

are glad to discover sympathy with a great popular sentiment throughout the nation—a sentiment which, having its origin in admiration of great military success, has been strengthened by the development, in every action and every word, of sound conservative opinions and of true fidelity to the great examples of former days, and to the principles of the constitution as administered by its founders.

3. Resolved, That Gen. TAYLOR, in saying that, had he voted in 1844, he would have voted the Whig ticket, gives us the assurance (and no better is needed from a consistent and truth-speaking man) that his heart was with us at the crisis of our political destiny, when HENRY CLAY was our candidate, and when not only Whig principles were well defined and clearly asserted, but Whig measures depended on success. The heart that was with us then is with us now, and we have a soldier's word of honor and a life of public and private virtue as the security.

4. Resolved, That we look to Gen. Taylor's administration of the Government as one conducive of Peace, Prosperity, and Union. Of Peace—because no one better knows, or has greater reason to deplore what he has seen sadly on the field of victory, the horrors of war, and especially a foreign and aggressive war. Of Prosperity—now more than ever needed to relieve the nation from a burden of debt and to restore industry—agricultural, manufacturing, and commercial—to its accustomed and peaceful functions and influences. Of Union—because we have a candidate whose very position as a South-western man, reared on the banks of that great stream whose tributaries, natural and artificial, embrace the whole Union, makes the protection of the interests of the whole country his first trust, and whose varied duties in past life have been rendered, not on the soil or under the flag of any State or section, but over the wide frontier and under the broad banner of the nation.

5. Resolved, That, standing as the Whig party does on the broad and firm platform of the constitution, braced up by all its inviolable and sacred guaranties and compromises, and cherished in the affections, because protective of the interests of the people, we are proud to have, as the exponent of our opinions, one who is pledged to construe it by the wise and generous rules which Washington applied to it, and who has said (and no Whig desires any other assurance) that he will make Washington's administration the model of his own.

6. Resolved, That as Whigs and Americans we are proud to acknowledge our gratitude for the great military services, which, beginning at Palo Alto and ending at Buena Vista, first awakened the American people to a just estimate of him who is now our Whig candidate. In the discharge of a painful duty—for his march into the enemy's country was a reluctant one; in the command of regulars at one time and of volunteers at another, and of both combined; in the decisive though paternal discipline of his camp, where all respected and loved him; in the negotiation of terms for a defeated and desperate enemy; in the exigency of actual conflict, when the balance was perilously doubtful, we have found him the same; brave, distinguished, and considerate—no heartless spectator of bloodshed, no trifler with human life or human happiness; and we know not which to admire most, his heroism in withstanding the assaults of the enemy in the almost hopeless field of Buena Vista—mourning in generous sorrow over the graves of Riggs, of Clay, of Hardin, and of Yell—or in giving in the heat of battle terms of merciful capitulation to a vanquished foe at Monterey, and not being ashamed to avow that he did it, to spare women and children, helpless infancy, and more helpless age, against whom no American soldier ever wars. Such a military man, whose triumphs are neither remote nor doubtful, whose virtues these trials have tested, we are proud to make our candidate.

7. Resolved, That, in support of such a nomination, we ask our Whig friends throughout the nation to unite and to co-operate zealously, resolutely; with earnestness in behalf of our candidates, whom calumny cannot reach, and with respectful demeanor to our adversaries, whose candidates have yet to prove their claims on the gratitude of the nation.

At about half-past eleven o'clock, and while the speaking was still going on, a splendid piece of fireworks was set off in the main walk of the square, being a radiant star, in the centre of which was emblazoned the names of "Taylor and Fillmore," in letters of fire. Illuminations in the city were very numerous, and transparencies with various devices were exhibited in front of many of the buildings. The city presented the appearance of a general jubilee, in which every State of the Union, by large representations, participated. The nominations of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore appear to have aroused an intense feeling in every breast, of all ages and both sexes, and the enthusiasm exhibited may well be expected to meet a response from the utmost limits of the land.

