REPORT

Of the President and Directors of the North-Carolina Railroad Company to the Stockholders, at the annual Meeting held in Raleigh, 8th July, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: Since the last annual meeting of your body at Greensborough, contracts for grading the balance of the road, which had not been previously let, have been made, and the whole line is now under contract and a large force is now employed throughout its whole extent, and the progress of the grading and of the masonry for drains, culverts, &c., is very satisfactory.

Contracts for the masonary of the bridges have been made at satisfactory prices, and in a few instances the superstructure has likewise been let.

It will be recollected that this Board was authorised to contract for the entire completion of that portion of the road embraced within the limits of the first division, which extends from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad to a point some six and a half miles west of the City of Raleigh, provided the contract could be let at the original estimates of the Engineer. This contract has been taken by John C. McRae & Co., at those estimates; and they are required to have the contract completed by the first day of January, 1854, with a T rail of the best English iron, weighing sixty pounds per linear yard. From the progress this company is making, the Board have every confidence in their full compliance with their contract.

The completion of the Charlotte and South-Carolina Railroad within the present year will give a railroad connexion between the South-Western terminus of this road and the City of Charleston. In view of the facilities for transportation of iron which this connection offers, and with the earnest desire to hasten the completion of the work, the contractors for the last contracts let near Charlotte are required to finish their grading by the first of January, 1853. So that the superstructure on that end of the road may be commenced at an early day.

Should the several links now wanting, be completed, which will unite the North-Carolina Railroad with the town of Portsmouth by a continuous railway, another opportunity will present itself to procure the iron on the line of this road: and no good reason is now foreseen why the superstructure from Raleigh westward, may not be commenced at an early day. From the rapid progress of grading, the Board have no doubt that every part of the road will be ready for its superstructure as fast as the iron can be delivered along the line of the road.

From the efforts which are making all around us to draw the commerce of this and the western States in other directions than to our own seaports, it behooves us promptly, energetically and at once to *intercept* these streams of trade and give them their natural direction eastward. North-Carolina should not be looked upon as a strip of land across which roads may be constructed to other seaports than our own, but she should be looked upon as she is, a great channel leading *Eastward*, down which the vast products of the West will float and find their nearest and cheapest and most direct route to the ocean. The North Carolina Railroad is *the great work*, which, if properly managed and directed, will bring about these vast results.

By the terms of the lettings, most of the contractors were required to commence their contracts by the first of January last. Notwithstanding the great scarcity and consequent high prices of provisions and the additional fact that no pecuniary aid has yet been afforded to the contractors, they have in most instances pressed forward with their work in an energetic manner, and with a patriotic determination worthy of all commendation.

The bi-monthly estimates of the Engineers resident on the contracts, for the work actually done up to the first of July instant, amounts to $292,366 92, and we may infer what will be the progress of the work during the remainder of the year from the force employed on it on the first instant. From exhibit A, hereto attached, it will be seen that the force consisted of 1455 men, 403 boys, 560 carts, 50 wagons, 786 horses and mules, and 44 oxen. It is fair to presume that this force will be augmented. Crops are now laid by, and more hands can be spared from the farms; an abundant harvest secured, and the prospect of a large crop, it is to be hoped, will cheapen the price of provisions.

This Board feel that they would not be doing justice to the contractors, in view of all the oppressive difficulties they have had to encounter, to withhold the expression of their profound admiration of the zeal with which they entered upon this great work, and the indomitable energy with which they have prosecuted the same. Their operations present an anomoly in Railroad making—to do the work first, and to receive the means to do it with afterwards. It will be recollected that the terms upon which the contracts were let, gave the contractors no money until the first half million of dollars subscribed by the State should be paid into the treasury of the company. By the terms of the charter of the Company, the State is not authorised to become a subscriber to its stock until a half million of dollars shall have been paid into the treasury of the Company by individual stockholders. The directors deeming it very important to hasten the period of the State's subscription, have called upon the stockholders within the present year for four instalments of 10 per cent. each, which, with the five per cent. paid in at the time of the subscription, makes 45 per cent., which has been required upon the individual stock. Upon these requisitions, there has been paid into the Treasury up to the 8th inst., the sum of $245,170, leaving $147,606 92 of estimates for work done yet to be applied.

