

No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood. FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Aspect of the Campaign.

In April last, when Mr. Mangum came out for General Scott he was bitterly denounced by the Whig press and party throughout the State. In June last, when the Whig Convention was in session, you could not irritate any Whig worse than by telling him that Scott would be nominated. The giving expression to such an opinion seemed to be viewed almost in the light of a personal insult, or at least an imputation upon the sense and honesty of the Whig party. When the news of Scott's nomination was received by telegraph, many of our Whig friends would not believe it, and those who did, received the information with both anger and sorrow. These, we think, are facts too recent to be forgotten. The manifestations of feeling were too strong and too public to be denied. What developments have been made since that time? What has occurred to render General Scott less objectionable? What civil qualification has he displayed? What act of patriotism has he done? What evidence of soundness has he given? These questions will be found hard to answer. It will not do to point to the platform, for quite as much indignation was exhibited after General Scott's letter accepting the nomination "with the resolutions annexed," (like an estate with an encumbrance,) as before.

Again, as late as the beginning of August, nay, as the beginning of September, yea, even now, almost any Whig would admit that if the election were to come on, there is no more excitement than there is and has been, General Pierce would be bound to sweep the Union by an immense majority. All this has been admitted to us a dozen times; and every Whig, upon cool reflection, will now admit it to his own mind. This being the fact, it is evident that something is hoped for from popular excitement, which the sober reason of the people would not grant. For if, at any time since the nomination of the Conventions up to the present, the chances for the Democratic candidate have been, and are, so overwhelming, what mysterious influence is to work a change between this and the beginning of November, sufficient to give Gen. Scott even a chance for success. It cannot be cool reflection, for that has had three months in which to operate, free from the disturbing influences of mass meetings, barbecues and pow wows. It cannot be new developments, for there has been plenty of time for them, if they were intended to be made in good faith; and certain it is, that however busy the Whig press has been in trumphant and exulting shames and fabrications against Gen. Pierce, they have as yet been able to produce nothing calculated to improve Gen. Scott's position from what it was when he was so bitterly denounced by the Southern Whigs.

It then scarcely admits of a doubt that the friends of General Scott hope to get up a sort of "log cabin" excitement between this time and the day of election; and, perhaps, by the circulation of "startling" developments against Pierce, brought forward too late to admit of refutation, to work upon some of the wavering—to catch the thoughtless, and to gain the votes of the hungry, by feeding them with—soup. Such certainly seems the only course open for them; and is that plainly indicated by their present position and conduct. The game of brag is even now commenced, and Greeley has led off, and will soon be followed by all the minor lights of Scott's North and South. Immense mass meetings are being held—upon paper—at which great enthusiasm exists—in CAPITAL LETTERS. These things deceive nobody at home, but their object is to inspire hope and stimulate to exertion abroad—a thing very necessary for the Scott party—since, in fact, they are by no means confident of more than one State in the Union—Vermont. These fancy sketches of mass meetings, etc., are paraded as evidences of a reaction, and we are gravely assured that things have changed mightily of late days.

To show what truth there is in this, let us request the Scott organs to show us one distinguished Whig who repudiated Scott when nominated, who now supports him; or to show one Democrat who supported Pierce when nominated, who does not now support him more strongly than ever. Look at the mass meetings in North Carolina. Where is Clingman, and Caldwell, and Outlaw? The two first openly declare their opposition to Scott;—the latter speaks silent out of respect for his friend, Gen. Graham, but takes no part for Scott. Stany and ex-Gov. Johnston are stumping in Pennsylvania. The truth is, that there have been no developments in favor of Gen. Scott, and there has been, and will be no reaction among the intelligent dissenters from him. This is felt, and the object of his friends is now no longer to make even a pretence of addressing the reason—the Yaller Kiver, and the soup bowl, and all the other appliances of humbug, are hereafter to be relied on, with what hopes of success is evident from the timidity of their betting men in Washington, N. York, etc. They will hardly bet even upon Maryland.

