

THE LOUDON FREE PRESS.
JOHN W. O'BRIEN—Editor.
NATIONAL WHIG TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT,
Of New Jersey.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.
ELECTORS FOR THE STATE,
GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, of Montgomery.
WILLIAM T. HASKELL, of Madison.
DIST. NO. 1.—N. G. TAYLOR, of Carter.
" 2.—HORACE MAYNARD, of Knox.
" 3.—GEORGE BROWN, of Monroe.
" 4.—SAMUEL M. FITE, of Smith.
" 5.—JORDAN STOKES, of Wilson.
" 6.—JAMES M. DAVIDSON, of Lincoln.
" 7.—E. R. OSBORN, of Giles.
" 8.—JOHN A. McEWEN, of Davidson.
" 9.—A. G. SHERBURN, of Henderson.
" 10.—JOSEPH R. MOSEY, of Fayette.

LOUDBON:
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1852.

EDITORIAL ADDRESS.

From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our connection with W. G. BROWLLOW in the Printing Business has been dissolved by mutual consent. SAM'L B. O'BRIEN, a younger brother, will be associated with us as a co-partner in the publication of this paper, under the firm of JOHN W. & SAM'L B. O'BRIEN. Just entering upon the active duties of life, we have chosen this point, Loudon, to which the future holds out so much of promise, as the theatre of future usefulness we hope, to ourselves and the community that is fast springing up around us. But we are not unacquainted with the duties we have undertaken. An experience of twelve years in the newspaper business has pretty well disciplined us to its toils and perplexities. We fully understand them all, and consequently do not undertake this enterprise as one would join a pleasure party—for a moment's recreation. The duties of a public journalist are onerous and responsible. To be useful he must secure public confidence by the discriminations of a correct judgement, and a strict adherence to TRUTH. So far as we shall conform to a model, we shall aspire to the elevated stand occupied by the *National Intelligencer*, a true representative of what the American Press should be—standing as it does, far above the wrangling of cliques and selfish combinations of men, battling for the good of the whole country.

Our politics have always been, and will continue to be WHIG. As such, we place the names of the Whig nominees at our mast head. Mr. Graham was our first choice for Vice President—Gen. Scott was not. Mr. Fillmore had proved himself a safe and able statesman and was at the head of the most popular Administration that has existed since the days of Washington—we desired to see him continued in a position he so ably occupied. So did the Whigs of Tennessee. With them, we had another choice. Mr. Webster was passing by the last chance that his time of life promised would be his—wishing to honor the country and gratify a desire which he had long cherished to see the Whig Convention with a larger number of friends than either Webster or Fillmore—he received the nomination, and cordially approved the Platform, in common with Southern Whigs—Fillmore has gone into his support—Clay would have done so had he lived—the great Whig party have adopted him as preferable by odds in every respect to Gen. Pierce—and we can see no good reason why we should oppose him by setting up a retail business for Mr. Webster, when the idea of his carrying a single State has become very nearly as "chanceless" as he himself declared the establishment of a National Bank to be in the days of Tyler's perfidy. We go for Scott and Graham—we want them elected.

For some time, however, we have felt the inspiration of a nobler aim than President making. Demagogues have long told us with all the eloquence that the hope of lucrative offices could inspire, to follow them with a loud shout and hoist them into power, and the springs of prosperity would gush forth in more than a thousand streams and mingle in every valley. As a people we followed them, even until they became corrupt and insolent and thought it their privilege to barter us for gain. But where is the happiness, the prosperity they promised? We have spent our strength for nought. The great problem of National prosperity cannot be solved by political wrangling. We already enjoy the blessings of a free government, and repose under the grateful shade of our own vines and fig trees—let us cultivate them! Aye, that is it—LET US CULTIVATE THEM! It is true that our country at large has grown in greatness and power—but we are not indebted to wrangling politicians for any of it. Good men have turned attention to the construction of Railroads, and in every way possible, opening facilities to market. The glorious results are—Agriculture is beginning to flourish—the Mechanic Arts are beginning to pay—Knowledge is assuming practical importance—and the complicated machinery of society is beginning to move glibly along! Farmers are beginning to feel that it is more honorable to be acquainted with the most approved plans of enriching their lands and economy in raising stock—than to be into all the secrets of politicians. And they are right. We shall aim to diffuse this salutary feeling to the greatest extent we can. We intend devoting the necessary space in our paper for this purpose.