"That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a GENERAL system of Internal Improvements."—Thus reads one of the resolutions adopted by the late Democratic Convention. A very little attention to its structure will convince the candid enquirer that it is most artfully framed. To those who deny that the Government of the United States has a right to do any thing in the way of Internal Improvement within the limits of a State, it will seem to be in accordance with their sentiments, whilst that portion of the "Democracy" in the Western States who are so clamorous for having their Harbors and Rivers improved by Government, will be duped by the insertion of that word general. Ah, the demagogues will say to them, to be sure the resolution declares against a general system of Internal Improvement, that is, a system which shall be carried on in every State and Territory, but don't you see that under this declaration local improvements may be made easily enough. Our Lakes and Harbors, and Rivers may be improved at the expense of the Government, because it will be no part of a general system, therefore never fear but that Cass will, if elected, help us to what we want, and make no hole in the new Democratic Platform either. And so will the people be tricked on the Internal Improvement question by the adroit use of this two-faced resolution.—*Wil. Chron.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

The following language of the Boston Atlas, speaks the voice of the Whigs of Massachusetts:

"Never was there a nomination more fairly made than that of General Taylor. We were present and can speak from observation. It will be said, however, that the South took undue advantage in the Convention, but by rhomsoever this charge is made or may be made, we challenge him to the proof. There was nothing done that was not honorable and above-board. The Convention on every ballot adopted the open, manly, *viva voce* vote. The constituents of every delegate are therefore aware of how their delegate voted and for whom he voted. Every Congressional district, in every Free State in the Union, was represented, with the exception of two in Illinois, while there were ten districts in the Slaveholding States, 7 in South Carolina, 2 in Alabama, and 1 in Missouri, which were not represented, and therefore had no vote. This simple fact shows that the North, even in proportion to its power, was more fully represented than the South in the Convention, yet the choice fell on General Taylor. There must, therefore, have been some other causes than local ones assigned for the choice made; and there were, and we can give them; and first, a settled conviction that with the Whigs as a National party, we must have VICTORY NOW OR NEVER; and 2d, that General Taylor alone of the distinguished candidates brought forward could give us victory. It was believed, and it is believed, that while he is as good a Whig as any in the Union, he combined therewith that indefinable yet necessary element of success, AVAILABILITY; that he could draw to his support the great mass of our countrymen; and that with a candidate not possessed of this quality, we could not defeat the Baltimore nomination, and break up the line of succession of the party now in power—a party whose insatiable thirst of power and dominion had, within the last two years, left thirty thousand of our countrymen in foreign graves, and created a national debt of at least one hundred millions of dollars—a party drunk, as it were, with a love of foreign conquest and war; and the next election is to decide whether they have indoctrinated the nation with the same wicked and demoralizing vice. Since the days of Mr. Adams, the Whig party have suffered defeat in every Presidential election but one. This succession of defeats did not come upon us because our cause was not just, our principles not national, or our candidates not worthy. Not at all; but they came from another cause—a lack of availability. This was most clearly demonstrated in the success of General Harrison, in 1840. He was no more a Whig, or no less a Whig, than Henry Clay or Daniel Webster. He was in point of natural or acquired talent for statesmanship, greatly inferior to either of them. Yet the Harrisburg Convention cast a side both of these distinguished men, and nominated General Harrison. And why? Simply because they believed that Gen. Harrison could be elected, and that neither of the others could be. And the result shows that they judged rightly. Gen. Harrison was elected most triumphantly, and with him a Whig Congress."

THE MEXICAN WAR DEBT!

Although the annexed article or the substance of it has been published before, we deem it of sufficient importance to publish it again, that the People may see what they will have to pay in addition to what they now pay, for a war which has resulted in no way it can be fixed to the advantage of the country.

A LITTLE FIGURING.