We have thus endeavored to make a calm examination of the field of contest. We would now beg to address a few equally calm and dispassionate observations to our Democratic friends in particular. The chances are largely—very largely in our favor—as largely as ever they were, the bragging of the friends of Gen. Scott to the contrary, notwithstanding; but we would remind them that in a contest of this kind, there are and can be no chances sufficient to warrant anything like apathy or indifference.—The table of the hare and the tortoise is familiar to all, and we allude to it only for the purpose of remarking that the Scott leaders, like the tortoise, are working diligently throughout this State—they will move heaven and earth, and we had almost said—a place under the earth to regain their supremacy here, and it behoves us in this State particularly to be up and doing. If true to ourselves we can easily command a majority of eight thousand votes—for the anti-Scott feeling is much stronger than the anti-Kerr feeling, and the Democrats will rally for Pierce. But it is certain that in the western counties—or some of them at least, the Scott men are doing the greater part of the electioneering. Drunkenness, dishonesty, cowardice, and for ought we know, murder and suicide are charged upon Gen. Pierce. Charges long since repudiated by those who started them, are paraded as uncontradicted and admitted. We want little electioneering and no fuss.

but simply that the truth be kept before the people, and flagrant slanders mailed to the counter. We repeat it, going as we should go, acting as we should act, hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder success is as certain in this State as the sun will set to-night. Without such action and concert of action it would be vain to hope for success in any cause.

Scott and Graham Club. From notices posted about town, we learned that there was to be a meeting of the Scott & Graham Club at the Court House last Wednesday night; and our attention was more particularly called to the circumstance by three tar barrels burning in front of that edifice. We dropped in with no wish to be sensorious, or to spy out the weakness of the land; but simply actuated by a laudable desire to obtain some item of news—such, for instance, as a single reference by the Scott orators to any of the political issues which have divided, or now divide, the country; or a single argument going to prove the propriety or necessity of changing the general system of Democratic policy under which the country is now governed. Such item of news (and news it would have been) we did not obtain, and cannot, therefore, lay it before our readers.

Attached to all French theatres, there is an association gotten up for the purpose of ensuring success to any new play or player. The members of the association, scattered throughout the house, and armed with various weapons for the creation of noise, by a proper disposition of their forces; and a vigorous use of canes, boot-heels, etc., actually humbug the people into the notion that they themselves are pleased, and ensure an "enthusiastic reception" to any amount of nonsense, "as per contract." It seemed last night, as though certain portions of "Young America" had spontaneously resolved themselves into a sort of volunteer corps, for every now and then, while all the men we could see were as cool as cucumbers—the most of them being Democrats—a tremendous burst of applause would come forth occasioned by the application of certain sticks lengthwise to the jury-boxes, and then a shrill whistle would be heard, shouting Hurrah for Scott! It was very considerable. It was indeed, a flag was presented to the Club by Dr. Daniel DuPre, and received by George Davis, Esq. We heard very little of this part. Mr. London was then called upon but was unwell and could not proceed with his remarks, which, so far as they went, were in good taste, and respectful to those opposed to him in politics. Mr. Meares made a hurrah speech, good enough in its way, with the exception of the attack upon that dead lion, Old General Jackson, and the deceased patriot, James K. Polk. *De mortuis nisi bonum.* It is a miserable cause whose support requires that the sanctuary of the grave should be violated, and Mr. Meares is too generous not to feel this himself.

Not the least striking part of the business was the band of singers, who might justly be called the "juvenile serenaders;" there being but one mature voice in the crowd. The music was by no means bad, and it is a slander to say that we do not like such performances.

Mr. Davis read a speech of General Scott's, and said something about the Wilmington Journal, all of which will be fully attended to in due time.

Duplin County. The fall term of the Superior Court of Law for Duplin county, is in session this week. His Honor Judge Battle, presiding, with his accustomed dignity and ability. On Monday, the case of Groves, vs. Smith, was called on, and was assigned to Dr. Smith, of Sampson county, was brought up, but the trial postponed until next term. On Tuesday, his Honor adjourned Court about 12 o'clock, in order to give Col. Person, the Democratic, and Gen. Winslow, the Scott Elector, an opportunity to address the people of Duplin county on the political questions of the day. Gen. Winslow led off in a speech of some length, devoted mainly to the military exploits of Gen. Scott, but branching off occasionally on the Democratic platform, many portions of which, he said, in favor of Pierce pretended to oppose. He was, however, in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; but when asked by Col. Person, if the Whig party was in favor of the measure, he stated that he did not answer for his party—he, individually, was in favor of it. He alluded also to a protective tariff, a National Bank, and the Independent Treasury system; but without venturing to commit his party one way or the other upon these questions, by favoring the two first, or opposing the latter.—He merely squinted at what they might do, had they the power. Gen. W. delivered a very fair speech, but it did not strike us as being an able effort as that made by Mr. Banks in this place a few days since. Unlike Mr. Banks, he made no concessions of any kind.

