GEN. TAYLOR'S SLANDERERS.

The Louisville Democrat, had an article from its paper, charging that Gen. Taylor at the town of Marin in Mexico, pounced the advan- [illegible] and [illegible] Curtis' Ohio Regi- [illegible] God damned thieves and [illegible] The certificates of some [illegible] themselves are given [illegible] the truth of the charge. It [illegible] certain that Gen. Taylor's [illegible] upon the occasion in ques- [illegible] unanimously misrepresented, for [illegible] know him certainly that the [illegible] to him are not in [illegible] character.

[illegible] was not pleased [illegible] pleased with [illegible] of Col. Cur- [illegible] March [illegible] submitted.— [illegible] a full [illegible] Curtis's re- [illegible] 16th [illegible]

[illegible] was a disgrace to the fair fa- [illegible] their noble Sta[illegible]. And as for [illegible] gallant Kentuckians, will you [illegible] ly arme men around the gl[illegible] old men whose election a few [illegible] mous scoundrels are attempt[illegible] defeat, because he would not [illegible] tenance the commission of c[illegible] calculated to degrade the na[illegible] American to the level with th[illegible] the Vandals.—*Louisville Journal.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce, July 3.

The very Latest.

By Express from Dublin to Liverpool, and by Telegraph from London, for the Journal of Commerce.

IMPORTANT FROM IRELAND.

We are almost [illegible] Friday nig[illegible] To-day a [illegible] was issued by the Lord Lieut[illegible] city of Dub[illegible] upon all per- [illegible] the respect- [illegible] before the 25th [illegible] and other [illegible] pikes [illegible] and am- [illegible] of being [illegible] hard [illegible] cutlas- [illegible] guns [illegible]

[illegible] arrival at [illegible] Mexicans [illegible] our infor- [illegible] in compa- [illegible] officers [illegible] of trunk- [illegible] female [illegible] in the chap- [illegible] half off.— [illegible] association was [illegible] from Curtis [illegible] the chap- [illegible] Shortly [illegible] return- [illegible]

[illegible] was not pleased [illegible] pleased with [illegible] of Col. Cur- [illegible] March [illegible] submitted.— [illegible] a full [illegible] Curtis's re- [illegible] 16th [illegible]

[illegible] terwards they were [illegible] some of them wi[illegible] upon their heads; [illegible] gowns and other [illegible] dress, and when [illegible] passed the chap[illegible] he found that a general bonfi[illegible] been made of the silks, musl[illegible]ons, slippers, and all the little[illegible]cles of the fe- male toilet that [illegible] chivalric male conquerors had [illegible]worn off upon their own pers[illegible] These outrages were all report[illegible] Gen. Taylor be- fore his arrival [illegible] in and can be substantiated b[illegible] Faautleroy of the 2d dragoo[illegible] Randolph of the Virginia Volu[illegible] Col. Belknap, Inspector Gen[illegible] of the U. S. army, Lieut. Patters[illegible] of the Mississippi regiment, and many others, if neces- sary.

At Marin itself, where the severe language of Gen. Taylor is said to have been used, the conduct of the advanced guard of G. Curtis's regi- ment was marked by similar atrocities. The night before the arrival of the Ohio regiment there, Gen. Taylor had slept in the town, had seen the alcade, had been the guest of some of the principal citizens, had broken bread with them, and had promised them protection. But the advanced guard of Curtis's regiment entered the town, and instantly the work of pillage, robbery, and devastation was begun. At least four houses were set on fire by them. Gen. Taylor ar- rived upon the spot, and remembering what had been reported to him of the outrages perpetrated during the whole march, exasperated by what was then passing before his eyes, and deeply pained and mortified at not being able to keep the pledge given to the men and women who had hospitably entertained him, he doubtedly re- buked the guilty miscreants in strong language. It is very possible that in the heat of his burning indignation at such deeds of atrocity and shame, he did not measure his words with the utmost propriety; but he is a just man, and even in his anger, did he utter a wholesale condemnation of the guilty and the innocent.

It is not surprising that the thieves and incendiaries, who had thus been rebuked by Gen. Taylor and ar- rested by him in the midst of their career of city, feel a deep resent- ment against that stern and virtuous old chieftain. But it is strange indeed, that a consciousness of their crimes, have the impudence, the audacity, to revive the recollection of their disgraceful doings, which Gen. Taylor condescended to have suppressed, to the most any language on the Gen. Taylor would have been justifiable under the circum- stances, we again say that he stands by the words imputed to him. The honest portion of the people All will with their whole hearts [illegible] of.

