have seen, do not deny them, and we have yet to hear of any respectable whig who disputes their truth. It may, therefore, be set down as a fact admitted that Gen. Scott was *used* by the free soilers, and that under the shadow of his name they rallied and overthrew Fillmore and Webster, and all the other conservative whigs in the North—and hence his nomination was not only the successful work of Seward and "the uncompromising enemies of the constitutional rights of the South," but his election will be, in the terse language of Mr. Cabell, "the COMPLETE TRIUMPH OF THE FREE SOIL AND ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY!" In view of such a result, and in view of all the circumstances attending the nomination of Gen. Scott, we may well wonder, with the same gentleman, how "any honest, true-hearted Southern man, unless blinded by personal feeling, can give his support to Gen. Scott!"

We trust the inquiry of "a Whig of forty years standing" has been satisfactorily answered. ED. F. & J.

A LARGE RAFT FROM NORTH CAROLINA. A few days ago a raft of lumber, containing 68,156 feet, arrived at Norfolk from the yellow pine forests of North Carolina, bordering upon Pamlico sound. One piece measured 591 cubic feet, and is 83 feet long by 32 inches square. The tolls upon it through the Dismal Swamp canal amounted to upwards of $450, and it sold, delivered at Norfolk, at a price not far short of $17,000. The whole of it is intended for New York, and was towed on Thursday evening, by the steamer Jewess, up the Chesapeake bay, and from thence it will proceed through the canals round to New York. We learn, from the Norfolk Argus, that timber can be transported for half as much this way as it costs to ship it in vessels, and that an extensive field is likely soon to be opened, when a profitable trade will be commenced in this business between Norfolk and the Northern cities.

An old soldier, who had served in the Florida war, came into our office a few days ago. He had served under Scott. We asked him "how he liked General Scott?" "What on earth do I know about the man," said he, "I was nothing but a poor private, and *Scott never speaks to privates!*" *Ontario Democrat.*

LETTER FROM HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBOROUGH, August 24, 1852.

Thomas Loring, Esq.,
Editor of the Commercial:

SIR: I have not seen a recent number of your paper, but learn, through the Raleigh Register and Hillsborough Recorder, that you have placed at the head of your columns the name of the Hon. Daniel Webster, for President, with mine for Vice President. Whilst I am gratefuly sensible of the compliment you design to myself by this course, and do not doubt your disposition to deal with the entire subject in a spirit of candor, I deem it proper to declare, publicly, that it does not meet my approbation.

To this I am impelled by two considerations.

First. Gen. Scott was regularly and unanimously nominated as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, by the convention which assembled at Baltimore, after a declaration of principles which, I believe, meets the approbation of the country. By the same body I was, in like manner, nominated for the Vice Presidency. Both of these candidates have accepted the nominations, with the principles declared by the convention as the rule of their action on the subjects embraced in them. Good faith and honor, therefore, requires, that after such acceptance on my part, I shall not sanction the use of my name on any other ticket.

But, secondly, I understand that your objection to Gen. Scott consists mainly in an apprehension that he will not do justice to the South, by a faithful adherence to the compromise of 1850. On that point I have this statement to make: I arrived in Washington, upon the invitation of President Fillmore to the Navy Department, on the last day of July, 1850. On that day the "omnibus" bill, so called, reported by Mr. Clay from the committee of thirteen, was rejected, and the whole subject of dispute was thrown open for agitation anew. I found Gen. Scott acting as Secretary at War, in which situation he continued for several weeks; and happening to take lodgings at the same hotel, I was in daily and intimate intercourse with him from that time until the consummation of the compromise by the passage of its various provisions, in separate bills. No one, in my sphere of acquaintance, felt more deeply the importance of the crisis, none exhibited more zeal in behalf of these measures, by arguments and persuasions among his friends, and none rejoiced more heartily when it was supposed all danger was averted by their final passage than did he. Such was his conduct, while the contest raged, and it was doubtful on which side victory would incline, in Congress or in the country. If others, who, seeing the subject in a different light, at that time opposed this adjustment, or looked upon it with disfavor or indifference, have since brought their minds to sanction or acquiesce in it, it is cause for congratulation; but history will not perform her office if she fails to enumerate Gen. Scott among the firmest friends of this national pacification in its hour of trial. I, at least, cannot consent, by my silence, to seemingly approve the discrimination made by you to his prejudice, on a national question where he was equally zealous with myself, and more influential; and I know no safer criterion for the future observance of the compromise, than the decisive and manly part taken in its enactment.

To avoid all cavil or misconstruction, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, no one would have accorded to him a more zealous support than myself, had he been the nominee of the convention.