Col. Person replied with much force and effect, explaining in his usually calm and emphatic manner the principles of the Democratic party, and defending our platform and our candidate in a masterly argument of about two hours in length. We have never seen Col. Person appear to better advantage—never have heard him make more eloquent and telling appeals. He was repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiastic applause of the large assemblage which had gathered to hear the debate. Put old Duplin down for a gain of from fifty to a hundred.

The News of the Day. As the Presidential election approaches, even the neutral press is filled chiefly with political intelligence—the movements of parties, the stump speeches of Gen. Scott, and "such like;" we, therefore, need no apology for occupying so much of our space with the discussion of the same topics. Indeed, we find but little of interest in the general news. We notice that there has been a fire in New York, and another at Albany with little damage; also, a steambark sunk on the Mississippi, but no lives lost. That the Humboldt has sailed from N. York for Europe, and carried out some two or three hundred thousand dollars in specie. That it turns out, that after all, the Democrats have about held their own on the popular vote in Maine—their majority on the Congress ticket being 5,570. Venderlyn, the artist, whose painting appears in the rotunda of the Capital at Washington, is dead. Mr. Mangum, the great repudiated, is to address a Whig mass meeting at Centre, in Stany County, on the 6th of October. John Kerr, the great defeated, is going for Scott. What further items of news there may be, we know not, for they are not put down in our exchanges.

We saw two gentlemen last Monday, who have just come on from the North via Washington City.—They say that the betting in the Federal Capital is on the three States of North Carolina, Maryland and Pennsylvania. No Whig will take a bet on the general result, and the above three States, of which two have been always looked upon as certainly Whig, are the only ones they will bet even on, and hardly that.

LARGE YIELD.—We learn that Gen. Alexander McRae raised this year, ninety bushels of Corn on one acre of ground, at his place near this town.—This yield will be hard to beat anywhere, and shows what may be done by proper cultivation, even in this section.

We tender our thanks to our Duplin county patrons, for the very liberal manner in which they came forward and footed their bills for subscriptions, &c., while we were at Kennesville this week.

Hon. W. R. King passed through this place yesterday morning en route for his residence in Alabama.

The Democrats and Scott men in New York. Since the adjournment of the Democratic and Whig National Conventions, and their nominations of Gen. Pierce and Gen. Scott respectively, State Conventions of the two parties have been held in N. York for the purpose of nominating State officers.—The action of these Conventions is important, as showing the manner in which the platforms adopted at Baltimore have been received, and the extent to which they exhibit the animus—the real feeling of the Democrats and the Scottites at the North.

The Democratic Convention met at Syracuse on the 1st of September, and openly and unequivocally placed itself on the Baltimore platform as follows: Resolved, That we cordially adopt as the sentiment of this Convention, and as the platform of principles contained in the annexed resolutions of the late Democratic National Convention, held in Baltimore. [The Baltimore resolutions are copied in full.]

This is plain and explicit, and was adopted unanimously. On the other hand, let us look at the action of the Whig Convention, which met at Syracuse on the 22d inst. Its resolutions upon the same subject is as follows: That the Whig party, being a National party, devoted to the Union, and to the welfare and promotion of all the various interests of this great Republic; and uniformity of action and of purpose being attainable only through the agency of National Conventions, an honest acquiescence in the decision and action of the late National Convention of the Whig party, upon all subjects legitimately before them, is the duty of every Whig.

Upon all subjects legitimately before them, is this explicit? Is it not in fact an artful dodge by which those opposed to the Fugitive Slave Law can say that that and other kindred subjects were not "legitimately before" the Whig Baltimore convention. Indeed the equivocal, and double-faced character of the affair is plainly shown by the following, copied from the New York Tribune of the 24th: STRAUS, Wednesday, Sept. 22—8 P. M. The Whig State convention has finished its business and is just adjourning. Its deliberations have been humorous, its spirit enthusiastic and the ticket is regarded as a strong one, and gives general satisfaction.

The only difference of opinion developed relates to the everlasting topic of slavery, on which nothing is directly said in the resolutions, but a general declaration is made which those who please can construe into an approval of the Baltimore platform. A large majority of the convention was opposed in sentiment even to this concession but yielded for the sake of peace. On all the distinctive Whig grounds the resolves are right strong and explicit. This despatch is signed Horace Greeley.

All both Whigs and Democrats, should read the able letter from Hon. DANIEL JENIFER, of Maryland, which we publish to-day.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT CHARLOTTE.—A Democratic meeting was held at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of sending delegates to a District Convention, to be held at Albemarle, on the 28th ult. We recognise among those who took an active part in the meeting, the names of prominent gentlemen who used to be Whigs while we were a resident of that county, as well as of old, tried and staunch Democrats.