[illegible] thank Gen. Taylor for rebuking [illegible] as far as possible, arresting [illegible] relations of [illegible] set of villians [illegible]

[illegible] gallant Kentuckians, will you [illegible] ly arme men around the gl[illegible] old men whose election a few [illegible] mous scoundrels are attempt[illegible] defeat, because he would not [illegible] tenance the commission of c[illegible] calculated to degrade the na[illegible] American to the level with th[illegible] the Vandals.—*Louisville Journal.*

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[illegible] pugilistic skill.

On Saturday, July 1st Emperor [illegible] dressed the people in Hay Market square, very energetically and declared his determination to let no instance of se- dition pass unpunished. A detachment of troops have been recalled to town for their summer encampment, to as occasion may require. Several of rioters have been sentenced to severe punishment and sent to the galleys. Pub[illegible] prayers have been offered in the streets. Foreign residents find it impossible to convince their own servants that the charge of pois- oning is unfounded. The end (Vassily Ostroff) is the quarter most attacked by the disease. In the country, and, scarce- ly a case has occurred as [illegible]

In Moscow, after rage again with great fury, (said to be upwards of 700 ca- ses a day,) it is comparatively light.

St. Petersburg June 29 July, '48.

Our last report of the cholera in this city came down, (if we remember aright,) to the 5th inclusive. Since that it has spread into all parts of the city, and became daily more severe, as the following official returns, extracted from the Police Gazette, will show:

16 June	595	new cases—	do.	not stated.	
17 "	719	recovered	41	356	
18 "	678	"	38	340	
19 "	813	"	61	456	
20 "	776	"	58	396	
21 "	1000	"	129	534	

The total number of casualties in the Police Gazette from first appear- ance of the cholera in this city is 6063.— The number of cholera patients remaining over to yesterday morning is 2,606.

Mr. Chambeau, the private Secretary to the Empress, died of the cholera last week at Peterhoff, where we hear there are ma- ny cases, as also at Constadt.

Mr. Harvey informs us that there is one quarter in Moscow, (the Bhannayah,) where there has not been a single case of cholera either in the visitation of 1830-'31, or at present.

Dropping the Mask.

Some of the Northern Agitators hitherto have pretended to base the Free Soil movement upon the hypocrisy pretence of sympathy for the Slave, but they have recently dropped that pretext and taken the broad ground of preferring white to black labor. They cry aloud now for the rights of white labor—preach up hostility to the colored race—and swear that we a- lone who have the burden of their care and maintainance, shall, still retain it—and that neither Master nor Slave shall come into competition with them in the New Territory.

Their cant now changes its tone and di- rection—and their grasping [illegible] stands naked before the [illegible].

In the House, during the Bill [illegible] before it, the Oregon Territorial Bill [illegible] the Democrat Delegate David Wilmot, [illegible] Baltimore Convention, which nom- inated Mr. Cass, made a speech thus al- luded to in the New York Tribune, a rab- id Free Soil paper, opposed to both Cass and Taylor:

The veritable Mr. Wilmot followed, and made an able and eloquent speech in defi- nition and advocacy of his celebrated Pro- viso. He was willing to let Slavery re- main where it unfortunately exists. He would vote against any measure for dis- turbing it—but he warned gentlemen of the South to have a care how they legis- late to extend it over soil now free. *He claimed no particular sympathy for the Ne- groes*—let those who did, go and conduct themselves accordingly—*it was for the white man and his just rights, that he was legislating* upon that floor, (and much more to the same purpose.)

Could language more plain and direct be used, or the deliberate design of mo- nopolizing all the New Territory more clearly expressed, than by this Father of the Proviso?

The mask of philanthropy was found too inconvenient, and it has been removed—the appeal now is to the covetous- ness of the North—and that has proved far more successful.

Read! Read!

Gen. Cass acknowledged an Anti-Slavery Man by his own Organs.

