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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT, GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE, Of New Hampshire. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. WM. R. KING, Of New Hampshire.

Electors for the State at Large, HON. JAMES C. DOBBIN, Of Cumberland County. Presidential Electors for the 7th District, SAMUEL J. PERSON, Of New Hanover County.

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.

It is untrue that Gen. Pierce used any such language as is ascribed to him in the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Foss. Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

GREELY'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48. Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Seward; if not for Clay, for Corwin; if not for Corwin, for Seward; if not for Seward, for Taylor; but last of all, for SCOTT. SCOTT is a man of great talents, and if he should be elected President, he would fear the whig party into tatters in less than six months. —LORACE GREELY.

WEEK'S OPINION OF SCOTT IN '48. In the character of Gen. Scott there is much, vary much to commend and admire. But the mischief is, there is weakness in all the ways of doing about the Presidency. —Extract from the Independent Democrat, by Rev. Mr. Foss. —Union Democrat, Jan. 14th, 1852.

HENRY CLAY'S OPINION OF MILITARY MEN. BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE SHOULD SWEEP OVER THE LAND, THAN THAT A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE PRESIDENCY. —HENRY CLAY.

Extract from Gen. Scott's letter to Dr. Atkinson. "I AM PERSUADED THAT IF A MORAL OBLIGATION OF MASTER AND SLAVEHOLDING STATES TO EMPLOY ALL MEANS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE SAFETY OF BOTH COLORS, TO MELIORATE SLAVERY, EVEN TO EXTERMINATION!"

SCOTT ON CANADA ANNEXATION. Though opposed to incorporating with any district densely populated with the Mexican race, I should be most happy to fraternize with our north-eastern neighbors."

Let not our people be deceived by the bragging declaration of Mr. Manning, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, what but the support of the SEWARD faction of the NORTH makes it so? And that is a motive which should influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last. —Fay, Observer, April 27, 1852.

"The Book with the Yellow Covers." It is a little strange, and not a little ridiculous, to notice the expedients to which our political opponents are driven, and the engines for the creation of enthusiasm to which they have been forced to resort from the era of log cabins and coon skins, even unto the present day. We notice that this miserable trumpery is again to be revived, and Gen. Scott to be sung into office by a new edition of the Jim Crow melodies revised, but by no means improved. Of course the author avails himself of his "poetical license" to disregard such trifling matters as truth and propriety. These elegant productions are to be read or chanted at all their clubs and other gatherings of those who rejoice in sloop.

We had thought that the terrible crisis through which the country has just passed, and the serious dangers which still threaten it, would have rendered such nonsense distasteful even to those who could once sanction the coon-skin tom-foolery. It is put down in history that Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and we still farther learn that when a Hindu widow mounts the funeral pile of her dead husband and perishes in the flames, drums are beat and all manner of hideous noises made to drown her cries. Such it would seem is the course of the Scott party. They indulge in Jim Crow melodies while seeking, unconsciously or otherwise, to endanger their country by the elevation of General Scott, and would drown all cries of opposition or remonstrance in barbarous noises, and Ethiopian minstrelsy. Can the reflecting leaders of the party escape the condemnation and ridicule which such things merit? They know better.

Of the Whig members of Congress from the Western-part of North Carolina, only two—General Hockey and James T. Morehead—are in favor of Scott, while their colleagues—Clingman and Caldwell—are opposed to him. Of the Eastern Whig members, we can only say, that the last we heard of Mr. Stanly, through the papers, was his speech-making through Pennsylvania, in company with the notorious Free-Soil, ex-Governor Johnston, of that State; and Mr. Outlaw, unwilling, perhaps, to split with his party, and unable to support Scott, takes no part, on any way or the other. Without the influence of the Congressmen in the two Mountain districts, the attempt at creating Scott enthusiasm, by means of Mass Meetings, has, so far, and most, heretofore, prove a dead failure. The people enquire why it is, if all be so fair as their stump-orators would have them to believe, that gentlemen like Clingman and Caldwell, who were present all summer at Washington, and also at Baltimore during the session of the Whig Convention, and saw all the movements, cannot and will not support him? There must be something rotten in Denmark, and it is so felt.