We have lived long enough, and our range of observation has been sufficiently extensive to know that neither Whigs nor Democrats can lay exclusive claims to Patriotism. So far as the fundamental principles of Republican Government are concerned, all are alike zealously devoted. When political orators proclaim that the country will be ruined if this or that party is successful—we pass it over to our more credulous neighbor to believe, if he desires to. Not a word of it do we believe. Both political parties have been in power, but we have not been robbed of a single privilege. But there are differences of some real importance, relating, however, to minor points. The foreign policy of the Democrats is more liberal than that of the Whigs. They are for extending the area of liberty by the annexation of territory and by entering into the quarrels of Europe, and for the

propagation of Republicanism by conquest.—They go beyond what we conceive to be sound doctrine on these points. While upon the other hand, in their Domestic policy they fall below the line of policy best calculated to promote the general welfare. The Whigs are more conservative in their Foreign policy, while at the same time they occupy higher and nobler ground in regard to Domestic economy. As a party, they have more regard to the observance of our Treaty stipulations with other nations, and they offer greater protection and encouragement to American labor and enterprise. We therefore with the Whig party—not that we apprehend ruin to the country by Democratic policy; but, because the Whig policy offers greater encouragement to industry and enterprise among our people, by protecting American Manufacturers by a Tariff on foreign fabrics, sufficiently high to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government, including liberal appropriations for our principal Rivers and Harbors; leaving the proceeds of the Public Lands to be distributed among the States for Educational and Internal Improvement purposes.

Like all our neighbors and friends, we have come here to make money! If we can do so, and at the same time advance the public good, we shall claim the title of good citizens. Our materials are all new, just purchased in N. York and Philadelphia. Our Type are small, easy and beautiful—being the genuine Scotch Face, now being introduced into all the Printing offices at the North, and justly admired by all Printers of taste. And we intend to publish a paper free from the influence of selfish combinations and factions, and neutral upon no question that may come within the legitimate range of the Newspaper Press. We shall not attempt to please every body farther than to publish the best paper we possibly can, regardless of local prejudices and interests, where they conflict with the public good. And we shall expect all who may take our paper to pay for it. And we would be pleased if all would pay in advance. This is the best plan. It will not only be one-third cheaper to subscribers, but it would enable us to publish a better paper, and at the same time keep clear of debts—a thing that every man should shun as he would the old boy!

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

A City Charter having been granted by the late Court, pursuant to act of the Legislature, for the purpose of Incorporating this place, an election was held for Aldermen on Saturday, last, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen, who serve until the 1st of January, to-wit:

MAJ. WM. BROWN.
BENJ. F. DAVIS.
RICHARD T. WILSON.
R. S. REYNOLDS.
G. A. MINTURFF.
JAS. W. CLARK.
WILLIAM MARKUM.

This is a good Board, being composed of men of public spirit, enterprise, an experience. Men too, of determination, who will not fear secure the peace and comfort of our citizens.—We trust that they will study well the interests of the community, as they have in charge, to a great extent, not only the present prosperity of our town, but their wisdom or folly will give impetus to the future character of the place.

The Nashville Union publishes a correspondence between Hon. C. H. WILLIAMS, and Col. S. C. PAVATT, in which the latter tries to extort abuse of the Whig party from Mr. W. by informing him that some of the Whigs were denouncing him as a renegade who would give "a kingdom for a horse" upon which to ride back into his party. In his reply, Mr. W. repeats his former declaration that he could not support Gen. Scott, on the ground, that in his opinion his nomination by the Baltimore convention failed to nationalize the Whig party—but that he was still a Whig, unchanged in any of his political opinions.

Messrs. Gentry and Williams occupy about the same position. They are both good and true and patriotic Whigs, who have fought long and hard enough to entitle them to a short respite from their arduous services in building up and sustaining the Whig party in Tennessee.—Two more patriotic politicians are not to be found in the Union. They oppose no factions opposition—they merely retire from a contest in which they cannot consistently take part—not even attempting to influence their most intimate friends to follow their example, as is abundantly demonstrated by the fact that Mr. Williams' own son is one of the sub-electors for Gen. Scott! If Gen. Scott's administration proves acceptable to the South, as we have no doubt it will, Gentry and Williams will be its most able supporters—if otherwise, not only Gentry and Williams will turn against it—thousands of Whigs will go with them.