Mr. Manly, in his speech at this place, says the Hillsborough Recorder, after discussing the questions as to who is responsible for beginning the war with Mexico, in which he made it very clear, as we think, that President Polk is the person, indulged in a short colloquy on the expense of the war and the mode of paying it, which, we presume, will be of interest to the people, who, at last, will have to "foot the bill." He spoke sometime after this manner:

Assuming the expenses at \$150,000,000. (a moderate estimate,) he found by calculation that North Carolina would have about \$6,000,000 to pay for her share. The Democratic policy opposes a high tariff, so that the sum must be raised in the only other mode, viz: by direct taxation. Now let us see what each one will have to pay to the government. Our tax for State purposes now amounts to about \$80,000 in the aggregate. Take this sum, and the \$6,000,000, and any one who has a knowledge of multiplication and division, and "a smattering of the rule of three," can tell in a moment for each individual. State your sum thus:

\$80,000 : 1 :: 0,000,000 : A
Multiply the second and third terms together, says the rule, and divide the product by the first, and the quotient will be the fourth term or answer, viz: \$75. So that he who now pays \$1, would have to pay \$75. He who now pays \$10 would have to pay \$750. And he who pays \$20 State tax, would have to pay \$1,500 as his share of this Mexican war debt! This is no exaggeration, but the plain, sober truth, and the people will do well to think of it. When a President, either from folly or rashness, involves the nation in war, the people must not only furnish men to do the fighting, but they must also pay the bill!

Burnburner's Meeting in New York.

May 6, 1848—9 o'clock, p. m.

The Burnburners have an immense gathering in the Park. Fifteen thousand people in mass meeting at least. Mark Spencer, of 9th Ward, acting as President. Strong resolutions, repudiating the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention, and strongly approving and promising to abide by the decision of the 22d June Convention, have been adopted.

John Van Buren, C. C. Camberlang, Benj. F. Butler and Gen. Nye, all have made able speeches, repudiating in the severest terms, the doings of the Baltimore Convention, and all urging the democracy of the Empire State to abide by the decision of the Utica Convention to be held in June.

The Hunkers got up a meeting in opposition, but the novelty of the former drew the greatest crowd. L. B. Shepard addressed the latter.

The Courier and Enquirer says it was one of the largest meetings ever held in New York.

Warrants for sale at this Office.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Transmitted by Magnetic Telegraph.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 14.

We have been completely surprised this morning (says the National Intelligencer of the 15th inst.) by the unexpected arrival of the steamer *America*, of the Cunard Line. She sailed from Liverpool on the 31st instant, and has thus made the passage from shore to shore in the unprecedented short period of ten days.—She brings seven days' later news than that brought by the *Acadia*, and her intelligence is of fresh agitations and excitement.

ENGLAND.

There have been a number of armed assemblages throughout the kingdom, in defiance of the prohibitions and direct efforts of the Government to prevent them. The Chartists and Repealers have met at different places, and were addressed by the speakers in the most incendiary language. When at last the authorities had attempted to interfere, they were met with unyielding opposition, and serious riots ensued. This state of affairs, combined with other causes, had almost entirely suspended business in the manufacturing districts. From a general confidence existing, however, of the Government being able to maintain its ground, the funds still remained firm, and might be quoted at 84 a 84½ on account.

IRELAND.

The disturbances in Ireland had received a renewed impulse from the conviction of Mr. Mitchell, the editor of the United Irishmen.—He was found guilty of high treason after a stormy trial, conducted with great acrimony on both sides. His sentence is transportation for fourteen years, and the place of punishment the hulks, in Bermuda.

FRANCE.

All was quiet at Paris, and the friends of order were sanguine of being able to control the masses. Indeed, from the effectual manner in which the Executive had quelled the late disturbances, and their moderation in pacifying the excitement, less apprehension had been felt for the result.

The determination of the Assembly to break down the system of organized labor has created much dissatisfaction and resentment among the laboring classes. Emile Thomas who succeeded Louis Blanc in the administration of the National workshops, has been superseded in office, and, on account of suspicious conduct, sent under guard to Bordeaux. The workmen became much excited at this, and demanded his return and restoration, but the national guard had succeeded in preserving order.

Blanqui, one of the prime movers of the late disturbance, has been again arrested, and this time secured. The implication of Louis Blanc in the same affair has been fully established, and the authorities have asked the Chamber to grant them authority to punish him, without which they could not proceed, he being a member of their body.

The Executive and Assembly have settled their difficulties. The terms of the arrangement are, that the former must attend the session of the Chamber when forty members desire their presence.