ANOTHER FIRE IN ELIZABETH CITY, N. C. —We learn from the Democratic Pioneer that on Thursday, the 16th inst., another fire occurred in Elizabeth City, by which property to the amount of about \$12,000 was destroyed. The chief sufferers are Chas. M. Lavery, who loses \$10,000; Capt. White, who loses \$500; Mr. Massinger, \$1,000; and several others lose small amounts.

The Herald of last Saturday, parades a letter from ex-Governor Lucas, of Ohio, who says that he is a Democrat, but will not support Pierce. After a great many flourishes about his Democracy, Lucas lets the cat out of the bag, in the concluding paragraph, where he avows that he prefers Scott to Pierce, because Scott is in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and a Protective Tariff; for such is the plain English of his cant about Internal Improvements and the protection and promotion of American industry. In fact, Lucas has turned Whig, and we learn he has also turned Free Soiler, which, no doubt, has much to do with his preference of Scott.

ONE BELL, the celebrated Violinist, has taken the necessary steps to become an American citizen.

The Fayetteville Observer, that most christian and immaculate defamer of all that is Democratic—that most truthful and veracious retailer of all manner of slanders and malignities against the Republican party and its candidates, undertakes in its last issue to read the Journal manifold lectures upon what it is pleased to denigrate as "falsehoods." Indeed, from the way in which we are accused of publishing falsehoods stranger, ignorant of the facts of the case, might be led to suppose that we had been giving currency to some of the political statements of the Observer.

In glancing over the editorial columns of the Observer of Thursday last, we find a long article characteristically headed, "Loofoco Falsehoods," in which the Observer charges the Journal with having misrepresented James Banks, Esq., in an allusion made by us to his speech, delivered here during Court week. Were we willing to adopt the elegant phraseology of the Observer, we might denominate the whole of its article as a tissue of false representations, if not of direct falsehoods. The facts, that we said not one word about Mr. Banks' speech that was not strictly true, as stated by us. Mr. Banks did emphatically repudiate the New Boston slander, of which the Observer has been such a zealous endorser and propagator. He did not believe it, and hoped that he should never be led to stoop to the use of such weapons against Gen. Pierce. This is the import of what Mr. Banks said; we pretended to give no more than the import. Mr. Banks further said that he did not charge Gen. Pierce with being an Abolitionist; but contended that he could produce as strong evidence against him on that score as could be produced against Gen. Scott. This is about the amount of the whole affair. We have made no "grossly false statement," as charged by the Observer and Herald. We have simply told the truth.

Again the Observer untruly says that the Journal has alluded to the subject of Mr. Banks' speech since the first notice of it in the Daily issue of the 15th. The Journal did allude to it in its issue of the 18th, which the Observer must have seen, or ought to have seen, before making such sweeping charges of falsehood. Perhaps a rigid scrutiny of human nature would show that men or papers must be very considerably familiarized with falsehood themselves before they will lightly charge others with it. At any rate the senior and junior editors of the Observer had better prepare themselves to cut off each other's respective right hands, as they threaten to do on the occasion of their telling a story.

The next elegant effusion in the same number of the Observer is headed something like the first, but more appropriately, since it is labelled "The Game of Falsehoods," which it actually is. We ask the Observer or any other Scott party in North Carolina or elsewhere to show one word from Gen. Scott in favor of the enforcement of the Fugitive Slave Law during the two years which elapsed between the time of its enactment, and, not simply the meeting of the Baltimore convention, but his nomination by it. We dare the Observer to deny that Seward and Johnston and Vinton and others in the Northern States hoisted the banner of Repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law and Scott for President. We dare it to deny that Seward organs did the same. If it does deny it we shall show the game of falsehoods it is trying to play. Did Gen. Scott ever censure the use of his name in such a connection? And yet the Observer will support Scott after all this, and yet cannot vote for Mr. Webster for anything, because he is not quite so subservient! "The Game of Falsehoods," forsooth.