It is to be hoped that the Stockholders, at their present meeting, will devise the means, without oppression to themselves, to raise the balance of the half million required of Stockholders, that the State may be brought in at an early day. Every consideration of justice and of right demands that this should be done. Many of the contractors are men of moderate means. Patriotism, not profit, was the moving cause to their liberal subscriptions; and that the great work might be driven forward, to a speedy completion, undismayed by the difficulties they knew they must encounter, they have taken contracts which they have prosecuted with unequalled energy and perseverance, until their means are exhausted and their credit straitened. Shall such exertions as these faint by the way for the means of support? Shall such patriotism as this fall a victim to its zeal in so good a cause? *Never*, NEVER! But give to their laborious exertions prompt and proper reward. They ask no more.

The Board, through their President, have had an extensive correspondence on the subject of Rail road Iron, from which it will be seen that during the past winter and spring, rails of the best English iron—60 lbs to the linear yard—could be delivered at our ports, free of all charges, at from $39 to $40½ per ton. But as it was some time before the iron would be needed and not much probability of any increase of duty thereon during the present year, it was deemed unnecessary to contract for the rails before this time.

The Board likewise made an order for the purchase of two Locomotives, with accompanying trains of cars for each, to facilitate the transportation of iron along the line of the road during its construction. These purchases will be made as soon as they will be needed for use.

The committee of Finance appointed at your last meeting, have given the subject referred to them a thorough investigation. Every facility for a minute investigation was afforded them: and their filed report, it is presumed, will be entirely satisfactory. The report of the Treasurer to the Board of Directors, at their Quarterly Meeting held on the 6th instant; will show the state of the funds in his hands.

As many of the contractors have not made the application of their estimates to the payment of their stock prior to the 1st instant, but have done so since, and are still doing so; and as many of the stockholders will avail themselves of the present meeting to pay their instalments in cash, if it be desirable to know, during your present meeting the exact amount which has been paid into the Treasury upon the stock, it will be necessary to appoint a committee to ascertain the amount paid in since the 1st instant.

Exhibit B, hereto attached, shows the names of the Engineers and officers in the employment of the Company, and the salaries paid the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, *President.*

[From the Louisiana Courier.]

The Compromise and the Whigs.

Whig editors must have a poor opinion of the intelligence of the people of the South, when they present the platform of the Baltimore Whig Convention as a final settlement of the slavery question. The resolution, however, which touches that question will admit of a far different inference. Instead of declaring openly and without disguise, as was done in the democratic resolution, adhesion to the compromise act, the whigs accompany it with a *reservation* truly characteristic their leader.

The Whig Convention accepts the Compromise "*until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation.*" Now, is this to be called a *final* settlement? Why, the free-soilers ask for nothing more at present. They are willing to wait until time shall show how absolutely impossible it will be to execute the fugitive-slave law in the northern and eastern States.

Did the Whig Convention that suffered this reservation to be introduced into their platform resolutions do so with the intention of maintaining southern rights? Yet the southern whigs have accepted these resolutions as satisfactory finalities.

And this bone of contention is served up for southerners, after two years of painful agitation were about giving place to a calm, and southern statesmen were acceding to the wishes of their northern peers. To please the "*higher law*" or abolition co-adjutors of Gen. Scott, fifteen sovereign southern States are unblushingly told that northern whigs will not repeal the fugitive slave law until time shall call for further legislation.

Could such a reservation as the one we are commenting on ever have been thought of by any friend of the South? Decidedly no. The 19 votes in favor of Scott, from a southern delegation reckoning 102, are sufficiently indicative of the contrary. During 53 ballotings, the southern members were firm in their opposition to Scott; and why so? Because they were well aware that this reservation touching the finality of the fugitive-slave act was anything but favorable to southern interests. Because they knew it was intended as a back-door for northern fanatics to creep out of, should they be accused of disregarding Seward's "*higher law.*" Because they apprehended that Gen. Scott, after attaining power. would loose no time in urging further legislation to do away with the fugitive-slave act.

This is the way the whigs accept and mean to carry out the compromise acts. The reservation in the Baltimore platform will be fatal to the South, sooner or later. It may encourage abolitionists to vote for Gen. Scott; and to them will he be mainly indebted for his election, if chosen at all. All must be aware that not a single southern State will vote for Gen. Scott. Southerners are not ready to jeopard their own safety, and the prosperity of the whole country, by supporting a candidate when his election will secure the triumph of the bitter enemies of their social institutions.

[From the Washington Republic—Fillmore Whig.]

"One Who Saw and Knows."

To the Editor of the Republic—Sir: Your correspondent, "One who saw and knows," both saw and knew too much.

1. An examination of the official records shows that the allegation of "One who saw and knows" that General Pierce was not in a single battle in Mexico, is not true.

2. General Pierce personally led his command into action at Contreras on the day of the 19th August, and fell with his horse far in the front, exposed to a severe fire of shells from the camp, and of musketry from the troops of the enemy. This is referred to in the official reports.