Hon. B. F. Butler, the author of the notorious Buffalo Abolition Platform, upon which Martin Van Buren stood as the candidate of the Free Soilers four years ago, recently wrote a letter to S. P. Chase, in which he takes the ground that Gen. Pierce's election would be the most effectual mode of accomplishing "what yet remains unaccomplished of the measures enumerated in the Buffalo platform!" It is passing strong how Democrats can have the cheek to object to Gen. Scott or Seward's account, when the entire Buffalo gang of Abolitionists, headed by "Little Matty," late Abolition candidate for the Presidency, and Butler, the author of their Platform, are all zealously fighting for Gen. Pierce, on the ground that they can thereby best accomplish their hellish purposes against the peace and quietude of this great Republic! Seward, vile as he is supposed to be, has never yet attained the leading position with the Abolitionists that Van Buren and even Chase and one or two other Abolition supporters of Pierce have! He has neither been a candidate for the Presidency nor the Vice Presidency. And yet the Democrats object to Scott on his account while they seem indifferent to the fact that all the old Abolition candidates for the Presidency are zealous for Pierce!

We see that our old friend, BROWLOW, of the Knoxville Whig, has at length succeeded in finding enough men in the State to form a Webster Ticket—so that it is now known how many Webster men there is in the State! If the Democrats were as anxious to elect this Ticket as they were to get it out, and would vote as they urge the Whigs to vote, we could commend their zeal for Mr. Webster—but they will not do it. Mr. Webster is undoubtedly the greatest statesman now in the world, and if there were any chances of his being elected, we would give him our humble support. But there is none.—Running him at this time, and under the circumstances, can do no good. It is a factious opposition to Gen. Scott, and a deep laid, if not a corrupt scheme to elect Gen. Pierce! The issue is between Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce—one or other must be elected. Whigs, choose ye between them! Will you take the one with the long cherished principles of your party—or the other with an inglorious abandonment of the great principles for which you have so long contended?

The Washington Union of late date contains a lengthy communication from Rochester, N. Y., in which the writer makes it appear that a faction of Democrats in New York, at the head of which was the Rochester Daily Sun, were exceedingly anxious to run Gen. Scott for the Presidency a few years ago. The platform they laid down endorsed him as the very man to correct the abuses of Van Buren's Administration, and as a pure patriot of the Jeffersonian School—having been born and reared upon the same soil with that illustrious apostle of liberty. The object of the writer is to show that Gen. Scott has abandoned his old republican doctrines, and the argument he makes use of, is, that all but two of those Scott republicans "will give Pierce and King a hearty and efficient support." This is a very cool thing to say that a few men who were anxious to run Gen. Scott in 1839 as a Republican candidate, have abandoned him in order to support an old Federalist, is a beautiful argument to prove that Gen. Scott has abandoned his old Jeffersonian Republicanism!

The Asiatic Cholera.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of the 27th ult., thus notices the appearance of this fatal disease.

"That terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, is steadily moving from east to west, as in 1835 and 1847, and it is more fatal to the population than it was in those years. In central Europe it is sweeping away its thousands. From Persia, the cholera has spread through Turkey, Poland, and Prussia. It has proved very fatal in Warsaw, and also at Danzig. Accounts received from the Posen state that the proportion of deaths to the number of persons attacked continues alarmingly high—out of sixty-eight new cases, fifty-eight were fatal. In most places there was such a general panic that the courts were adjourned. It is feared in England that the cholera will go over the same track this year—that after reaching the western ports of the continent it will first appear on the eastern coast of England, and from this country it will pursue its course westward to the United States. It is well, therefore, for our countrymen to be warned in time that their cities and towns may be thoroughly cleansed, and the draining carefully attended to by competent persons. Some preliminary action in this respect may be the means of saving many lives."