Thanking you for the kindness and confidence manifested towards me,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obed'nt serv't,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.]

CONCORD, N. H., August 22, 1852.

New York is overflowing with strangers from every section of the Union, including many from Virginia and the South. In the short time we were there, we heard and saw and learned a great deal. As to politics, all is right, I can assure you. No reasonable man doubts that the Empire State will vote for Pierce and King. A Whig member of the Baltimore Convention, from that State, offered to bet $10,000, I learned on good authority, that New York would vote for Pierce—but no takers. I have seen persons from all parts of the North and West, and they give the same accounts. Greeley virtually surrenders Ohio; and Pennsylvania, our friends are confident of carrying, especially since the failure of the Harrisburg Whig Mass Convention. The Webster movement will, it is thought, lose Masssachusetts to Scott. Indeed, every body I meet appears to think that Pierce's election is a *fixed fact.* Let no effort, however, be lost to make the victory decisive. The Democrats here are in the fullest spirits. They are still rejoicing over the great and enthusiastic mass meeting at Hillsboro', twenty-five miles from this place, on Thursday last. At least twenty thousand persons were present, forming the largest popular gathering ever assembled in New England. The friends and neighbors of Frank Pierce turned out gloriously to testify their love and respect for the man and the statesman. As to the enthusiasm, I refer the Whig papers to Messrs. James Lyons of Richmond, and Wm. S. Read of Lynchburg, who, I learn, were at the Hillsboro' gathering and at the touching "Ninth Regiment" dinner here on Friday, and who were delighted with Gen. Pierce, and astonished at the enthusiasm manifested by his friends.

Gen. Pierce, to my great regret, is absent at Rye-Beach with his family. I am truly sorry that my engagements will prevent me from awaiting his return. The high encomiums I hear of him, from his neighbors, enhance my desire to make his acquaintance. I to-day enjoyed the hospitality of a Whig family, and it was most pleasing to hear them, ladies and all, speak in the most affectionate terms of "Frank Pierce." They refer to him as pure as he is modest, able, clear-headed, and in every way fitted to be President of our great confederacy. The charge of "abolition" sentiments in *him,* is openly laughed at as most false and absurd—and the New Boston calumny and the slander of "slieve-gammon" Robinson have not a particle of basis on which to stand. This afternoon I strolled over this handsome and flourishing town, with its neatly painted houses, its broad streets, lined with beautiful elms and Rock (sugar) Maples—its plain, but neat and solid granite State-House and Penitentiary—and large commodious free schools. I passed the neat house of Mrs. Williams, where Gen. Pierce boards. It overlooks the Merrimack, whose water-power turns so many thousands of spindles at Franklin, Manchester, Nashua, Lawrence and Lowell. On a building next to the State House, which also holds the office of that excellent Democratic organ, the Patriot, I saw printed on a sign the simple words, "Franklin Pierce's office." Next March his "office" will be removed to the White House by the command of the people.

I have been treated most kindly by Mr. N. P. Hill, (brother of one of the editors of the "Patriot,") Mr. Butterfield, senior editor of that paper, and by Mr. Geo. M. West of Richmond, who is on a visit with his family to this, his native place—and who, although a Whig, means to vote for General Pierce, of whom he speaks most rapturously. The people here I find plain, intelligent, kind and hospitable—indeed, very much like our own Virginians. At the Episcopal Church this morning, I heard a sensible discourse from the Rev. Mr. Marble. The music of the choir was excellent. W. F. R.

The Raleigh Register of the 28th ult., contains a long letter over the signature of "One of the People," in which the writer claims to be a Democrat—says he voted the Democratic ticket throughout in the recent State election; but that he cannot support Pierce because his late letter to Mr. DeLeon is not satisfactory on the subject of his reported speech at New Boston. Now we have several hats, some of them not much the worse for wear, and we will give the Editor of the Register the best one in the lot, if he will prove satisfactorily to our mind that a *Democrat* wrote the letter.

The ground taken by the correspondent of the Register is absolutely absurd. He says Gen. Pierce "says the *report* is false, but does not deny the fact charged." "He denies the *report* as false but not the *charge,*" &c. In short, the reasoning of this "One of the People" is a pack of sheer nonsense, and we cannot and will not believe that any Democrat would be guilty of writing such a thing, *while in his senses.* The best proof in the world that the man was not in his right mind, is the fact that he winds up his windy epistle by declaring that he would "go for Scott." Desert Pierce and go for Scott on account of his soundness upon the slavery question! Finish the Lunatic Asylum as quick as possible!

