

More Candidates.

The Chicago Democrat publishes the subjoined ticket:

For President,
GEN. WINDFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,
GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

We shall then propose,

For Secretary of State,
GEN TWIGGS.

For Secretary of War,
GEN WORTH.

For Secretary of the Treasury,
GEN KEARNEY.

For Secretary of the Navy,
COM CONNER.

For Post Master General,
GEN COCHING.

The remainder of the offices can be given to the different Colonels, Captains, &c., &c., not forgetting the corporals.—*Herald.*

Sunday.—The battle of Palo Alto was fought on Sunday the 8th day of May.

The American army arrived and took position in front of Monterey on Sunday the 20th day of September—the battle commenced next morning.

The battle of Del Norte, New Mexico, was fought on Sunday the 24th of January.

The Battle of Buena Vista commenced on Sunday 21st day February.

The surrender of the city and castle of Vera Cruz was made to Gen. Scott on Sunday the 28th day of February.

The Battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, was fought on Sunday the 28th day of March.

The battle of Cerro Gordo commenced on Sunday the 15th day of April.

The Lincoln Courier of the 24th instant, contains the first number of a series of Communications addressed to the "Hon. Robert B Gilliam, Speaker of the late House of Commons," in relation to the course of the Federalists at the last session of the Legislature, over the signature of "Yancy." The writer is evidently a gentleman of information and talents. He handles Federalism with gloves off. We hope he will continue his labors, and we shall do ourselves the pleasure to lay his numbers as they appear in the Courier, before our readers. The first number shall appear in our next paper.—*Standard.*

A Trophy.—The *Picayune* informs us that the brig *Shamrock* has brought over from Vera Cruz a trophy of the victory of Cerro Gordo, more significant of the battle than any thing heretofore produced—the *Cork Leg* of Santa Anna. It is described as a beautiful piece of work, worthy to be worn by a more valorous man than its owner. It belongs to Company G, 4th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who took the travelling carriage of the Mexican General.

A good one.—When the brave and gallant Capt Walker, who has so distinguished himself in the Mexican battles, was on a visit to Washington, several months ago, Daniel Webster asked him: "Well, Captain, when do you think we shall have peace?" To which the heroic Walker replied: "Just when you whigs learn to act like men and support your country." That was a scorch.

Gen Taylor and the Presidency.—The *New Orleans Delta* of the 24th says: "A gentleman in this city received, a few days ago, a letter from Gen Taylor, in which, referring to the attempts of certain papers, to make him a party candidate for the Presidency, the General says that he is very reluctant to be a candidate at all, but if he is, it will only be as the candidate of all parties—as the spontaneous choice of the people of all parties; that he would not have the office unless it was untrammelled by party politics or obligations. The letter is written to a prominent Democrat of this city. What have our worthy contemporaries of the Bulletin to say to this?"

Sale of the Portsmouth Road.—We have been informed that the Trustees of the town of Portsmouth purchased from the Board of Public Works the Portsmouth Railroad, and that they will soon make the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the road. There is not the least doubt of the correctness of this information.

We have good authority for starting that the rumor, relative to the purchase of the Raleigh Road, by Boston Capitalists, is altogether unfounded.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

"I loved my wife," said a wag, "at first, as much as ever any body did love a wife.—For the first two months, I actually wanted to eat her up, and ever since then I've been sorry I didn't."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE LINCOLN COURIER.
No. 3.

To the Hon. Robert B Gilliam, late Speaker of the late House of Commons.

SIR—I proposed in the commencement of these articles to address through you, the people of the State, and to show the feelings of the people of Western Carolina, in regard to the acts and actors of the last General Assembly. I showed in the first number the proscription cause that you pursued towards the late Attorney General, (S. Whitaker, Esq.) and the late Solicitor (Judge Strange) and others, whereby your party were convicted of polluting the ermine of judicial authority by party venom and vindictiveness.