Scott and Seward—Pierce and the Van Burens. Several gentlemen will recollect the explanation given here in private conversation by a distinguished anti-Scott Whig member of Congress in regard to the position of Gen. Scott and Pierce respectively towards the Northern Free-soilers. He urged Scott's connection with Seward as a reason why he could not support him. In answer to this, it was urged that Gen. Pierce stood in nearly the same position, since he was supported by the Van Burens. "Ah," said the gentleman, a man cannot well prevent a dog from following him, but there is no necessity for his following a dog. If the Van Burens choose to come into the support of Gen. Pierce that is not his business, but if Gen. Scott comes into the support of Seward it is quite another matter! Scott's lips were hermetically sealed during the agitating times of open resistance to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law at the North, in order to secure his nomination through the agency of the Free Soilers, and he did secure it. Further than this: at all the previous times when Gen. Scott's name was brought forward in Whig National Conventions, not one Southern vote was ever cast for him. Why was it? In 1839, in 1848, in 1852, Gen. Scott was uniformly pushed by a faction at the North, and uniformly resisted by the South. His triumph at the last trial shows the growing strength, and final ascendancy, of that exclusively Northern sectional influence in the Whig party, of which he is the embodiment and chosen leader.

On the other hand, Gen. Pierce has had a constant warfare to carry on in his own State against Hale & Co., and Virginia, Alabama, North Carolina, and Mississippi are his endorers; and such men as Jeff. Davis, Soule, Dobbin, Orr of South Carolina, and others, pressed him; while Judge Strange, and other eminent men who served with him in Congress, remember him as their coadjutor, in all matters where the Constitutional rights of the South were assailed or called in question. They know him as a national man—as a Northern man whose feelings were not in favor of slavery, but whose respect for the Constitution placed him on the side of John C. Calhoun, and won the approval of that noble champion of the rights of the South. They know him as a man of ability without pretension; as a sound statesman without ambition; for he has declined more high offices than almost any other man has ever held; and his companions in the Mexican war, speak of him as a generous and gallant soldier, without fuss or feathers—who left home at the call of his country, and came home as soon as the necessity was past. It was not necessary for Gen. Pierce to go to Mexico. Public opinion in New England did not demand it. It was hardly popular. But the war arose out of the annexation of Texas. Gen. Pierce had advocated that Southern measure, and had pledged himself to go if war should come out of it; and he did so. Pierce and Scott have both advocated annexation: Pierce of slave territory on the South—Texas; Scott of free soil on the North—Canada. Let the South judge. Let her people see how the thing stands, and they will admit that if the Van Burens follow Pierce, Scott follows Seward, Johnston & Co. There is, indeed, a marked difference between the dog following you, and you following a dog.

The steamship City of Glasgow arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool on the 22d, in a little over thirteen days from dock to dock. She brought 125 passengers, and a full freight.

John P. Hale and Gen. Scott are out West stumping for themselves for the Presidency. They are both in Ohio.

Western Navigation.—Pittsburgh, Sept. 23.—The river is 2 feet 11 inches deep, and is falling. The weather is clear and pleasant.

Important Intelligence from Peru.—The Lobos Islands Fortified and Garrisoned by Land and Sea.

We have been put in possession of the following interesting and important intelligence, which comes to us from a perfectly reliable and authentic source: Immediately on receipt of despatches at Lima, on the 31st of July, sent by the Peruvian Minister at Washington, the Council of State clothed the Executive with extraordinary powers. One steamer and three more were to be sent immediately after. Gen. Dostua was at the island, with a force of 300 men. The English steamer Lima, that left on the 11th of August, landed 515 men well officered, at Payta. Orders had been given to station 2000 men at Lambayeque (coast opposite Lobos Islands.) The Lobos Islands would be strongly fortified, everything being prepared for so doing.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

It will be remembered that from the information received from Mr. Webster, Capt. Jewett fitted up twenty-one vessels for the Lobos Islands to load with guano. One of these vessels, the Sarah Chase, was equipped with fifty-four nine pound cannons and a large amount of other arms. The captain was directed to resist all interferences, and a certified copy of the Secretary of the State's letter was given him as a guarantee of a right to so do.