Warrenton News.

DEMOCRATIC BATTLE-HYMN.

Sturdy and strong we march along,
Millions on millions of freemen bold;
Rousing the dead with our iron tread—
The noble dead of the days of old!

Shadows they come, while the angry drum
And the trumpet fierce the war-note sound;
Calmly and solemn marching in column,
But noiseless their feet along the ground.

Heading the lines, where our standard shines,
A banner of fire to daunt the foe;
This sacred band, from the unknown land,
Has joined our ranks, as on we go.

Far in the van, like a living man,
Rides the kingly shade of a Hero gone,
The CHIEFTAIN-SAGE of the HERMITAGE!
And his flaming sword waves—*On! march on!*

He speaks—and along our serried throng
There is no sound but of tramping feet:
Like the hush of death is our silent breath;
Even our hearts forget to beat.

"*Through the voiceless gloom of the silent tomb*
Thundered your tread o'er the home of the dead!
Piercing the sod like the voice of GOD!
Calling us hither to march at your head!

On! on to the field! and carved on your shield,
As it burns on your banner, your battle-cry be,
FOR THE PEOPLE AND GOD! *so the trampled sod*
Shall be the grand scene of your victory!
On! on now! march on! to die, but not yield!
For GOD *and the People and Victory!*"

On, brothers! march on! the field shall be won!
The dead and the living united are we!
Millions we come! while the angry drum
Sounds the grand march of victory!
For GOD and the People shall the battle be!
GOD and the People and Victory!

WASHINGTON, June 9th, 1852.

LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW YORK, August 30. The steamer Prometheus has arrived, with California dates of the 31st ult. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Falcon at New Orleans. She left San Juan on the 21st. The steamer Oregon arrived at Panama with the California mails and $2,300,000 in specie, which were transferred to the steamer Ohio, bound to New York.

The Independence, with San Francisco dates of July 31st, arrived at San Juan on the 15th.

It was reported that 2,000 Indians were holding a council at the head-quarters of the San Joaquin, with the view of uniting for a general war with the whites. A body of troops had been sent into the neighborhood as a matter of precaution.

The Whigs were much pleased with the nomination of Scott, and held a ratification meeting at San Francisco on the 31st ultimo.

Sheriff Johnston, of Contra Costa county, was shot dead by a squatter named Hardy, whose premises he entered for the purpose of taking possession. No one else was injured. Hardy had been arrested and would probably be lynched.

Many murders had occurred in Shasta county.

Colonel Freaner, who left Yuba on July 3d to attend the Democratic Convention, had not been heard of since.

The miners in Trinity county were idle, owing to the scarcity of water.

Trade at San Francisco was dull. Prices unchanged. Coffee held at an advance. Money and stocks firm.

Later from California.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. The steamer Ohio has arrived with later dates from California. She brings three hundred passengers, two and a half millions of dollars in gold, and the largest mail ever made up for the Atlantic States, consisting of 60,000 letters and 30,000 newspapers.

The health of the Isthmus was improving.

The steamer Golden Gate, on her trip with the fourth regiment of U. S. Infantry, lost 100 by cholera.

Terrific Storm at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28. A terrific storm raged all along the southern coast on Wednesday and Thursday last, doing immense damage. No mail has been received or sent from this city for two days. The Morse Southern Line of telegraph is down, but the O'Reilly Line is working finely.

At Mobile the storm was very severe, and the loss of property will reach $1,000,000. The water came up Dauphin street as far as the *Advertiser* office, and many steamers were injured. Houses had been blown down and unroofed. The dwellings of the lighthouse keepers at Choctaw Point were flooded, and five persons drowned.

At Biloxi the Gordon House was prostrated, and much property destroyed. The ship Albina and British schooner Mercer were blown ashore at Cedar Point, and both dismantled. Reports from other points show that there has been great loss of life.

Cholera—Heavy Storm.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 30. The cholera is raging in a malignant form in Scott county, Missouri.

The recent rain storms have destroyed property to the amount of $20,000 in this vicinity. In the adjacent counties the corn and cotton crops are washed out of the ground.

The Postmaster Generalship.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, 1852. Samuel D. Hubbard, ex-member of Congress from Connecticut, has been appointed Postmaster General.

The presumption is, therefore, that Mr. Hall, the incumbent, has been confirmed by the Senate as United States District Judge of New York.

Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. Sales to-day of 1,500 bales of Cotton at firm rates. The stock is 45,000 bales. Sales of 8000 bbls. Flour at $4.37½ for State, and $4.62½ for Southern. Sales of 150 bbls. Jersey Corn Meal at $3.75.