3. At Molino del Rey Gen. Pierce brought up his command under fire in fine order, and there are officers now in this city who witnessed his gallant conduct on that occasion.

4. General Pierce joined his command before dawn on the morning of the 14th, fully expecting the city would be stormed at, or soon after dawn. Quitman himself never knew till after daylight that the city was evacuated. Moreover, the firing had not ceased the evening before. There was a street fight nearly the whole of the 14th, in which many officers and men were killed and wounded. So much for the statement of "One who saw and knows."

.5 General Pierce did *not* come home by the first train, as stated by "One who saw and knows."

6. Considering the ill health of Gen. Pierce, and his first untoward accident, it is a matter of surprise that he did as much duty as he did. It is a matter of surprise that he ventured to lead his command into action at Churubusco. It is a matter of surprise that he left his bed in the night of the 13th and 14th, where he had been confined by severe sickness for some thirty-six hours, and joined his command.

If the curious wish to know more about this, let them inquire of Captain Hardcastle, Topographical Engineers, whose room he occupied in Worth's quarters during this time.

7. I do not know who your correspondent, "One who saw and knows," is. He may have been in the valley of Mexico, but he certainly does not know of what he affirms. There are in this city men who did both see and know—the writer of this among the number—who will not let his injurious imputations upon a gallant man pass without rebuke. I have reason to believe that every officer of the "Old Army" will sustain me in what I have written.

8. The friends of Gen. Pierce simply claim that in his service in Mexico he did his duty as a son of the Republic; that he was eminently patriotic, disinterested, and gallant; and that it has added a laurel to his beautiful civic wreath. As a citizen, he has been ready to make sacrifices for his country. As a soldier and commander, he has shown gallantry before the enemy, and was eminently the friend and father of his command.

OLD ARMY.

MORE RAT-IFYING. The Richmond Enquirer promises to publish a speech of George W. Purkins, Esq. an able, eloquent and influential whig, who, before a very large democratic meeting in Halifax county, repudiated Gen. Scott and avowed himself for Pierce and King.

Col. A. G. Ege, lately a whig member of the Maryland legislature, made a speech the other day in favor of Pierce and King at the ratification meeting at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

[From the Halifax Republican.]

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

We publish below the remarks of Col. Joyner, delivered in the Senate 18th January, 1851, copied from the Raleigh Star of 21st January, 1851, in opposition to the Free Suffrage Bill, showing his bitter hostility to this Republican measure, and how low an estimate he places upon that class of people who are deprived of a free-hold; the language speaks for itself, and we say hand it round that all may see and know the opinion of a leading Whig who is independent of the suffrage of the non-landholder. "Glory enough for one day," he exclaimed, in a triumphal tone, when the bill was defeated in the Senate:

"Mr. Joyner next addressed the Senate with much warmth, and at considerable length. He had not proposed to say anything until this moment. His remarks were intended for Eastern members. So far as his constituents were concerned, he was satisfied not one man in ten was in favor of Free Suffrage. He thought the freeholders in the East generally satisfied; AND THE ONLY CONFUSION IN THAT QUARTER WAS AMONG THOSE WHO HAD NO PROPERTY, AND NINETEEN-TWENTIETHS OF THEM NEVER INTENDED TO HAVE ANY. He believed the Constitution of North Carolina, as amended in 1835, the best that ever was adopted in this or any State or country. It secures the great objects of all Constitutions—the rights of persons and property; the one by the Commons, and the other by the Senate. So long as he had his senses, he would never vote to change it. Adopt this amendment, and it would not stop there. The next thing would be the white basis and the abrogation of the landed interest. He had confidence in the West, but would not throw himself into their power. They have a majority of the voters. We have constitutional protection. Shall we give it up? Before the amendments of 1835, they had just cause of complaint in the inequality of representatives. That grievance was redressed, and they should be satisfied. But it is the nature of man to desire more. We should guard against giving an undue excitement to this common principle of our nature in either quarter. The people of each section have the power to protect themselves. Let them do it. What cause of dissatisfaction is there? None. Who has been oppressed? No one. What is complained of? That a man must own fifty acres of land to entitle him to a vote for Senator. Cannot every man worth a fig qualify himself for this important right? Any one may for twenty-five dollars. In the West it may be done for less—for two or three dollars. If they would not give this they did not deserve to vote. In the language of a distinguished Virginian, he would not give any man the right to tax him, who could not tax himself. The idea that these propositions would put an end to agitation was preposterous. They would increase it. You had as well attempt to arrest the course of the Mississippi, if you once begin, as to stop these amendments. He closed by an intimation that, as he presumed others would prepare their speeches for the press, he would write out his remarks for publication.