As the Locofoco party in the South are constantly endeavoring to hold up their two faced candidate as a "Northern man with Southern principles," opposed to the Wil- mot proviso, and favorable to the extension of slavery, it may be well to see what his Northern supporters have to urge in his behalf.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is the lead- ing Locofoco organ in the Western Re- serve Counties of Ohio. In a recent num- ber of that journal there is an article enti- tled 'Gen. Cass and the Proviso,' in which the editor uses the following lan- guage, which will doubtless be particularly grate- ful to the ears of Southern Democratic slaveholders:

[illegible] as a party, present to the nation [illegible] from a free State. He is not [illegible]. *He does not traffic in ha-* [illegible] He has no sympathies, asso- [illegible] connections with those who do. [illegible] educated in New Eng- [illegible] most of his days in the [illegible] West, has served his [illegible] faithfully, and was [illegible] Madison [illegible] honorious days [illegible] Such a man is now [illegible] our party, and we [illegible] we could do with a [illegible] endent of our obli- [illegible]

[illegible] ocrats, that [illegible] the Demo- [illegible] asso-

In the [illegible] have quoted, [illegible] uously that the [illegible] the subject of sla[illegible] those held by John P. Giddings, the editor of the [illegible] and all the Liberty Party [illegible]

☞ There is no power in the [illegible] to make a slave except by a sove[illegible] State, and they can make a slave of a woman as well as a black. Should New Mex- ico and California become States and choose to institute slavery, there is probability they would enslave the white—as the blacks and copper-skins would be largely in majority.

"Gen. Cass believes that from the single operations of the Constitution, the [illegible] of the people now there, the geography of the country, and the strong public sentiments in all of the free and many of the slave States against slavery, that it will never exist in those territories. We know from the frequent declarations made in pri- vate conversations, that he is as strong opposed to the further extension of slavery as we are, and that is strong enough most of our readers will think.

"We have every *assurance* that his ad- ministration, should he be elected, while it will give secrity to the great fundamen- tal principles of the party, [illegible] never be used to give countenance to so noxious a measure as carrying slavery into new ter- ritory now free."

We think this will do. Here is a Demo- cratic paper sustaining Gen. Cass on the express ground that his opinions on the object of slavery are identical with those held by Giddings and Hale. Look at this, Hope of the South! Cass associated with Giddings, Hale and the Liberty Party—Cass declared to be strongly opposed to the extension of slavery! Cass giving every assurance that his administration will never be used to give countenance to the spread of slavery into territory now free. And this this democratic organ is endeavoring to secure the party vote for its candidate by the strongest pledges of General Cass' implacable hostility to slavery, that party leaders and the party press in the South have the shameless effrontery to present him as entirely orthodox on the question of Southern institutions. This is a fraudulent attempt cajoling the South as notorious as the successfully practised upon the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, by means of the Allison letter in 1844. But the South cannot be hoodwinked or deceived, and she will oppose it upon her.

Gen. Sam Houston the great, and Mr. Kauffman the most respectable representa- tive of Texas have been stumping Penn- sylvania for Cass. They find it rather up hill work, and [illegible] with a misfortune [illegible] Harrisburg, they met [illegible] spoke principally of [illegible] and himself, while Kauffman le[illegible] his orations at Van Buren.—The [illegible] broke up with three cheers for Zachary Taylor.

CASS ON WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS.

A cotemporary offers the following plan to remove obstructions in our western rivers, harbors and lakes.— He says he will not take out 'copy right' for the plan, it is free to contri- buted to every land in the west— every man who desires our commer- cial interests protected—to [illegible] who desire these sawyers, snags and sand- bars removed, and who wish to let *General 'circumstances'* remain at his home in Michigan, instead of inviting him 'to attend' to his duties as Presi- dent for the next four years.

The Cass mode of removing Snags, Sawyers, Sand Bars, and other Obstructions from Western Rivers, Lakes and Harbors, Illustrated with Cuts in a "Roughhead Reel" manner, and published for the first time:

DETROIT, MICH. 29th, 1847.

☞ NOTICE ☜

Dear Sir: I am obliged to you for your kind attention in transmit- ting me an invitation to attend the Convention on Internal Improvements which will meet in Chicago in July.

Circumstances however will put it out of my power to be present at that time.

I am dear sir, respectfully

LEWIS CASS.

W. L. Whiting, Esq.

Here's the "CIRCUMSTANCES"

"Resolved, That the constitution does not confer upon the General Go- vernment the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvement."—*Democratic Platform.*

"I have carefully read the resolu- tions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the plat- form of our political faith, and I ad- here to them as fully as I approve them cordially.

Lewis Cass.

Mobile Herald and Tribune, July 29.

[illegible] Cuba.

Gen. Cass' Western Speculations while Secretary of War.

It will be remembered, that Mr. Hon. Henry A. Wise, in his testimony given under oath before an Inves- tigating Committee of the House of Representatives, in January, 1837, solemnly swore:

"I believe that Lewis Cass, Secre- tary of War, was engaged in specu- lating in the public lands, while Secretary of War."

How much ground there was for this grave charge against a person- age holding one of the highest and most honorable offices in our coun- try, the reader may learn from the following extraordinary development:

From the Louisville Journal.