Stories about Democrats going to vote for Scott; or admitting that Gen. Pierce is not perfectly sound. No Democrat ever admitted any such thing, or even thought anything like it; nor do we believe any reasonable Whig ever did. Somebody or other started the ridiculous rumor here, that some Democrats at Long Creek were going to vote for Scott! Long Creek Democrats vote for Scott! The thing is preposterous in the extreme, and caused considerable amusement to some of our friends.

ONE ADVANTAGE OF EMIGRATION.—We notice by the news received by late arrivals from Europe, that hands have become so scarce in many parts of Ireland, that laborers are receiving three shilling, or about seventy-two cents a day for field labor.—This is a living compensation, which could never have been obtained while the redundancy of labor made it a drudge on the market. With a population of five, instead of eight or nine millions, Ireland would be much more prosperous and happy.

We have received BLACKWOOD for September. It contains its usual variety of good and interesting articles.

We publish to-day the speech recently delivered by Gen. Scott, at Cleveland. It is rich generally speaking, but particularly so where he compliments "that rich brogue," especially when we recollect that General Scott is the gentleman who a very few years ago hesitated between extending the period before naturalization to twenty-one years, or a total abolition of all laws on the subject. There is no allusion whatever to the matters that agitate the country—nothing but sheer demagoguism throughout, and that too, couched in language and put forth in a manner that ought to shame a school-boy. General Scott, notoriously the most aristocratic man in America, talking about his regret for being in the rain while he was in a comfortable carriage! And then his sympathy with the common soldiers! Well, there are strange people in this world, and one hardly knows what to make of them. One thing, however, is certain: Gen. Scott's speeches are very good electioneering documents, and the Democratic press cannot more easily prove his unfitness for the high civil office he aspires to than by a republication of them all.

We notice that M. DE SARTONS, the French Minister at Washington, was married at Newport, on the 21st inst., to Miss ANNA D. THORNDIKE. It is to be hoped that M. SARTONS will now cease to shoot rats on Sunday, or in any other way to annoy the Hon. JOHN BARNEY, of Baltimore.

But suppose Mr. Graham's letter was an "electioneering" document. How much more delicate and proper, if it had been written in a dignified and temperate manner, than it is in Wm. R. King, to make appointments at Goldsboro and Wilmington to address mass meetings of the democracy? To speak and canvass openly for the high office of Vice President of the U. States, which should be sought by no such means?—FAY OBSERVER, Sept. 7, 1852.

Oh tempora! Oh mores! What does our neighbor think of the following bit of intelligence contained in a recent number of the Republic, the metropolitan Whig organ: GEN. SCOTT IN PITTSBURGH.—According to announcement, a Whig mass meeting was held on Saturday evening opposite to the Monongahela Hotel, at which ex-Governor Johnston presided. The meeting was addressed from two stands, by GEN. SCOTT, Senator Bell of Tennessee, Mr. Sharp, ex. of New Hampshire, Captain Robert Porter, and others.—North Carolinian

Mr. Webster's Opinion of Gen. Pierce. In conversation with Judge Tarpley, of Jackson, Mississippi, Mr. Webster said: "SIR, I HAVE KNOWN MR. PIERCE FROM HIS BOYHOOD, AND HE IS NOW MY NEIGHBOR, AND I HAVE NO HESITATION IN SAYING THAT ALTHOUGH WE DIFFER UPON MANY CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, YET UPON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY HE IS AS SOUND AND RELIABLE FOR THE SOUTH AS WAS MR. CALHOUN HIMSELF."

For the Journal. Discussion at Clinton. CLINTON, N. C., Sept. 26, 1852. Messrs. FULTON & PRICE—Gentlemen: We had the pleasure of being present at the political discussion that took place in Clinton on Saturday last, between Col. Person, Democratic candidate for Elector, and Gen. Winslow, Whig candidate for Elector, of this Congressional District; and inasmuch as a brief sketch of the debate might not prove uninteresting to a portion at least of your readers, we will undertake to jot down a few of the leading incidents of the occasion—subject to this exception, however, that we shall not pretend to give in any instance the precise words of either of the distinguished speakers.