Mr. Sherrod said the question had been for years before the people of his county, and he thought a large majority of them were in favor of it. He should vote to carry out their will.

The question now recurring on the passage of the bill the second reading, it was decided in the negative—the constitutional majority of three-fifths not having voted in its favor.

Those who voted ayes are: Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Bower, Barrow, Berry, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canady, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—29.

NOES. Messrs. Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Washington, Willey and Woodfin—20.

Mr. Joyner, after the result was announced, arose and said, "Glory enough for one day. I move that the Senate now adjourn."

The motion was withdrawn; and

Mr. Hoke moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, by which the bill was rejected."

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GATES COUNTY.

A meeting of the Democrats of Gates County was held in the Court-House in the Town of Gatesville on Friday, the 25th ult., over which David Parker, Esq., was called to preside, at which JOHN WILLEY and ROBERT H. BALLARD, Esq'rs., were unanimously nominated—the former to represent that county in the House of Commons, and the latter to represent the Senatorial District composed of Gates and Chowan counties in the Senate of the next Legislature, and at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we believe "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only," and not from any fifty acres of land, nor from any quantity of land, nor from any kind of property of any value whatever; that the requirement of our Constitution, that a free white man shall own fifty acres of land to entitle him to a vote for a member of the Senate of the State Legislature, is inconsistent with the first section of our Bill of Rights—with the spirit of a Republican form of Government—the principles that we hold, and is a violation of a right that every free white man of North Carolina should have permission to enjoy; and that we will support no man to represent us in the next Legislature, neither in the Senate nor in the House of Commons, who is opposed to so amending the Constitution of our State, by Legislative enactment, as to extend the right of suffrage to every free white man of the State, who enjoys the other privileges of a free citizen.

Resolved, That the course pursued by his Excellency, David S. Reid, as Governor of our State, since he has filled that office, and the principles he holds and advocates endear him to us, and that we will take pleasure in giving him our votes and our influence to aid in his re-election.

Resolved, That we believe the principles contained in the platform of the late Democratic National Convention are compatible with the principles of our Republican form of Government, and if adhered to and acted upon in the management of the affairs of our country, justice will be done to each State of the Union, the Union will be preserved, our country will continue prosperous, and the liberties of the people will be perpetuated!

Resolved, further, That believing the nominees of that Convention for President and Vice President of the United States—General Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, hold those principles, and if elected to fill those offices, they will be guided by them, we will therefore cheerfully give them our support.

All of which the Editor of the Democratic Pioneer was requested to publish, and the North Carolina Standard to copy.

Our local organization has now been effected, and the two parties in this neighborhood are in battle array against each other—not in a war of enmity and hate, but in a fraternal contest for principles, which will be decided by the peaceful agency of that potent arbiter the ballot-box. We have already announced the acceptance of the nomination of Joseph Jennings, Esq. as our candidate for the House of Commons; and we now take great pleasure in stating that Mark S. Sawyer, Esq. has consented to run as our Senatorial standard bearer. We are very happy in bearing our testimony to the character of all the candidates within the limits of this Senatorial District—both Whig and Democratic; and while we differ essentially with the Whig candidates upon those great principles to which we are ardently attached, and against which they are pitted, yet we give them credit for being highly respectable representatives of their party. On the other hand, our own candidates are not only as good citizens but we think them infinitely sounder politicans, and therefore we should greatly prefer their election. Their influence will be given in favor of that great measure of popular Reform—Free Suffrage—in which so much of hope is centred, as well as in favor of those cardinal principles of Democracy which have ever constituted the landmarks of our party. No true Democrat can, therefore, we believe, withhold from them a cordial and hearty support. Let REID, SAWYER AND JENNINGS, be our watchwords, and we shall have no cause to blush for the result. *Elizabeth City Pioneer.*

In New Jersey, where he is best known, Scott drags heavily. The ratification meeting in New Brunswick was a failure, though it had been advertised several days. The only way in which the Whigs of that State ratify is by leaving the Whig party. *Enquirer.*

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1852.

MORE "SCOTT ENTHUSIASM."