Messrs. Cormenin, Lamennais, Tocqueville, and others of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution for the Republic, are still actively engaged in their labors. Opinions were diversified as to the probability of one or two legislative chambers being instituted, but rather inclined in favor of the former, as being more purely democratic.

LATE FROM YUCATAN.

The Vera Cruz *Arco Iris* of the 28th ultimo contains news from Yucatan to the 13th of May, some days later than has heretofore been received. A letter of this date, from Merida, says:

"The troops of the canton of Izamal have for the last few days equalled the expectations of the people, as they have defeated the insurgents with great slaughter. Three hundred men of various corps stationed in Sutech, and assisted also by 200 of the light troops, twice on the 8th repelled the savages, who, more than 4,000 in number, attempted to possess themselves of the town. Here we see how easy it is to rout these hordes of barbarians, impelled only by their audacity and the state of torpor into which we have fallen. Not content with this, because one victory is always the precursor of another, they sallied out on the 9th to attack the insurgents in their own elements.

"The troops of Motul have also inflicted a great defeat upon the Indians, of which we have no particulars for want of official reports. But it is certain that we have achieved another victory, on which we congratulate the public and ourselves."

FROM MEXICO.

The steamer *Waterwitch* has arrived at New Orleans with Vera Cruz dates to the 1st instant.

Among her passengers was Maj. Graham, of the Army, bearer of despatches to the Government who, it is said, has with him the ratified copy of the treaty with Mexico.

Gen. Persifer F. Smith arrived at Vera Cruz from the interior on the 31st, and immediately entered upon his duties as Military Governor of the place. He is busily occupied in preparing means of transportation for our troops.

Many American soldiers (discharged, we presume) are volunteering for Yucatan, and have been encouraged by passports and otherwise to leave for that country.

A salute of one hundred guns was fired on Boston Common on Monday in honor of the Whig nominations for President and Vice President of the United States.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN A. LILLINGTON,
OF DAVIE.

FOR THE COMMONS,
Col. JOHN F. McCORKLE,
WILLIE BEAN, Esq.

THE WHIG NOMINEES.

From all parts of the country, we receive the most cheering news of the reception of the nominees of the Whig Convention for President and Vice President. Although many had their individual preferences, yet a sense of the necessity—for decisive and energetic exertions being made to rid the country of bad Government, have united the Whig party as one man. Never, since the foundation of the Government has the truth of that toast given by Henry A. Wise, "*Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union*," been more sensibly felt, than at this time. We wish not only to get clear of Polk and repair the injury done by him, but we most ardently desire to defeat the election of Cass, the avowed defender of all Mr. Polk's unconstitutional course on all occasions. He (Cass) if elected, is pledged to pursue pretty much the same policy, and if he does, will embroil us in another expensive war. He is already pledged to go for more annexation, and the admission of millions of ignorant people to the rights and privileges now enjoyed by American citizens—which is the more to be deprecated, to say nothing of its unconstitutionality, on account of the *unfitness* of this people, different from us in language and feeling to exercise the rights of freemen.

These are some of the considerations which move the Whigs and all good citizens at this time, to oppose with might and main the election of this Federalist and modern Loco-foco. In him the country will have nothing calculated to promote peace and happiness, and a liberal enlightened policy, so necessary to develop its resources and make it what it is capable of being made. But all the old exploded humbugs, which for years past, have been adopted by the Loco-foco party, will still be adhered to.

We would say to all who desire the Government to be administered *Constitutionally* to range themselves under the banner of ZACHARY TAYLOR, and help to pour grape in upon the motley ranks of Loco-focoism as the old Hero did upon the Mexicans at the Battle of Buena Vista, and victory will perch upon our banners.

Many of the opponents of Equal Suffrage are in the habit of saying that any man who desires to vote for a Senator can do so, because he can easily purchase a freehold. A pretty argument, truly! Is a non freeholder invited to buy a right to vote? Buy it of whom? Why, of the land-holder; but just let him buy it, and then of course he can vote. The free white men of the State, who pay their taxes and perform military duty, cannot afford to go to this expense; and they demand that the Constitution be so amended as to place them on a level with the freeholders. This demand the opponents of Equal Suffrage will be compelled, sooner or later, to listen to and grant.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Carry out your designs to its full extent, Mr. Standard, to be consistent. If men should be privileged to vote for Senators because they pay taxes and perform military duty, why not, we ask, so amend the Constitution, as to let boys at eighteen vote, also? Do they not perform military duty? Why have any bounds set at all, and why not abolish that article which makes it necessary for a man to be a freeholder to qualify him for holding office?