The Duke of Wellington died at Walmer Castle, in England, on the 14th of September, in the 84th year of his age. He was born in the county of Meath, in Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769, only a few weeks before the birth of Napoleon Bonaparte, in Corsica. He leaves behind a long list of campaigns and battles, and a name soiled with but few crimes, and will be known in history, as the only man who could withstand and conquer the victorious legions of Napoleon, as he did at Waterloo.

We are happy to lay before the good people of ROANE COUNTY the first Newspaper ever published within her borders; nor does it afford us less gratification to be able to present to East Tennesseans, as neat a paper as is published in the State. Had we a beautiful little wife that we could think as much of as we do of our paper, we would be as happy as the day is long!

Free Soil Nomination.—The Pittsburgh Free Soil Convention nominated Hon. Jno. P. Hale, for the Presidency. He accepts the nomination, but says that not another word is to be got out of him as to his opinion on various questions!

Our thanks are due to Capt. Doss, of the Steamer *Mary McKinney* for River favors. The *McKinney* leaves this point regularly alternate days, with freights and passengers for Knoxville.

Judge Anderson has resigned the office of Judge for the 2nd Judicial circuit, and Col. Robert H. Hinds, of Dandridge, has been appointed in his place.

The Gratitude and Admiration of a free people are due to Major General Winfield Scott.—*Washington Union*, April 10, 1847.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF TEMPERANCE.

This body met in Nashville on the 14th. We have not seen the published proceedings, but learn from Messrs. PARHAM and O'BRIEN, delegates from the Knoxville Division, who passed through this place on Monday evening, that the attendance was large, and the proceedings were conducted in harmony and general good feeling. They represent the cause of Temperance as being in a prosperous condition in the West and Tennessee.

The friends of the cause in East Tennessee will be pleased to learn that the consent of the Grand Division has been obtained for the establishment of a Grand Division in this end of the State. The following are the proceedings had on this subject:

NASHVILLE, Oct. 16, 1852.

On Friday the 13th inst., during the Annual Session of the Grand Division of Tennessee, the following proceedings were had, viz:

A communication from Knoxville Division, No. 3, asking for the organization of a Separate Grand Division for the Eastern Division of the State, was read and referred to a special committee, consisting of brethren A. A. NELSON, John Frirrell and William Morgan, who subsequently submitted the following report, viz:

TO THE GRAND DIVISION OF TENNESSEE.

Your committee to whom was referred the communication from Knoxville Division No. 3, asking for a Grand Division in the Eastern Division of the State would most respectfully report,

That while we would be glad to look upon the fact of our brethren beyond the Mountains—yet the shortness of length of our State, and the natural barriers, hold them in perpetual quarantine; therefore, we think their request reasonable and just, and would submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That this Grand Division request their Representatives to the National Division to ask for a Grand Division in East Tennessee, dividing the two sections by such a boundary as in their judgment may seem best.

Submitted in L. P. & P.,

A. A. NELSON, Gr. Secy.,
JOHN FRIRRELL,
WM. MORGAN.

After the adoption of the following resolution of record by brother Thomas H. Caldwell, G. W. P., of the report of the committee was concurred in by the Grand Division:

Resolved, That the organization of the Grand Division of East Tennessee shall not take place until after the annual session of this Grand Division in '53.

Resolved, That the Grand Division of East Tennessee, if organized, shall assume their proportion of debts of this Grand Division, according to the number of contributing members or Divisions.

A true copy from the minutes.

A. NELSON, Gr. Secy.,
G. D. of Tennessee.

STEAMER "LOUDON."

This splendid new light-draft Steamer, owned by Messrs. JAMES & HENEGAR, of this place, now running on the Western waters, will come above the Shoals so soon as the River rises, to run between this point and Knoxville, Strawberry Plains, Dandridge, up Little Tennessee, and up Clinch River to Clinton. See the Manifest of trip from Pittsburgh to Nashville, in our advertising columns. We are anxious to see the Loudon—she is owned by an excellent man as live.

FIRE IN ATHENS!

We learn by a passenger on the Cars last night, that fire occurred in Athens, yesterday morning, which consumed the Circuit Court Clerk's office, destroying the papers, &c.

WHIG BARBEQUE AT CHARLESTON.

The Whigs will have a free Barbeque at Charleston on the 30th. Gus. Henry will be present, besides a number of other distinguished men who will have a splendid time. How many will go from this place.