We copy the following Card from the last Asheville "News," formerly a Fillmore paper, but now out in manly terms against John Kerr and Scott, Seward's candidate:

"THE PILL WON'T GO! By the following Card from W. L. Tate, Esq., an Assistant Elector for Burke County, it will be seen that he declines to ladle out Scott soup in the present canvass! As an unflinching, high-toned, Southern Rights man, Mr. Tate could have pursued no other course. He is a gentleman of talents; and we have no doubt will go into the fight for Pierce, King, and the Constitutional rights of the South, with a hearty good will. We learn that Dr. John A. Dickson, of Burke, heretofore acting with the Southern Whigs, denounces the Scott and Seward ticket, and will take the stump for Pierce and King. He will give a good account of himself. The spirit having left the carcass of whiggery, true-hearted Southern men in every direction are forsaking the rotten hulk of Abolitionism, and

Will "shout and sing for Pierce and King,
And make the very welkin ring."

But to the Card of Mr. Tate:

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR: At a District Convention held at Asheville on the 1st of June last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend the Baltimore Whig Convention and of selecting an Elector for this District, &c., I was appointed an assistant Elector for the County of Burke. The voice of the meeting was unanimous for the nomination of Fillmore and Graham, and I as a delegate from this County, fearing the possibility of a failure in securing this ticket, took occasion to express my views as to the course I should pursue in case Mr. Fillmore or some other Whig equally true to the South, should fail to get the nomination. Mr. Graham's nomination, for Vice President, I cannot object to, but as the manner in which Gen. Scott's name has been placed before the people, and as his position in regard to the compromise measures cannot be approved of by me, I feel constrained to decline accepting in the capacity of an Elector, and take this method of giving publicity to my course. W. L. TATE.

Morganton, N. C., July 1st, 1852.

The same paper, speaking of the candidates for the Legislature in Buncombe, says:

"On Tuesday last, the candidates addressed the people: Messrs. Woodfin and Erwin for the Senate; Col. Lowry, Col. Fagg, David Coleman, Esq., Mr. Jack, Mr. Goodlake, and Gen. Robert M. Henry for the Commons. Gen. Henry, who has been a prominent and active Southern Rights Whig, *declared that he could not and would not support Gen. Scott.* This announcement was received by the crowd with lively evidences of approbation. We have no doubt he will be found battling for Pierce and King, against the powers of abolition fanaticism."

The same paper contains the following capital hit in reply to the "Messenger":

"The Messenger wants to know who furnished the money to pay for the extra copies of the News we printed a couple of weeks since. Waiving the impertinence of the inquiry, and our right to refuse its gratification, we will tell him. They were paid for by *Whigs*—men who have done more for the party than the Editor of the Messenger ever did—men who are not only Whigs, but true Republican Whigs, who intend to vote against John Kerr and for Pierce and King! Is the Messenger satisfied?"

The "News" has hoisted the names of Pierce and King.

JOHN KERR'S TWO FACES.

The Asheville News, noticing the charge that it had done injustice to Mr. Kerr, says:

"We never, intentionally, did any man injustice. We do not think Mr. Kerr's positions have been unfairly stated, but if he can show that they have been, we will most cheerfully give him the full benefit of the denial. But mark ye, ☞ If Mr. Kerr denies the positions we have attributed to him, we shall see that the lie rests just where it belongs—upon the Raleigh Register and the Newbernian, two of the gentleman's friends and advocates! for we defy any man on earth to prove that we have attributed one sentiment to him which was not promulgated by these two papers!"

The Newbernian of the 8th of June stated that Mr. Kerr, in his speech in Newbern, declared "in express terms" that he was not for a Convention, as the following extract will show—and this is what the News no doubt alludes to:

"We see that the *Rep. & Pat.* states that Mr. Kerr is the advocate of an open, unrestricted Convention!! Where did the *Rep. & Pat.* learn this? We KNOW, FOR WE HEARD IT, that in his speech in New-Berne on the 28th ult., Mr. Kerr said, in express terms, that HE DID NOT ADVOCATE A CONVENTION. Is it likely that in Elizabeth City, where such a stand would have done him more injury than here, that he should have advocated an open Convention, and declared within a week or less here, that he DID NOT advocate a Convention of any kind?"

Now let us see what Mr. Kerr said in Greensborough. The Greensborough Patriot of the 10th instant, in its sketch of Mr. Kerr's remarks at that place on the 29th June, says:

☞ "Mr. Kerr most distinctly declared himself for a Convention called according to the provisions of the Constitution; but insisted that the *voice of the majority* would and ought to secure the constitutional number of the Assembly to effect it—that this was the true REPUBLICAN doctrine." ☜

What must be thought of such a man? Can *any* portion of the State trust him?

FAYETTEVILLE PLANK ROAD.

The Fayetteville Observer thus notices the Reports of the President and Directors and the condition and prospects of this Road:

FAYETTEVILLE AND W. PLANK ROAD. We have received the second and third annual reports of the President and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, made to the Stockholders at the annual meeting, April 10, 1851, and April 8, 1852.