In the second number, the monstrous and unjust cause you pursued as to the re-districting the State, in order to proscripe in prospective a few democrats in Congress, and put in your own friends, was shown. This unprecedented course, introducing anarchy and confusion in a State so distinguished for her quiet and steady conduct, finds no defenders in the West. I have endeavored in these remarks to confine myself to the record, and every thing that is therein contained can be proved by a reference to the pages of the printed Journals. "A writer," says Junius, "who builds his arguments on truth cannot be confuted; he may want eloquence to amuse, but the truth must always convince."

And now, sir, just as was your proscription course towards the able prosecuting officers of the State and others, unjustifiable as was the outrageous re-districting bill of Mr. Rayner, yet the climax of political profligacy is yet to be reached. I allude to the course of your party in the last Legislature as to the present war with Mexico, and in particular to the conduct of your Governor in regard to the same.

It is not intended to go into any lengthened history of the causes of war; but it is proper to say that on the 13th May, 1846, Congress declared that war did exist between the United States and Mexico, and authorized the President to raise men and money to prosecute it. Never was an act passed with more unanimity. Giddings, "the Abolitionist," and a few other whigs in the House, only voting against it, and only two in the Senate, (Clayton, of Delaware; and Davis of Mass.)

Under this act the President calls on our State for one Regiment, and Gov. Graham by a proclamation dated 22d of May, 1846, calls for ten companies. You will recollect, Mr. Speaker, what an enthusiasm pervaded the whole State in every section; with every party, in responding to this call. So numerous were the companies offered, and so many generous spirits rushed to the standard of their country at their country's call, that the Governor was overwhelmed with applications; and the companies had to be selected by ballot. No murmurs were then heard, no croakings as to the injustice of the war, no discussion as to boundaries or lines; but all went "for their country the whole country, and nothing but the country." Hear Mr Waddle from the banks of the Allamance, in thrilling eloquence inviting the brave spirits of Orange to join the ranks of their country; he is re-echoed by his brother whig, James W. Osborn, Esquire; rousing the ancient blood of the old Hornet's nest, extolling the glorious cause, and deprecating any opposition from any source, saying that if any opposed it, they had but one step more to take, "to plunge in the dark gulph of treason." A record too exists of certain leaders about the Capital, for if my memory serves me correct, about the 26th of May, on a call of the Intendant (the Editor of the Register,) a meeting was organized at which Hon. James Iredell presided, and at which Charles L. Hinton, Edmund B. Freeman, Hon. John H. Bryan, Simons J. Baker and Hon. Richd Hines, and others figured; at which the following resolution was adopted by acclamation:

"Resolved, That we cordially approve an act &c. to wage war with Mexico in defence of our rights, to avenge the wrongs of our country, and to obtain reparation for all injuries done by that Government."

This is the recorded truth. The universal feeling at this time prevailed every section and every party in our State. It was the honest patriotism of the State. Whether this feeling ever ascended so high as to penetrate the palace of the Governor we have no evidence. But one thing is certain, very soon a change comes over certain leaders of a certain party. The brilliant success of our arms, the glorious achievements of our troops, the wise and energetic councils of the Executive, are making too great an impression on the popular mind. Then comes doubts as to the right of terri-

tory between the Rio Grande and the Neucors; that questioned the order to Gen. Taylor to take position on the Rio Grande, and this is alleged as the direct cause of war, then the war is costing the people as stated by Mr. Webster, "a half a million of dollars a day,"—and finally the war is denounced by Giddings, and others as "unrighteous, unjust and unholy."