Col. Person took the initiative, in an able speech of about two hours, in the course of which he reviewed in a masterly manner the principles upon which the Democratic party and the Whig party in this country were formally arrayed against each other. He then commented with much force upon the significant fact that whilst the Democratic party were still true to their ancient and time-honored principles, the Whig party had abandoned theirs, and now base their claims to the support of the American people almost solely upon the gratitude which is due merely to a successful military hero. If such was not the case, then what had become of the old issues of national politics? Was the party which (Gen. W.) represented, in favor of a United States Bank? Of a Protective Tariff? Was his party opposed to the Independent Treasury system, &c. &c. These were questions that require solution, and he hoped Gen. W. would meet them promptly and boldly. He then went into an examination of the merits of General Pierce and speeches his entire soundness with regard to the constitutional rights of the South, and nobly vindicated his character from the many foul aspersions that had been cast upon it. He spoke also in terms of praise of Gen. Scott's military career, but denounced the sectional and fanatical influence through which his nomination for the Presidency was effected.

Gen. Winslow then took the stand, and after alluding to Col. P.'s questions, went on to say that the United States Bank was dead as a hammer—there was no doubt about it, for the people had put their seal of condemnation upon it. But (continued Gen. W.) I do not think it worth my while to discuss abstract questions.

Then you admit, (rejoined Col. P.) that your party have abandoned all their old issues! No, sir! (replied Gen. W.) I shall make no admissions! I recollect that four years ago, you got me to make a certain admission, and then it was that you cut a little bit off the end of my tail! No! no! I shall make no admissions; I am too old a coon for that! He (Gen. W.) then referred to the charges of drunkenness, cowardice and abolitionism that had been promulgated against Gen. Pierce. These charges he did not believe to be true, therefore he would not condescend to repeat them. He did believe, however, that Gen. Pierce had uttered sentiments favorable to free-soilers. The remainder of his speech was principally devoted to eulogizing Gen. Scott. His speech occupied nearly two hours.

Col. Person then followed with a rejoinder, and refuted, in a most eloquent manner, the charges that his opponent had made against the Democratic party, and our glorious standard-bearers, Pierce and King. Gen. Winslow then made a brief reply, and the discussion was ended. The debate was conducted with courtesy and good feelings on both sides, and the audience dispersed in excellent humor. We have only time and space to add that the Democrats of Sampson will do their full duty for Pierce and King at the election in November next. Mark this!

Yours truly, For the Journal. Law Reform—No. 2. The County Courts are not even respectable Probate Courts, without a Chairman, (or Judge,) presiding, who knows the law. The municipal power of this Court ought to be enlarged. The Chairman (ex-officio) should be superintendent of the Common Schools, and direct and advise the whole system.—The Road Laws want amendment; and roads and bridges should be kept up by a tax. The Chairman should be the chief commissioner of this department. The Entry Taker's office and its duties, require amendment; and the Chairman should certify to the Secretary of State, with the Surveyor, that the law has not been granted before, so as to prevent frauds and cheats, and shuffling of patents. The whole of the public land in each county, should be put under the control of the County Court; its quantities, quality and location ascertained; and of all this, the Chairman of the County Court (as Judge) should be also head commissioner. The Wardens of the Poor should have a proper head of their important department. And of this, the Chairman (as Judge) should be the constant, responsible chief. The department of the public buildings, for their construction, preservation and repairs, should be entrusted to him. The old Statute, for the registration of births, deaths and marriages, should be revised under his superintendence and direction. He should have power to grant *fiats* for injunctions and sequestrations, instead of compelling the applicant to send to Hillsborough. In short, he should do a thousand things that non-resident Circuit Judges cannot do. A stranger cannot administer justice among strangers. Let us rather improve and build up the County Courts than abolish them. Let the Superior Courts (alternately) be converted into District Courts of Equity, with a salary to the Judges of \$2,500. I wish a place on the County Court Benches for seventy-nine Lawyers.

JURIDICS. ABRAM M. WEAVER.—This notorious individual, we learn, was tried for kidnapping, at the recent term of the Superior Court of Surry county—Judge Ellis presiding. He was found guilty, and condemned to be hung on the first Friday in October; but appealed to the Supreme Court.

Again, it was in evidence that in the Spring of 1848 Weaver induced a free negro, Jim Corn, to go with him from Stokes county over the mountains into Virginia, on a trip to sell guns; that he stopped at the house of one Lowder, in Burke's Garden, soon after which the prisoner, Weaver, said the said free negro into bondage, who was carried to Louisville, Kentucky, where the negro sued for and obtained his freedom.

Solicitor Colman and Mr. Gilmer conducted the prosecution, and Messrs. McLean, Starbuck and Masten the defence. Several new and interesting questions of law were discussed with ability on both sides.—Greensboro Patriot.