The following extract from the report of the President, Mr. Edward Lee Winslow, gives the state of the affairs of the Company in a few words:

We have paid the State of North Carolina two dividends on her stock up to the first day of April, amounting to $3,600, and she will be entitled to receive $4,200 out of the dividend declared payable the 12th inst., which will make the sum of	$7,800 00
The State has paid by way of interest on the Bonds issued for the payment of her stock in this Company,	6,288 75
By the judicious management of the Public Treasurer, he has received in the Treasury, by the way of premiums on the sale of the Bonds,	1,136 12
Thus showing a profit to the State of up to this time on her investment in this road.	2,647 37

The State has no reason, thus far, to regret her copartnership in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; and the hope may be indulged, that she will find it good policy to continue her aid to these roads, so well adapted to the wants and condition of her people, while we think also that those interested in Plank Roads have reason to be cheered and stimulated in their efforts to extend the system.

In conclusion, the President and Directors think they have good grounds to congraulate the Stockholders of this road on the success, thus far, of their road, its present condition and future prospects.

Does the Messenger hope to make any capital for Mr. Kerr, by continually misrepresenting Mr. Clingman? Is Mr. Clingman so unpopular in this District—has he so little influence, that the Messenger's statement that he is against Mr. Kerr will benefit the latter? The editor of that paper takes a delightful plan to kill his own friend! Mr. Clingman, as we said last week, has not, to our knowledge, done anything against Kerr, and if the Messenger is particularly anxious to bury his candidate beyond the hope of resurrection, he is pursuing the proper course! To his philanthropic labors we say, *Amen!* *Asheville News.*

[From the Eastern Sentinel.]

GENERAL SCOTT ON THE CONSTITUTION.

Article 1, Section 8, of the constitution of the United States says: "*Congress shall establish a uniform rule of naturalization.*"

General Scott, in his native American letter, dated November 10th, 1848, says: "*I now hesitate between extending the period of residence before naturalization and a TOTAL REPEAL of all acts of Congress on the subject.* MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER."

Here, then, is General Scott's profound knowledge of the plain letter and spirit of the constitution of his country, and the uniform practice under it from the foundation of the government. Now his friends may excuse him by saying this letter was written in a freak of passion; and if so, is a man subject to such uncontrollable and blind passion a fit depositary of all executive power in a free country?

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, July 13. Sales to-day of 1,500 bales of Cotton at 9⅞ cts. for middling Orleans, and 9⅞ cts. for Uplands. Sales of 12,500 bbls. Flour at unchanged rates. Sales of 6,000 bushels Ohio white Wheat at 107 cts., and 35,000 bushels mixed Corn at 60 a 61 cts. Sales of 300 bbls. Pork at $19 37½ for mess, and $17 for prime. Sales of 200 bbls. Beef at firm rates. Sales of 150 bbls. Lard at 11 cts. Sales of 150 hhds. Muscovado sugar at 5 cts., and 500 boxes Havana at 4¾ a 5¾ cts. Sales of 3,000 gallons Linseed Oil at 62 cts. Sales of 50 tierces Rice at $4 31¼. Sales of 400 gallons Whisky at 22 a 22½ cts. Sales of 50 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 41 cents.

Since Pierce's nomination the people have heard that he has been a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, an unrenowned member of both branches of Congress, and a Brigadier General in the Mexican war. Beyond these facts nothing is known of Mr. Pierce. *Louisville Journal.*

Pierce has done what neither Scott nor his advocates are capable of doing. He resigned and perseveringly declined the highest office in the Union—next to the presidency. He volunteered as a common soldier in the Mexican war when Scott, long pensioned on the government as Major General, higgled about starting on account of the danger of his *rear.* *Louisville Democrat.*

LIBERATED SLAVES. There arrived at Rochester N. Y., last Friday, a company of twelve colored persons from North Carolina, in charge of Dr. Forbes, seeking a place in the free States or Canada for their permanent location and home. Ten of them were slaves of Benjamin Dicken, Esq., of Edgecombe county, N. C., deceased, and liberated by his will, which instrument sets apart property to the value of $10,000 to $15,000 for their benefit.