Rev. J. C. Pendergrass passed through our town last night on his way to Chattanooga, to fill a list of appointments to preach and receive money necessary to defray his expenses to California, to which point he goes as Missionary from the Holston Conference. He will sail from New York about the middle of next month, in company with Bishop Soule, and others, and consequently will have but little time to procure funds, which makes it important that the people should be prompt and liberal in their contributions for this purpose.

The Democratic papers have been industriously circulating, upon the authority of one Parson Winslow, that Hon. Rufus Choate would vote for Scott, and that he is for Webster. The Boston Atlas denies this emphatically, and says that it has assurances that Mr. Choate wholly disapproves of this miserable attempt to get up a Webster Ticket! The truth is, this is nothing more than a factious movement on the part of a few in State street, Boston—the great body of the Massachusetts Whigs are for Gen. Scott, and he will carry that State.

A raft of lumber containing 60,156 feet, from the yellow pine forests of North Carolina, was recently sold in Norfolk for \$17,000. It was bought for the New York market. From Norfolk this raft was towed up the Chesapeake Bay, and thence through the Canals round to New York.

The Webster Whig papers of Georgia hoist the names of Scott and Graham under the Webster ticket. They see that they have been imposed upon as to the relative positions of Scott and Pierce, and that Scott can show as good, if not a better record in connection with Gen. Pierce on the Southern question. Gen. Scott will receive the vote of Georgia, so soon as the Legislature meets—if he does not carry the State in November.

The Editors of the Augusta Chronicle, Richmond Whig, Manchester American, North Carolina Whig, Brownlow's Whig, H. C. Advocate, *The Screamer*, the Nashville Whig, Gazette, Tennessee Organ, and Franklin Review, have our thanks for the favor of sending us their respective papers while we have been awaiting the arrival of our Press. The Nashville papers should be directed via. Chattanooga, as they will reach this place some twelve hours earlier than they could reach Knoxville on the other road.

The Aldermen elect for this town met in our Office last night, and proceeded to organize by the election of Maj. Brown, as Mayor, R. T. Wilson, Recorder, and B. F. Davis, Treasurer.

Rev. E. E. WILEY has been appointed President of Emory & Henry College. He has been connected with this Institution as the principal Professor, ever since it has had an existence, and deserves much credit for the high stand it has taken as a Literary Institution.

The next Session of the Holston Conference meets at Wytheville, Va.

LETTER FROM HON. WM. A. GRAHAM.

HILLSBOROUGH, Aug. 24, 1852.
Thomas Loring, Editor of the Commercial.

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

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

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

To avoid all cavil or misconception, I add, that fully appreciating the great talents and services of Mr. Webster, no one would have accorded to him a more zealous support than myself, had he been the nominee of the convention. Thanking you for your kindness and confidence manifested toward me,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. A. GRAHAM.

What are the Whigs Fighting For?

We came across the above in an exchange. It is so easy to satisfy the querist that we cannot refrain from doing so. Perhaps it will reform him. There's much truth in the line, "while the lamp burns out, let it burn." Aye, while the Whigs for their country more than forty years—of "ver improvements—for harbor improvements—for rail-road improvements—for American iron—any for the development of the resources of the country—for the elevation of our people, socially, intellectually and religiously—for the perpetuation of the Union and the liberties of our happy land—for all the vast and varied interests of the country, which we desire shall be placed on a stable and prosperous foundation—for true men and tried patriots—in fine, for Scott, Graham, Our Country and Victory! That's what we are fighting for. Are not the prizes honorable beyond comparison, and worth any struggle to secure them? They are, and they shall be secured.—*New Orleans Bulletin*.

HEAR THE FREESOIERS.—We copy the following from the Boston Commonwealth, a leading Freesoil paper:

Scott Unreliable.—Free Soilers should beware of any specious arguing as to General Scott's free soil tendencies. Every effort will be made to gain him Northern support from a partial opposition to the South. Don't give it! Remember that he labored for the Compromise Measures. He attended the Union meeting in New York and avowed himself in favor of them. From that day to the present he has not hesitated to declare his position in favor of them. He deliberately takes his place on the Whig platform and pledges himself to carry it into practice. It is certain that he must and will do so if he is an honest man. These facts should be known and acknowledged by every man—Scott is unquestionably in favor of admitting any number of slaves from Mexico and any other country, and the slave trade to exist and remain there as well as in the District of Columbia forever, and of continuing the Fugitive Law until the final day of Retribution.—The man who votes for him votes for these measures.