Is it not reasonable to suppose, that if these Loco-foco demagogues who are now agitating this question were sincere, and really believed that a portion of the people of North Carolina, were laboring under a grievous oppression in this respect, they would advocate the abolition of all property qualification whatever? We really think so, and have no doubt, but that this view of the question will present itself to the minds of sober and considerate men of all parties. It cannot be otherwise. If we begin at all, let us strike at the root of the evil. Let us not half do the business. We like consistency in every thing. But in this, these advocates of the "*largest liberty*"—levelers and destructives of the most dangerous sort, have so glaringly exposed themselves that we have thought that it could not be possible to find even a corporal's guard of the party having any interest in the stability of our laws, siding with such restless spirits.—

People of North Carolina, distinguished as you are for your attachment to the laws of the State, will you at this juncture of affairs now follow in the wake of these men—whose object is so purely selfish—so destitute of any thing like sincerity and so much calculated to weaken our present efficient system of laws?

We do not wish to be understood in these remarks, as being opposed to any alteration of the Constitution if it is the will of the people, but to the manner and to the men who have sprung it upon us so unceremoniously for purely selfish and unprincipled motives. When the time arrives for action on this subject, we shall not be found in opposition to the public good.

☞ We notice that the Democratic papers have taken occasion to inform the public, that Gen. Cass' father, Jonathan Cass, as also his grand-father, fought for their country, in the battle of Bunker's Hill. This is doubtless true: Gen. Cass' father was a thorough going Whig, and so continued to the day of his death. Indeed all his relations—brothers, brothers-in-law, &c., we understand are Whigs, and the old gentleman, the General's father, in speaking of his son Lewis' politics, has been often heard to say, "*Lewis is a sad fellow.*"

With this view of his history he is entitled to no credit on account of the Whig deeds of his father—and we think the least said about it the better.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Our opponents, conscious that they can say nothing to shake the confidence of the American people in Old Rough and Ready, have opened their batteries on the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency.

He is, say they, an Abolitionist, a Wilnot Provisionist, and withal a horrible Whig.

PEP. INT.

Our opponents are really concerned about one thing only, as regards the Presidential election; and that is the defeat of Gen. Taylor and the success of Gen. Cass. We are prepared to hear any number or any kind of charges against either Gen. Taylor or Mr. Fillmore.—Who has forgotten their course towards Gen. Harrison, in 1840, and Mr. Clay in 1844? To believe democratic representations these great and good public servants were no better than traitors, and deserved, not only public scorn, but the gallows. We know—the world knows—that in these instances they were as unjust as they were ungenerous and ungrateful; and as the sun transcends in glory the faintest star that twinkles in the heavens, so shall the virtuous and noble fame of these out-shine and out-last the artificial glory of their idol Polk. Since then when did they learn to be just? Although they were most extravagant in their notes of praise immediately after the commencement of General Taylor's bright career in Mexico, yet, just as soon as he is mentioned as a Whig candidate, they haul-off, and begin to oppose him by saying, *well he ain't what he is cracked up to be—is he!* From this, they go right off to hard abuse, and it verily seems that abuse is the vital air of those whose motto is, "*to the victors belong the spoils.*" Shall Millard Fillmore escape their envenomed shafts? They may indeed fall harmless at his feet, but it were a marvel too great for this wonder-loving age that they should not be hurled thick and heavy.

THE SENTIMENTS OF TWO MEN.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."—Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of PEACE. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor." Zachary Taylor in his Allison letter.

"We might swallow the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it." Lewis Cass in the U. S. Senate.

"The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest. In the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'" Zachary Taylor, in his Allison letter.

Compare these together, reader, and determine for yourself which utters the most Christian-like, humane, and patriotic language. *Rich. Repub.*

"Spontaneous Combustion."