Sales of 30,900 bushels Red Wheat at 98 a 103 and 30,000 bushels Mixed Corn at 71c.

Sales of 150 bbls. Pork at $19.87 for Mess, and $19,75 for Prime. Sales of 100 bbls. Beef at unchanged rates. Sales of 500 bbls. Lard at 11½c.

Sales of 350 hhds. Muscovado Sugar at 4¾ a 5c. Sales of 100 bags Rio Coffee at 8¾c. Sales of 50 tierces Rice at 5½c.

Sales of 2,500 gallons Linseed Oil at 76 a 79c.

Sales of 1000 bbls. Whisky at 24½ for Ohio, and 25c. for Prison.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 30. Sales to-day and on Saturday of 1,200 bales of cotton at 9½c. for middling. The receipts are large. Ohio flour $4, Corn 56 a 58c. Whisky 20½c.

"*Better that war, pestilence and famine should sweep over the land than that a military chieftain should be elevated to the Presidency.*" HENRY CLAY.

MARRIED,

In Doweltown, Yadkin County, on the 24th of August, 1852, by Jesse Vestal, Esq., Maj. John E. Long, of Wilson, to Miss Nancy Whitaker, daughter of Riley Whitaker, of Doweltown.

DIED,

At Wake Forest, on the 24th inst., of Typhoid fever, Miss SALLIE YOUNG, daughter of John and Grace Young.

In this sudden and unexpected death her bereaved Parents and relatives have sustained a great loss. As a Daughter, she was all that her fond parents could have desired; as a Sister, she was kind and affectionate; as a Friend, sincere. To those who knew her best her graces shone the brightest. She left this world with the blest assurance of meeting her sainted friends in Heaven. She was for some years a member of the Methodist Church. During her sickness she expressed no desire to live, but was calm and tranquil. Her friends sincerely mourn her irreparable loss, but they mourn not as without hope, for they have the full assurance that her spirit is taken to Him who gave it. [COM.

Board for Members.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, near the Capitol, would respectfully inform the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to accommodate some 12 or 15 of their body with board during the session.

He will endeavor to please and render comfortable all who may patronize him. His charges will be as moderate as the times will admit.

Raleigh, Sept. 1, 1852. 41—ts.

PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, with the advice of the Council of State, it has been deemed absolutely necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is appointed by Law for the regular meeting thereof, I do hereby issue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requiring the Senators and members of the House of Commons elect of the General Assembly of North Carolina to meet in session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the fourth day of October next.

Given under my hand and attested by the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina. Done at the City of Raleigh, the 25th day August, A. D., 1852, and in the 77th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, August 25, 1852. 935 4w.

The Pioneer, North Carolinian, Western Democrat, and Asheville News will insert four times weekly.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one DAVID BARFIELD, late of the County of Sampson, stands charged with the murder of one Benjamin Weeks, in said County, and that the said Barfield has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Barfield may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Sampson Country.

DESCRIPTION.

David Barfield formerly resided in Wayne County. He is described as about five feet eight or ten inches high, stout built, and weighing 175 or 180 pounds; walks erect, speaks in a soft mild tone, light complexion, with light hair, aged about thirty-five years, and has scars on his body caused by the cut of a knife.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this the 28th of August, A. D. 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Patriot and Republican will give 6 weekly insertions.

$200 Reward.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one JOHN W. EDMONDSON, late of the County of Pitt, stands charged with the murder of one Littleberry White, late of said County, and that the said John W. Edmondson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said John W. Edmondson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Pitt County.

DESCRIPTION.

Edmondson is described to be about five feet ten inches high, and rather thick set.

(SEAL.) Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 28th of August, 1852.

DAVID S. REID.

By order of the Governor.
W. H. JONES, Private Secretary.

935—6t.

The Goldsborough Republican & Patriot will publish weekly 6 times.

Cigars and Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes, Smoking Tobacco, &c.

JOHN WILSON.

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SEGARS,
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has a large stock of the above articles on hand, embracing Cigars of as fine a quality as were ever imported. In fact, he has Cigars of all qualities which he will sell as low, and in many cases at less prices, than the same articles can be bought elsewhere. He has recently been North, and is perfectly satisfied that he can sell Cigars, Tobacco, &c., at lower rates than they can be bought there, and 20 per cent. lower than they can be bought in this State. Persons desiring to purchase articles in his line can do as well by ordering them as if present, as in either case his desire would be to give entire satisfaction to the customer; and relies upon the fact, in proof of this assertion, that of the great quantity of Cigars, &c., sent to distant custom