While this charge has thus come over "the spirit of the dream" of the whigs, the War Department calls on Gov. Graham for his Regiment. How does he act?—His duty to his country calls on him to send out his Regiment, or his State will be disgraced. His fealty to his party quenches this emotion, and it is a matter of indifference whether they go or not. If he had been as "quick on the trigger" as he was in the appointment of field officers—(as General Pastour) even before the regiment was raised, (which we shall presently prove he had no right to appoint) all he had to do was to say to the companies already selected by ballot—"march to Raleigh and be mustered into service." They would have obeyed. It may be replied to this, that the call of the War Department altered the term of service. It did no such thing.—"The act of Congress states the terms.—"Twelve months or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." Gov. Graham refers to this act in his call on the people in his Proclamation of June, to which the people so gallantly responded. But the Governor and his friends, the Greensboro' Patriot, and others, now are open mouthed against the war, and here comes his proclamation of the 19th Nov., 1846, calling on the companies to muster in "for the war." I know that the letter of Gov. Marcy, of the 16th of that month, (Nov.) which the Governor quotes in his proclamation, afforded him this loop hole by which he could hang a doubt. He eagerly caught at it. Was this necessary? Under the act which was known to all, they were to serve "for twelve months or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged." Now if a man advertizes for an overseer for twelve months or longer if he wishes, and under this notice an offer is made, cannot the employer say "I will take you for the longer term?" But Gov. Graham was opposed to the war, opposed to the Executive under whose orders it was waged, and although the whole nation rang with one peal of joy at the glorious battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterey, yet like Iago he felt—

"That though this joy be joy,
Yet throw such changes of vexation on it,
As it may lose some colour."

Was this like a Governor? and what was the consequence? For months it was in doubt whether North Carolina could get a Regiment without a draft. Her Regiment was at last raised, even behind Federal Massachusetts, but to this day has never been organized or united in the field.

But in pursuing the tortuous course of the Governor, we must not lose sight of the original object of pursuit—the course of the whigs in relation to the appointment of the officers to the Regiment.

The Legislature met. The Governor faithful to his party instincts in relation to the war, in his message tells you, Mr. Speaker, that "the Constitutional Department of government never authorized an appeal to force," to which you most logically responded by your famed preamble. Oh, yes—"This republic is in war by the action of the Executive"—James K. Polk &c., &c. How does this accord with the sentiments of your party only in June previous? Did Messrs. Waddle and Kerr talk this way then; or was the Governor and your party in the Legislature ready to plunge into Mr. Osborn's "dark gulph of treason."

I will do the Governor the justice to say that no manifestation was ever made by him at the period alluded to, of any sympathy or union with the pulsations of patriotism that swelled the public heart. Those who know him best, believe that he never allows his heart to take any advantage of his head, cold and calculating, no one has done less real service in time of need for his country and no one has ever received more lavishly her honors and rewards. The impartial Historian will in vain look in future times for any great measure of public good that his administration has devised, and his eulogist can say to his praise, that he never lost or deceived a friend; omitting prudently the reason, that he never had one to lose.

In his annual message the Governor informs the Legislature, relative to the appointment of Field Officers for this Regiment, "in the absence of any law of the State, the duty seemed to devolve" on him to make the appointment of field officers. This was quite cool, and modest. Under a Despot or Kingly Government this might do, but under a Republic, we are taught to believe in the truth of our Declaration of Independence, that power to govern derives just authority from the will of the governed. Your party, as well as the democratic party, thought so, and in this Legislature they passed a law, "to regulate the appointment of Field Officers," taking this power out of the Governor's hands and giving it to the men who are to serve, by a vote of 70 to 24. (See House Journal page 457.) Mr. Paine, (now Col. of Mr. Rayner, and other whigs voting no.

From a portion of the Regiment rendezvousing at Wilmington, and another at Charlotte, it was deemed impracticable to apply this law to the present Regiment, it was re-considered. But a fixed statute now provides that "the field officers of each Regiment shall be chosen by the privates as well as officers, of companies whenever a Regiment of volunteers from this State shall

be called into the service of the United States." (See acts of 1847, Chapter XXXVII.) Thus you have yourself, Mr. Speaker, given a rap over the stately Governor, and virtually acknowledged that his appointments previous to the session of the Legislature was an assumption of power, and null and void. But to the record.—After applying all your caucus machinery and party screws, you determine to give the appointment of the officers, not to the soldiers and officers, who had to serve, but to your partizan Governor. You could not trust the Legislature—oh, no—some such experienced soldier and accomplished officer as Gen. Louis D. Wilson, actually in the field with his men, might be elected. You could not trust the soldiers who had to do the fighting, and who to fight well must have confidence in the bravery and skill of their officers. When Mr. McLean's amendment giving the appointment to the Governor which passed by a vote of 62 to 50—nearly every one of your party voting for it, and every democrat against it, Mr. Kelly, seeing that the edict had gone forth, moved to restrict the Governor to those who are now volunteers." By a party vote it was rejected. (See House Journal, page 532.)