Mrs. Eleanor Parke Lewis, a lady not more distinguished for her uncommon endowments of intellect than for the historical remembrances attached to her family, died at Andley, Clarke county Virginia, on the 15th ult. Mrs. Lewis' maiden name was Curtis. She was the daughter of John Parke Curtis, only son of Mrs. Martha Washington, by her first marriage with Daniel Parke Curtis, of Virginia. Mrs. Lewis' husband was Lawrence Lewis, of Woodlawn, Fairfax county, Virginia. He was one of General Washington's executors, and son of the General's only sister. Mrs. Lewis was born on the 31st of March, 1779. She leaves an only daughter, Mrs. Francis Parke Butler, wife of Col. E. G. W. Butler, of the parish of Iberville, in Louisiana; also a sister, Mrs. Thomas Peter, of Tudor Place, District of Columbia; and an only brother, George Washington Parke Curtis, of Arlington House, Virginia. Mrs. Martha Washington, it may be remembered, was of the old Calvert family, and a direct descendant of the celebrated Lord Baltimore.

John Van Buren.—In 1848 John Van Buren declared "that he would under no necessity whatever support a man who did not believe slavery to be an unmix'd curse, and would not, by virtue of his office, use all constitutional power to abolish it."

John Van Buren is now supporting Pierce with all his soul, leaving his business in New York and traveling hundreds of miles to make speeches for a candidate who has declared that "the man who would dissolve the Union, did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did."

Yet the friends of Pierce insist that the South should give up Scott for Pierce, because Scott is supported by the Free-soil Seward!—*Richmond Republican*.

I have served the Union for forty odd years, and feel myself a citizen of every part of it, and whatever of life and strength I may have shall be devoted to its preservation.—*Winfield Scott*.

Zachariah Chandler is the Whig candidate for Governor of Michigan.

GRAHAM AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

In 1833 and 1834, Mr. Graham was a member of the North Carolina Legislature, when he voted against allowing the people to vote for Governor. Voters do you hear that? Can you support a man who is for taking from you the right of suffrage? This is true. The facts will all be published soon.—*John B. Rowan*.

The above paragraph appeared in the Democratic Banner, published in Henderson, Ky., on the 5th of August; and the Raleigh Standard of last week responds to calls made upon him with a promise of furnishing in his next issue the facts to sustain the charge. In the succeeding number of the Standard, however, the editor is silent on the subject. But why is he thus silent we know not, unless he has ascertained that his thunder can avail nothing against Mr. Graham in this state having been tied by his opponents when a candidate for Governor; and therefore he intends sending it abroad through other channels than his own paper, to produce effect where the facts of the case are not known.

There is falsehood in the assumption that Governor Graham was opposed to giving the election of Governor to the people. The Henderson editor may have made it ignorant, but the Standard can have no excuse in repeating the slander. That Mr. Graham favored that amendment in the constitution was made manifest on many occasions, authentic evidence of which the Standard can obtain. Our people at home are well enough satisfied in the premises; but for the information of the people abroad we give the following condensed view of the transactions attending the amendment of our constitution.

The great object which we gave rise to the movement which terminated in the Convention of 1835, was the equalization of representation. The Constitution gave to each county two Representatives, without regard to the number of inhabitants; the injustice of which was apparent on the slightest examination; thus, the county of Jones, with a Federal population of 4,400, had an equal representation with Lincoln, with a population of 10,000; and Columbus, with a Federal population of 3,700, equaled in representation the county of Orange, with a population of 10,000. This operated greatly to the disadvantage of the middle and western counties, thirty-three eastern counties, with a little more than one third of the Federal population, and paying less than one third of the state taxes, elected a majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature. This was considered a great evil, in comparison with which all the other proposed amendments were of minor importance. The power was held by the East, and her legislation to give up had been made manifest in her pertinacious resistance to the division of some of the overgrown counties in the west; Rowan, for instance, which now forms three respectable counties.