THE HICKORY POLES GOING UP. To-morrow the democrats of Washington city raise a pole in honor of Pierce and King. On Saturday last, we learn from the Mifflintown Register, the democracy of Tuscarora townsnip, Juniata county, put up an "old Jackson pole" with the flag of democracy flying at its top. If the signs of the times presage truly, or if the present spirit of the people may be relied on, we shall have another Jackson victory this fall. *Lycoming (Pa.) Gazette.*

ADVANCE IN PRICE IN THE BOOT AND SHOE MARKETS—LARGE PROFITS. The Boston Traveller states that the advance in price on boots and shoes for the past two months has been about 20 per cent., and consequently the profits to some of the wholesale dealers in that city, who were fortunate enough to have large stocks on hand has been very great. One house estimates that their stock on hand and contracted for had increased in value, within the period mentioned, $80,000. Another house estimates its profits on the advance at $40,000.

OLD POINT—DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS. There is a large and fashionable company at the Old Point Hotel, (says the Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday,) which received an accession on Sunday morning, by the arrival of the splendid steamer North Carolina, from Baltimore, of Mrs. Fillmore, Miss Fillmore, Mr. M. P. Fillmore, Private Secretary of the President, Hon. W. C. Dawson, U. S. Senator from Georgia, Hon. E. C. Cabell, of Florida, and Mrs. Cabell, and Mrs. Ashley of Missouri.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says that Col. Wm. B. Campbell, present whig governor of Tennessee, who served in the Mexican war, has "telegraphed to Tennessee members of congress that he will not abide by the nomination" of Scott.

DIED,

In this City, on Wednesday evening last, Mary Allen, widow of Joshua Allen, aged 92 years. She had been a member of the Baptist Church for 70 years, and a resident of Raleigh for the last 58 years, having been one of the oldest settlers of the place.

A CARD.

IN consequence of ill health and my nervous condition, it is with a great degree of reluctance that I appear in the public prints, but in justice to myself and those concerned, it is my unpleasant duty to notice an article recently published by Captain A. W. Pearce, in which he says (speaking of a member of the Board of Trustees of the Franklin Institute) that I withdrew from the meeting and would have nothing to do with such ridiculous proceedings. This would seem to imply that I became disgusted with the proceedings and withdrew accordingly, when in fact I informed them of my indisposition, which I was then labouring under, and was excused before the meeting was organized. I regret very much that my motives in leaving were so misconstrued by Capt. Pearce. I have said all that is necessary concerning this Card, but as interrogatories have been put to me as to what course I would have pursued had I been present at the meeting, I will state that the Trustees, after Cap. P.'s dismissal, stated to me that they had notified him to appear at his trial, and that he failed to do so, in which case I expressed the opinion to them and Capt. Pearce, that in my opinion they could not have acted otherwise, because he did not appear in his defence. But had the Captain attended when notified I should, in all probability, have voted against his dismissal; how the other Trustees would have acted in this case I am unable to say. I consider the explanation here given full and satisfactory; therefore, inasmuch as I am friendly with both parties, I particularly request that my name be used no further. G. SILLS.

Belford, N. C., July 1, 1852. 928—1t.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

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REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

JOB PRINTING,

Done with neatness and despatch at this Office.

THE TRUTH WILL PREVAIL.

I WAS greatly surprised to see published in several papers of this State, the Proceedings of the Trustees of the Franklin Institute, relative to the "recent events," which *they say* caused them to suspend the exercises of the school for the present session. Now, if the said Trustees had been satisfied with merely passing the resolutions, and had not taken so much pains to give them publicity, I should have passed them by as the "idle wind," unworthy of my notice, as the citizens of the neighborhood were generally acquainted with the circumstances. But as they have thought proper to publish them, and as there is a resolution among their proceedings respecting a difficulty between the teacher of the school and myself, in which not only great injustice is displayed, but it may actually (and very naturally too) be construed into a reflection on my conduct in the matter, I cannot in justice to myself and family remain silent. In the resolution alluded to, they state that the course of their Principal, was in their opinion honorable, and that they deem him a gentleman, &c. withholding any expression of their opinion as to my course, thereby leaving the public to infer that it was the reverse, (*i. e.*) dishonorable and ungentlemanly. Now, whether it was their intention to produce such an impression, I shall not assert. (I will leave that to their own consciences,) one thing is certain, they have done it, and it is my duty in vindication of my course, and the *cause of Truth*, to give a brief history of my connection with the school, as well as some of the events which have characterized it during its short-lived career.