A similar and last effort was made as this bill passed the Senate by Dr. Cameron and it was rejected by a strict party vote. Yeas 22, nays 25. (See Senate Journal, page 192.)

Think you, sir, that the people of North Carolina will be blind to these outrages upon right, propriety, and justice?

The Drama is not yet closed. The Governor, looking over the hosts of noxious applications from men well qualified by experience, talents and public service, appointments—who? R. T. Paine, of Clowan, Colonel; and J. A. Fagg, of Buncombe, Lt. Colonel. "Heaven save the mark!" Men not only unknown as possessing military skill and acquisitions, but who had, on record in this very Legislature, declared that the war was brought on by our own country; and therefore that we were in the wrong and Mexico in the right. Can human nature go further? Did the wild Knight of La Mancha when he selected his favourite Sancho Panza as Governor, commit so great an outrage upon propriety and justice?

Even in private quarrels, men do not fight unless they believe themselves right. It was said to be Crockett's motto, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead. But how a man fight or go ahead who honestly believes he is wrong? Was it for the thirst of office that caused these men to accept these important appointments, and thus throw themselves in a false position? Had they nothing to do at home, and nothing of character to lose abroad, that they thus thrust themselves in positions that must expose them? These reflections will cause a heavy responsibility to rest on the Legislature that gave this power to the Governor, still more on the Governor who made such appointments, and still greater on the party that supported them.

A recent letter from the gallant Capt. Henry, now with this Regiment shows the state of its organization and the capacity of its commanding officer. It was published in the Greensboro' Patriot about a month ago. I hope, and pray that victory may crown his banner wherever and whenever displayed, but this will be due to the valor of the men, and not to the officer who commands, or the means by which he attained his command.

But these outrages will all be vindicated at the polls; to an indignant people—

There is a weapon surer yet,
And better than the bayonet,
A weapon that comes down as still
As snow-flakes upon the sod,
And executes a Freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God:
In spite of bars and bolts and locks,
That weapon is—the Ballot Box.

YANCY.

Celebration of Independence at Beattie's Ford.

The anniversary of our Independence was celebrated at Beattie's Ford on Saturday, 3d inst. when the Declaration of Independence was read by Robert Brevard, Esq., interspersed with appropriate remarks. After the reading of this immortal instrument, Robert J. McDowell, Esq., rose, and delivered an oration of about an hour's length, in an agreeable and eloquent style. Unprepared as the speaker was, from the shortness of the call, his audience was gratified at his patriotic sentiments, expressed in classic and beautiful language. He spoke of the early struggles of our fore fathers for liberty, and described the trials that they had to encounter in that perilous contest. He traced with a master hand, in the language of truth, the historical facts connected with our nation, since that important epoch, and the unparalleled elevation she has attained in the scale of nations. He deprecated in appropriate language the overweening fondness of our people for military achievements, and the false halo that encircled the brow of the successful chieftain; and warned his countrymen against these influences, so detrimental to our advancement in national greatness and true elevation. He concluded by dwelling upon the present condition of the United States—with one hand punishing all aggression by a foreign foe, while with the other feeding the famished millions of Eu-

rope; her rapid improvement in her internal condition, by means of rail roads was eloquently portrayed, and very appropriately he introduced the subject of the rail road from Charlotte to South Carolina, and its immense advantages to this section of country (as fertile as any of our state) was dwelt upon; the company were invited to subscribe for stock that must be of so great service to every person in this region of the State.