STUBBORN FACTS.—Gen. SCOTT was first proposed as the Presidential candidate of the Whig party in the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, and got sixty-two votes—out one of which was from the South. Again, at Philadelphia, in 1848, he was proposed for the nomination of the Whig party, and again failed to get a Southern vote.

At the Baltimore Convention of 1852, the South resisted the nomination of Gen. Scott, to the very last, and he was pressed upon the country by the Seward Whigs of the North. Thus it is settled, that from 1839 to '52, the Southern Whigs objected to him, and the Northern Whigs preferred him as their candidate.

Can it be possible that they were both mistaken, and that, after all, he is the friend of the South?—Gratitude, if nothing else, for the perseverance of his Northern friends, must constrain him to repay them.

Another Letter from Mr. Jenifer. You will no doubt have seen some of the denunciations and still more unjust insinuations which the publication of my letter to you of the 10th August has brought upon me. My object is not to notice them, but to correct mistakes to have been made into which some gentlemen seem to have been led. I was not, as has been stated, a member of the Baltimore National Convention, though I was present, and saw and heard much of its proceedings. I was a member of the State Whig convention which met for the purpose of sending delegates to the National Convention, and to appoint electors for the State of Maryland. It has been unjustly—I will not say maliciously—insinuated that I had been appointed an electoral candidate, my letter of the 10th August would not have appeared. I will not believe that any delegate of that convention has given countenance to such an imputation. Before and during the meeting of the convention, I had been asked by friends to permit my name to be used as an elector at large for the State of Maryland. Understanding that no other person was expected or desired to be a candidate, I consented. And the president of the convention did me the honor to nominate me as an electoral candidate at large. Before the question was taken, which was expected to be unanimous, another gentleman was named by his friends. Upon which, hearing that he intended to permit his name to be used, I immediately withdrew mine, to the dissatisfaction of a large number of the delegates. Notwithstanding these facts, upon the publication of my letter there appeared in one of the Baltimore whig papers (the only one to which I am a subscriber) the following insidious paragraph:

"Was not Colonel Jenifer an active member of the late Whig State convention, and a prominent candidate for the electoral ticket from the first district? If he had been successful in receiving the nomination, would he have come before us to-day? Now, I pity from the bottom of my soul the man whose mind is so perverted and whose heart is so depraved that he can see nothing in the conduct of a gentleman from whom he politically differs but deception and dishonor. Ask any of my numerous friends who were anxious that I should be a candidate, and to whom I freely expressed my opinion, whether I did not avow my determination, if nominated, to withdraw from being a candidate should the Whig National Convention nominate a presidential candidate, whom I could not consistently give my support to. This is my answer."

I am also charged, in that letter, to have made an attack upon the "political honesty of the Whig party of Maryland and the Southern States who now rally to the hearty support of the election of Gen. Scott." "That is an assumption which no man who has any respect for himself or the intelligence of others would venture. No such language or inference is to be found in any of the things I have done, written or said. So far from any attack upon the Whig party of Maryland and the Southern States, my object was to guard them, as far as my feeble opinions could do, against the enemies of Maryland and the Southern States and of the Union. Nor shall I be constrained or provoked to make any charge against Gen. Scott, or the Whigs of Maryland and the South. His fame belongs to his country, and not a sectional party of his country. He can take care of his enemies in war or peace, but he may not be saved from his friends."

I have before stated why I could not consistently support the nomination of Gen. Scott. I will now briefly assign the reason why Maryland, of all States in the Union, should not sanction his nomination.—Look over this vast republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, where do you find the little State of Maryland? Separate from Pennsylvania, bordering upon Mason and Dixon's line, being south of North, and north of South. In an ascription of the Union, there is no room for the State of Maryland, a battle-field in war. Her present aim should be to preserve the Union, regardless of party distinctions or sectional divisions.

How is this to be done? Discard all those who are reviving those agitating questions from whatever section of the Union they may come. It is a settled, fixed fact, admitted throughout the whole South, that upon the faithful execution of the compromise and its attendant measures depends the unity of this republic. Let us see where we are looking.—With the noble exception of Daniel Webster and one other, where do you find upon the floor of the Senate of the United States a Whig senator from the North advocating southern rights, supporting the compromise measures, and endeavoring to discover a Look on the other side; see Cass and Dickinson, and other Democratic senators from the non-slaveholding States, uniting their manly efforts with Clay and Webster to arrest the deed which threatened to plunge this happy country in civil war. At that awful moment it was a noble spectacle to witness Clay and Webster, Cass and Dickinson, when danger threatened the Union, discarding all political party differences—all sectional feelings—uniting as one man to the rescue of the country. A similar ascription of things was evinced in the House of Representatives. The two National Conventions have since met, and each laid down its platform. Now, if there ever was a delicate calculation to deceive the people, it is these platforms, both of which have been violated by their representatives in Congress since they were erected. Witness the proceedings of both houses in speeches and appropriation bills; and even those who vote for the platforms do not consider themselves bound by their own pledges.