The N. York Globe, a Loco Foco paper, makes the following prediction, and we take great pleasure in fully concurring with our Democratic friend: General Taylor attempts to deceive no one. He has made no pledges to win votes, and we cannot support him, unless we are more fully acquainted with his views; yet we have no hesitation to declare our opinion to be, that if the contest is between Taylor and Cass, the former will receive nine-tenths of the electoral vote of the Union. The election of Cass may be considered almost an impossibility.

☞ The Directors of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company have made a proposition to the Directors of the Richmond and Danville Company to commence their road from the Southern terminus of the Richmond and Petersburg Road. The Danville Register speaks favorably of the project. The proposition is certainly an important one, inasmuch as it involves a very material divergence from a straight line, a matter which, though the travelling public may put up with it now, may hereafter cause dissatisfaction.

The Charleston papers announce a reduction in the fare between that city and Baltimore, by way of Wilmington, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City, to fifteen dollars.

THE WHIG NOMINEES.

Last night's Western Intelligencer of Thursday, intelligence of the reception of the Whig nominations at Columbus, Cincinnati, &c. At all these places the well received—the Whig press—pressing the fairest confidence success by receiving the overwhelming majority of the next. At Columbus, especially as we learn from the State papers, "There was a good combustion in the ratification by the citizens. Without show was magnificent and seemed unbounded. Every operating upon his own hours in the city were bonfires were built at the rockets and fire-balls played music lent its animating element their thunder-tones where the lightning has no population—men, women, and ed to be out, and in the themselves and with each songs, and speeches about 11 o'clock."

A dispatch from Cleveland they had a large ratification previous. The Hon. Francis York, addressed the meeting, about the Reserre will support.

KENTUCKY.

Intelligence of the nomination of Fillmore by the Whig reached Lexington, Kentucky. The Lexington Observer, and steadily stood up for the says of the nomination:

The ticket shall receive a dial support, as the Whig Whig party of the Nation, many noble spirits to choose regret any can feel is that had to be rejected. But it that some of them have been good of the country.

We presume that no Whig Taylor will be the next President States, and if the Loco-focos have soon convincing proof.

The Lexington Atlas says "We hardly need say he was not our first choice, follow citizen and neighbor Gen. Taylor as heartily as we been our first choice and that that had ever been named by the Louisville Journal of Taylor and Fillmore."

"The intelligence went thrill to the hearts of those Whigs in our city. Never have we seen our party moved up with enthusiasm and Convention has done well, it has fulfilled the wishes, the tions of the country; it has party with a confidence that pair."

The Journal then allude joyfully consoling itself with Gen. Taylor, the personal (as it says) of Mr. Clay, its opponents—and adds:

"Many a whig heart will thoughts at the idea that Clay, at the close of a life of his country, most good without ever having received that country's gift; but the shine like a beautiful star remain forever a guiding light."

GEN. LESLIE.

This gentleman spoke at a tion meeting in Philadelphia.

Gen. Leslie Coombs, of and said that he had left address the meeting. He of Ashland from his infancy looked to see him rewarded because he had been a enemy. But hours he had conveyed to Mr. Clay now sleeping quietly at home "God be with the Whig ed that all of those present Clay at the last meeting of Ashland. He then said, not too old to explain my myself. Like an old stag blood hounds of party, he ancient lair to lie him down ed and defied them now, as he ry Clay was now and had confidential intercourse with Mr. Coombs had known Taylor. He recollected him at Fort mere boy; and even then about to be fired, with the he refused to surrender. Coombs was one of the his and he concluded by urging their duty—to strike for liberty. He also returned thanks who had voted for Henry Clay act with you, he will never success.

"We would rather, ten C. Calhoun should be President. In Mr. Calhoun's slavery man it is true—but more honorable man, and peace. But there is but one of Mr. Cass to command our enthusiasm."

Burnburners in Illinois—bone, a neutral paper, says

Trouble in the Camp—The Burnburners in this ferment at the result of the tion, and kick in the traces word, Regular Nominations, try, also, we learn that succeeds, if possible, that of