The injustice involved in this inequality was seen and acknowledged; and for more than twenty years continued efforts had been made to effect the amendment in the Constitution in that particular. But the attachment generally felt to the old form came from the hands of its patriotic farmers, and the influence of the eastern counties, whose interests would be affected by a change, rendered all the efforts unavailing.

Under these discouraging influences, at the session in 1833, bills were presented in both branches of the Legislature "to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina, by a vote on the amendment of the Constitution." The House bill received a final action; that the Senate, after being retained before them until the 5th of January, was "postponed until the first day of November next." On the next day, namely the 9th of January, Mr. Beard presented to the Senate a preamble and resolutions, proposing certain amendments to the constitution to be submitted "to the people." These resolutions were referred to a committee on Friday.

A bill "to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina, relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution." This bill passed the third reading, and was signed by a vote of 31 to 30, and was sent to the House. On Saturday the bill was taken up in the House, and indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 64 to 59. This bill contained a clause transferring the election of the Governor to the people; and Mr. Graham was among those who voted against the postponement. On the next Monday the Legislature adjourned.

On the evening of the day when the bill was rejected, a meeting was held by the members friendly to the proposed amendments, which was addressed by Messrs. Martin, of Rockingham, Moore, of Stokes, Fisher, of Rowan, W. A. Graham, of Hillsborough, and others; and a committee was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the State on the subject of amending the Constitution. Of this committee Mr. Graham was a member; and he addressed the following paragraph in favor of the election of the Governor to the people.

"The CONSTITUTION, the election of your Governor is vested in the General Assembly, and it is proposed to transfer the exercise of this power to the people. It ought to be a sufficient reason for this change, that the people are the fountain of the Power, and they being to make the elect in themselves. Are you prepared to admit that this would be unjust or unwise? The Governor has no power or patronage, which he can exercise to corrupt the election. According to the theory of free governments in this country, he is intended to act as a salary check upon the legislative encroachments. This is the great axiom of the Constitution. The bill of Rights affirms that the Legislature and Executive Departments of the Government ought to be kept forever separate and distinct from each other; and yet it is the duty of your Governor to be kept in a state of absolute dependence on the Legislature. They elect him annually, and regulate at will his salary.

"The Legislative Department of this State's Government, is, in practice, subject to little or no control. The Judges elected by them, it is true, hold their office by permanent tenure, but even they are paid according to the measure of the measure, and the very nature of the judicial office excludes the possibility of such questions that are merely political. And if the public will were so effectual a check as political theorists say it is, the causes which have impelled us to address you, would never have continued long enough to make this appeal necessary."

This address was signed by Mr. Graham, and by all the other members of the committee; and the extract here given, which is a true copy of the original, is a transfer of the election of the Governor to the people, we had opportunities of knowing expressed nothing more than the sentiments which he then entertained and ever after continued to entertain. It was not until the next session a committee was raised to consider so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject of a Convention. Of this committee, Mr. Graham was a member; and he addressed the following paragraph in favor of the election of the Governor to the people.

It was at this stage of the question, when considering this substitute, that Mr. Outlaw moved to strike out the section providing for the election of the Governor of the State by the free white men thereof; which motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 33 to 24.

The result of the action of the last session and appearances now, rendered it extremely doubtful whether the bill could be urged through. It was therefore another matter of importance, that in the month of November, Mr. Craig, on behalf of the committee, reported a bill to the House, but no action was had on it until the 25th, when, after two days' consideration, it was recommitted to a committee of one from each congressional district. On the 27th this committee, through Mr. Kitterell, their chairman, reported a substitute for the bill.

It was at this stage of the question, when considering this substitute, that Mr. Outlaw moved to strike out the section providing for the election of the Governor of the State by the free white men thereof; which motion was decided in the negative, by a vote of 33 to 24.

Notwithstanding the rejection of Mr. Outlaw's amendment, the bill passed the Commons, by a vote of 65 yeas to 62 nays; and finally passed the Senate, by yeas 31, nays 30—the same vote by which the bill passed that body the year before. The Convention of 1835 followed, and the important amendments so long sought for were accomplished.