Robert Brevard, Esq., responded to the latter part of this address, by an animated appeal in favor of the proposed Rail Road, and stated that subscription papers were present, and all were invited to take stock.

After this, the company sat down to dinner, at which Thomas Hampton, Esq. was chosen as President of the day, and Dr. William McLean as Vice President; and after discussing the various good things of life provided, the following toasts were offered by the committee, and drank with great enthusiasm by the company.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The day we celebrate—The birth day of our Republic; glorious in history, may its principles and liberty be perpetual.
2. The Memory of Washington, and the brave men who founded our nation—Their names are immortal: may their example inspire us to imitate their virtues.
3. Our Country—In her difficulties with other nations may she always be right, but right or wrong we go for our country.
4. The State of North Carolina—She was the first to declare Independence, at Charlotte, in May 1776—she will never desert the principles of our revolution.
5. The President of the United States—May his administration redound to the honor and happiness of our nation.
6. The Governor of the State—May his constant efforts be to elevate our State among the sister states of our Republic.
7. The Rail Road from South Carolina to Charlotte—May it soon be accomplished, and add new life to every branch of industry.
8. The Catawba River—Watering as fertile a country as any in our state; may its peaceful bosom be soon ploughed by the keels of boats and steamers, bearing its rich products to a favorable market.
9. The State of South Carolina—Once a part and portion of our state, the rail road will again unite us—what God has joined together, let no man put asunder.
10. Lincoln County—May quiet rest in her lovely borders—"all her ways be pleasantness and her paths peace."
11. The Farming Interest of our State—The soldier fights for all, the doctor physic gives the lawyers talk for all, but the Farmers support and pay for all.
12. Lincoln, Catawba and Gaston—May they be three in one, and one in three, in union, harmony and strength.
13. The Women—The bright stars that light up life's dark and dreary way. "Lovely Woman! Nature made you to comfort man; we were brutes without you."

VOLUNTEER TOASTS

- By Robt J McDowell, orator of the day. The State of North Carolina—Rich in her internal resources, but like her fair daughters, modest and unpretending.
- By Robt Brevard, Reader of the Declaration. Henry Clay.
- By Dr H M Pritchard. Genl Zachary Taylor—Greater than Napoleon, greater than Napoleon's conqueror. He is a Republican.
- By Saml Black, Esq., of Mecklenburg. James K. Polk, President of the U. States—a native son of Mecklenburg county.
- By Dr James H Ward. To our better acquaintance, as the boy said to his mother.
- By W W Munday, Esq. Genl Zeb. Taylor—A General who never lost a military battle; may he never lose a civil contest.
- By Dr Rufus Derr. May our stars and stripes never be soiled.
- By Capt J W Lowe. Old Lincoln—May she ever be found ready to send out Volunteers to defend our country.
- By R E Burch, Esq. Beattie's Ford—"the centre of the universe" within a quarter of an inch, by actual survey; Nature has marked out this place for a flourishing town, but man has so far opposed it, yet nature and nature's laws will prevail.
- By Dr Wm Cameron. The health of our friend and neighbor, Colonel John H. Wheeler.
- By Col J H Wheeler. Robt J Walker, of Mississippi—May his health be restored and preserved. His efforts to carry out the principles of free trade deserve the thanks of the South. "His works do praise him."
- By Thomas Hampton. Here's to the Irishman who gave \$80 to celebrate the 4th of July in Mexico.
- By Col. D A Lowe. Gen Zach Taylor—A brave General and gallant soldier.
- By Mr Hoggins, of Iredell. The heroes of the Revolution—Their deeds have immortalized their names to all future generations.
- By Dr L W Coleman. Capt. Braxton Bragg, of U. S. A.—A gallant son of the old North State; the Ajax of Buena Vista.
- By Mr Knox, of Iredell. The Constitution of the United States—May it always remain inviolate.
- By J W Lowe. The Rail Road from Charlotte to S. Carolina—The greatest en-