An agent was also dispatched, says the letter in the New York Courier early in July, to the Pacific, with orders to charter a ship at the Sandwich Islands, and duplicate in every respect the bill of lading of the Sarah Chase—place one hundred men on her, and dispatch her so as to arrive at the Lobos Islands on or before October 1st, and this vessel has, without doubt, before this time, sailed for the Lobos Islands. The agent, likewise, has orders to charter an unlimited number of vessels for carrying guano, (the rate of charter not to exceed a certain price,) and to dispatch them at once to the Lobos Islands. How many he has chartered, is not yet known here.

There is every opportunity for these vessels to reach the Lobos Islands before the recall of the instructions becomes known, and if so a hostile collision bids very fair to take place.—Savannah Georgian.

From the Baltimore Argus. A Northern Scott Face.

The American and Patriot, and other Southern Whig papers, represent General Scott as friendly to Southern institutions, while at the North he is made an unpopular member of the South. The game is also played of representing Gen. Pierce as an enemy of the South, especially by the Fogg articles. Now what will our readers think of the fact that in the very office, at Concord, (N. H.) in which Fogg's Independent Democrat is published, is printed also a paper called the Tribune, which supports Gen. Scott on these Northern grounds of enmity to the South. The Democrat supports Hale for the Presidency; the Tribune, Scott, making a pretense of neutrality over the following States: Virginia, Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, South Carolina, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, California, N. Hampshire, and Massachusetts. These States have 123 electoral votes. The following is an extract from it in prof: "We entertain a strong hope that we shall see the whig army victorious, when the contest shall be over, for we believe the good of the country imperiously demands the complete overthrow of that party whose leaders approve of the black system of human slavery, whose existence casts a stain over the Republic, and who, to please the slave holders of the South, are hostile to the manufacturing interests of the Northern States. The leading men of the South give all their attention to political matters, and they have ruled the country almost all the time since the adoption of the constitution, and so ruled it as to cramp as far as possible, the growing prosperity of those sections which are so indubitably discontent at the maladministration and extravagance of the government. A change in the ministry is announced, but by no means a satisfactory one, as it consists in men of the same opinions as those set aside; and it seems very questionable if some more serious means be not ere long resorted to by the suffering people. Surely those hitherto put in force can but tend to increase their misery and ruin. Our man rule is fast drawing to a close in Europe, and unfitted as they are to adopt the new order of things, it is high time they were set aside altogether. The question seems alone to be, who are to replace them in the possession of their splendid country? But this fear to their removal cannot much longer continue to prevail. The Greeks, I fancy, will not be tolerated by civilized Europe, looking to their incapacity to govern, exemplified by a quarter of a century of flagrant misrule. Who, then, is to come? This is considered to be of little moment, seeing that a change can but be for the better; still European jealousies will not put in motion. Non versans.

The French are pre-emptory in their demand for immediate satisfaction on seventeen different subjects. With the Charleston screw liner on the Bosphorus back to back them at Tripoli, the French admiral, La Suse, gave the whig time to reflect, and had satisfaction, or threat of it, in the morning. A change in the ministry is announced, but by no means a satisfactory one, as it consists in men of the same opinions as those set aside; and it seems very questionable if some more serious means be not ere long resorted to by the suffering people. Surely those hitherto put in force can but tend to increase their misery and ruin. Our man rule is fast drawing to a close in Europe, and unfitted as they are to adopt the new order of things, it is high time they were set aside altogether. The question seems alone to be, who are to replace them in the possession of their splendid country? But this fear to their removal cannot much longer continue to prevail. The Greeks, I fancy, will not be tolerated by civilized Europe, looking to their incapacity to govern, exemplified by a quarter of a century of flagrant misrule. Who, then, is to come? This is considered to be of little moment, seeing that a change can but be for the better; still European jealousies will not put in motion. Non versans.

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