Certain it is, that whether we look to either branch of Congress, or the National Conventions, or to the principal actors in the non-slaveholding States, the Democrats are sounder upon southern rights and the Union than the Whigs of the non-slaveholding States. If this be fact, which must be apparent to all who choose to seek the truth, and the great question is to be the faithful execution of the compromise and its attendant measures, it becomes the South, the whole South, and the whole country, to discard the Whig party predictions, and unite with those of the North, by whatever name they may be called, in the preservation of their rights and the Union. All parties in the South are for a faithful execution of the compromise measures, except the antipodes of the abolitionists, whose policy tends to the same result.

Why was it that Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster, who were justly favorite, with the South and all Union Whigs, whose administration was pronounced to be a model administration, not satisfactory to the northern Whigs? Solely because they were advocates of measures dear to the South.

Many honest Whigs have been deluded and led away by the fact that the nomination of the Whig National Convention was pronounced to be unanimous. It is the custom of all political conventions, when they meet for a common object, to agree that the candidate who receives a majority of the votes, if of only one, to be declared unanimously elected. The Democratic convention requires two-thirds. This is a concession on the part of the minority which is considered odious by the majority. But if after a due consideration of the proceedings and facts, the minority, or any portion of them, should find that they had been deceived, and that false pretences had been held out by which they were induced to assent to the nomination, will any man say that they are not virtually absolved from giving their support to such nomination?

For instance, Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania, an active, influential member of the Whig National Convention, exercised a controlling influence over many of his colleagues, and others of the Northern States, voted for the platform, well knowing that if a platform was not adopted the Southern delegates would have abandoned the convention, whilst sixty-six of his friends recorded their votes against it. Is any man so credulous as to believe that Gov. Johnston considered himself bound to carry out that platform? One of its provisions, and the gist of the whole, was the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Since the passage of that law, Gov. Johnston was the chief magistrate of Pennsylvania, when he not to assent to one State upon those of another was enacted during his magistracy. What steps did he take to protect the innocent victims, or to bring to punishment the offenders? Let the proceedings of that investigation bear testimony. His Democratic successor did, in some measure, atone for the foul stain which his Whig predecessor left upon the State of Pennsylvania.

Now, suppose that Governor Johnston, who voted for the platform out and out, had been nominated by the Whig National Convention, as the presidential candidate, is there a Whig in Maryland or in the South who would have supported the nomination? Why not? Governor Johnston was as good as such a Whig as General Scott or any other Whig—as much as any man in the country.

If, then, it be true that the South have nothing to expect in support of its rights from the Whigs of the North as a party, (with many honorable noble exceptions,) and it be true that the Democrats of the

non-slaveholding States are sounder upon these questions, is it not the duty of the South—the Whig South—to weigh well the consequences of affiliating with men who have no feeling in common for their country.

A Marylander by birth, where my ancestors were for ages past, having participated somewhat in political questions, which I regretted the State to be general government, I do not feel that I am indulging upon my friends in expressing my honest convictions; for doing which it seems that I am assailing just cause of offence to any.

Abstracted, as I have been for some ten years past, from active political life, it has offered me no proper direction to which requires the dispassionate consideration and unprejudiced action of all who prefer the harmony of the country to political party ascendancy.

The Whigs of the non-slaveholding States in convention, regardless of the feelings, interests, and the claims of the South—discarding their own favorite son, whose whole administration was approved by them, save in one, the only vital measure was approved, South—is to me "as strong as proof of Holy Writ" abolition higher-law principles. If, then, the non-slaveholding Whigs abandon their Southern friends upon this vital question, how can the South affiliate with such a party? If Maryland is true to herself, she will not. Loving my native State better than any party, I cannot.

"If it be treason, make the most of it." Now, one word with regard to the numerous denunciations my letter has brought down upon me.—It cannot be expected that I should respond to them. It is a liberty of the press which no man may complain of—and certainly I do not—nor of the insidious attacks of irresponsible scribblers. Having sustained through life an irreproachable character, no honorable man will say that any act of mine, political or moral, has ever brought dishonor to my name. I mean to sustain that character, and will find that, whenever a proper occasion calls for it, "Nemo me impune lacessit."