"In 1836, Lewis Cass, Henry Hub- bard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Maskoe, jr., and Ramsey McHenry, all then at Washington City, formed themselves into an Association under the title of the Western Land Asso- ciation, for the purpose of specula- ting in Western land. One of the Association certificates of stock has been sent us. It is as follows:

"WESTERN LAND ASSOCIATION.

"Be it known, that Lewis Cass, Henry Hubbard, Francis O. J. Smith, Francis Maskoe, jr., and Ramsey McHenry, on the 28th day of April, 1836, entered into an association, with the combined capital of $220,000, for the purchase and sale of Public Lands, in certain articles of agree- ment bearing said date, and signed by said parties, and that _____ is proprietor of _____ thousand dol- lars of said capital, whereof the ag- gregate sum specified in the under written certificate has been paid; the said _____ thousand dollars being a portion of the capital originally as- signed to said _____ in said articles of agreement, and subject to deduction of one third part of the profits accruing thereon, and to the payment of a proportional fraction of the contingent expenses of the consti- tuted assart expenses of the concern, and to no other deduction.

"Be it known, also, that said stock is transferable in whole, or _____ dollars, not less than _____ by an assignment of this certificate by said _____ or his Attorney, a record thereof being made by the Secretary in the transfer book of the association.

"Washington City, _____ 1836.

"_____ President.

"_____ Secretary.

"The [illegible] purposes of [illegible] formed when [illegible] Secretary of War [illegible] Cass himself, [illegible] paid in [illegible] 000,000,

[illegible] for from New Hampshire from 1825 to 1841.—*Ed. Times.*]

EPITAPH UPON A MR. [illegible]TON.

He lieth one, God rest his [illegible] Whose grave is but a hatch[illegible]

CHARACTERISTIC.—The Worcester [illegible] Whig gives the following anecdote, [illegible] sound like truth:

Soon after Gen. [illegible] was made Secretary of War, Sam [illegible] meeting Taylor said to him, "Ah! Taylor, [illegible] a very good appointment, that. We have a Secretary now who un- derstands our [illegible]." Taylor [illegible] veins in his forehead, that when he [illegible] cited, swell out as large as a child's finger. These veins began to enlarge. "I don't know that, General," [illegible] "he knows his own wants. When he was Governor of Michigan territory, he ordered me to send him twelve of my best looking and ablest soldiers, and don't you think the [illegible] kept six of 'em to row a boat for two years, and they were paid by the Gov- ernment as my men."

OBITUARY.

DIED—[illegible] his residence, 5 miles east of [illegible] by, N. C., on Saturday, July 30th, 1848, JOHN M. ROBERTS, about 36 years of age, after illness of 24 days, of Typhus fever.

Major Roberts left a companion and two children with many relatives to mourn their irreparable loss. Cleaveland county has lost one of her most useful and highly respected citizens. Now all the ties, conjugal, paternal, kindred and social are broken. They weep. O God, are we cri- terious and passing only? All, all would have said: Death—stay, oh stay, oh spare John M. Roberts—but our [illegible] short—though death dealt the messenger "Our Good [illegible] through heart breaking!" we will try to submit to the [illegible] being undoubtedly assured that our loss is his everlasting and unchangeable gain.

He lived the life of a Christian and could die none other than the death of the righteous. Ma- ny of us remember (a few years since) his con- version to the religion of a crucified, but now risen and glorious Saviour, was visible and plainly so in every feature of the man.

Through most of his sickness his mind was calm and clear, and he often spoke of his inter- est in a Saviour, repeating the blessed promises of the gospel to those trusting and believing in the Son of God. His friends seemed to interest him much, and speaking of an interest to interest message was to him "to lay aside [illegible] his mortality and seek, earnestly seek, the kingdom of Christ, and try and prepare to meet his God in heav- en."

On the evening previous to his death, when he had despaired of life, and seemed doubtful on every subject, saying, nothing rationally, a friend spoke to him of his conversion to and con- fidence in christianity, he instantly looked up full in the face, became animated, and said to his friend, "I feel just as sure that I have a resting place prepared in heaven, as that I lie here."

Though all who knew the deceased must mourn, yet there is sweet consolation in the as- surance that the mourner is not without hope. Then let us say with one voice, we may go to him, but he shall not return to us. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Buncombe County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1848.

F. Sluder and wife, to the use of Josiah Jones,

vs.

James T. Ratcliff.

In this case it appearing to the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, notifying the defendant to appear at the next Court [illegible]

[illegible] Clerk.

[illegible] 23 — 1848.

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