When it was proposed to have a school in my neighborhood a few years ago, I was among the first to encourage it—which I did meterially, by *giving the land* on which the Acadamy was built: and furthermore, by *giving one hundred dollars* to pay for the building of the academy. After the academy was completed, D. S. Richardson, (the present "gentlemanly" Principal,) was engaged to teach. Of course at this time the school had my best wishes for its prosperity; for laying all other reasons aside, it was certainly greatly to my interest to have a school in the neighborhood, as I had several boys of my own to educate. The school had not continued long, however, before I found out the teacher was not competent in many respects, and did not exercise the proper discipline, and I predicted long ago that the school would certainly go down, unless a better teacher was employed. And in this connection it may be proper to state that the intercourse between the teacher and myself for the last year or two has not been very friendly, owing to the following causes: First, a brother of the teacher, came to our place, a minister, fresh from one of the New England States, and had not been here long, before I was requested as a Trustee, by one of the same, to give the Rev. Mr. Richardson, an opportunity to preach to the *Slaves* one evening in the academy, which I reluctantly agreed to, after some hesitation, under the impression that it would not be repeated. But in this I was disappointed; *it was repeated*, and I was the first who took any steps to stop such proceedings, which no doubt caused the ill-will of the teacher, his brother.

I will here remark, that the Rev. Mr. Richardson did not sojourn very long in our neighborhood, after we stopped his proceedings with the slaves.

Now, what farmer or owner of slaves in North Carolina would permit a preacher, just from a Northern State, whose principles were unknown, to hold intercourse with his negroes during night, when perhaps none, or a very few, white persons were present?

From this time, my dealings with the teacher were rather limited, and I could attribute it to nothing else but my course towards his brother's proceedings with the negroes. I did not know what his brother's object was in "preaching to the slaves," but I knew such an example would prove dangerous to our institutions. Shortly afterwards, for a very trivial offence, he, the teacher punished one of my sons very severely with a cowhide, and I thought it was done from prejudice, and consequently took my son from school. Is there a father in our State, who has the interest of his child at heart, who would send him to a teacher he had the least reason to believe was prejudiced against him? No; not one. And for this act, I have no doubt I incurred the displeasure of some of the Trustees, who seemed very anxious for me to send again. And I was very much surprised to see one of the present Trustees sanction such a resolution, when he told me sometime ago, he would not believe the "gentlemanly" Principal on his oath. And I will here state, that Dr. G. Sills, the most respectable and intelligent of the Trustees, withdrew from the meeting, and would have nothing to do with such ridiculous proceedings. After I stopped my boy from school, the prejudice of the teacher towards my family did not stop; for at the very next examination, he had my female family "carricatured" in a dialogue at a public exhibition. I could have endured his other conduct patiently enough, but there is a time "when forbearance ceases to be a virtue." And, as soon as I heard that he said the dialogue was intended as a reflection on my family, I attacked him on sight, and would have given him the chastisement he deserved; but he shrunk like a coward, and I concluded I would let him pass, on his good behaviour. We had no difficulty from that time until the "recent unfortunate events," which called forth the action of the Trustees.

As I have gone somewhat into particulars, in order to get at the whole truth, I will state the cause of the recent difficulty. Three of the students left school a short time since, and as it looked bad to see boys going off without some excuse, this "gentlemanly" teacher, I understand, charged that the boys who left school were influenced in so doing by me or some member of my family, on account of our hostility to the school. For this barefaced and unfounded charge, I attempted to punish him again, but was prevented from doing so by some gentlemen who happened to be present. The consequent action of the Trustees, and the course of some of the boys (which I forbear to notice in consequence of their youthful indiscretion) having already been published. I will not refer to them, further than to say—I think the course of the boys was instigated by the influence of the teacher.

I would not continue this communication any longer, but *must* refer to one other resolution respecting the suspension of the school for the present session, which they say was done on account of the "recent unfortunate events," when, in fact, it was done to save the credit of the school, *if possible*, and keep it from dying out of its own accord: as the patrons of the school in the neighborhood were taking their boys home in such large numbers.

I am greatly surprised that four men, claiming to be respectable, and so considered in their neighborhood, should publish such proceedings, when their only object could be to raise the reputation of a broken down school, and impose on the credulity of strangers unacquainted with the school.

As I have never been forced to appear before the public before in vindication of my character, I have naturally felt all that reluctance in doing so now that might be expected. And I hope a generous community will view the matter in its proper light, and place the "seal of condemnation" where it justly belongs. For it is evident the reputation of a school must be sunk *very low*, when its Trustees resort to the necessity of attacking the character of a private individual, in order to restore its standing. A. W. PEARCE.

Cedar Rock, Franklin Co., June 14, 1852. 928—1t.

P. S. Since writing the above I have seen Dr Sills, who says that it is true he withdrew from the meeting alluded to, and says he withdrew on account of his health, and that he intended beforehand to resign as a Trustee. Dr. Sills further states that if we both had been present he would not have sanctio