DANIEL JENIFER. To Hon. — Look upon this Picture. WHIGS WHO OPPOSE GEN. SCOTT. Hon. M. P. Gentry, of Tennessee. C. H. Williams, of Tennessee. A. G. Watkins, of Tennessee. Robert Toombs, of Georgia. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Wm. Parham, of Louisiana. T. C. Clingman, of North Carolina. David Outlaw, of North Carolina. James Lyons, of Virginia. Thomas M'Caig, of Maryland. Daniel Jenifer, of Maryland. Edward Long, of Maryland. George T. Curtis, of Massachusetts. Hiram Ketcham, of New York. John S. Cottman, of Maryland. Gustavus Leeman, Esq., Baltimore. Dr. S. Hunt, of Baltimore. Including hundreds of others equally well known to the country.

New Look on this. ABOLITION WHIGS WHO SUPPORT GEN. SCOTT. Horace Greeley, of New York. William H. Seward, of New York. Thurlow Weed, of New York. Amos Tucker, of New Hampshire. Truman Smith, of Connecticut. John Davis, (U. S. Senator,) of Mass. Solomon Foot, of Vermont. T. C. Clingman, of North Carolina. Zeno Seandler, of Massachusetts. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. W. F. Howe, of Pennsylvania. J. W. Johnson, of Ohio. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. B. Stanton, of Ohio.

With a host of others equally well known for their constant and proscription hostility to the South. Can that party be trusted from which such are those in the first class indignantly separate themselves, and who have been the cause of the Abolition and Sectional leaders of the free State?

Amazing Whig Inconsistencies. To see southern Whigs laboring to show that Pierce is false to the South on the testimony of the most malignant abolitionists of the North. To see such men as Senator Jones, Mr. Callahan, Mr. Stany, and Mr. Botts asserting that Scott is the best friend of the South, and many of the ablest Whig papers of Ohio and New York declaring election necessary to the "overthrow of the slave power."

To see the Whig press, South, asserting that New States cannot be admitted, that also Pierce false to the South; while southern Whigs like Gentry and Stephens laugh it to scorn, and declare him to be true. To see Whigs of the North assailing Gen. Pierce for want of courage, in the face of General Scott's unsolicited testimony to his gallantry and soldierly bearing.

To see the Whigs again shodding election over the grave of the tariff of 1842 which changed the ground which he has occupied since he has been brought forward conspicuously in connection with the Presidency, and will write no letter, and should think proper to offer him the nomination, it is understood to be the finality of his position, and declared by his most intimate and accredited associates, and upon the authority of undoubted assurances.

So then we "go it blind"—and like most men we shall tumble into the ditch. *Evangelist's Observer, May 11th, 1852.* Well, neighbor, you did conclude to go it. You now getting ready to give in November a cimen of lofty tumbling "into the ditch" alleged of course you must be. How else can you give your own prediction?—Fayetteville Carolinian.

The Japan Expedition—Naval Movement. Survey of the Chinese Seas. WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—The Japan Expedition progressing favorably. It will consist of three steamships of war. The Mississippi, the Albatross, and the Albatross. The Albatross will leave New York between the 1st and 15th of November, accompanied by the Princeton, a flag ship of Com. Perry. The Princeton will be Baltimore receiving her machinery, and will be sent to sail in the course of a few days. It is expected that she will make a trial trip down the coast, before she leaves our harbor.

The third steamer to compose the Japan Expedition is the Alleghany, now altering and repairing at Gosport, Va. She is not expected to sail before some convenient point on the way to the Chinese Seas. With regard to the survey of the Chinese Seas, it is to be made under the supervision of Commodore Perry, and it is to be made by the flag ship of the expedition, the Albatross, and that it is designed to purchase two vessels for that service.

A WHIG ARGUMENT ANSWERED.—The Whig says: "Gen. Scott was born in a slave State—and educated in a slave State, and must consequently have sympathies with slavery." Cassius M. Clay "was born in a slave State, and reared and educated in a slave State, and has not the property in a slave State, and an interest in one which he cannot sell. Still, Cassius M. Clay, of the most rabid abolitionists in America, has said that this argument for Scott is worth nothing."

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health of the City of Wilmington, on the 25th day of September, 1852, has resolved that the following be the health officers for the year 1852: J. L. DAMSON, M. D.,