GEN. CASS AND THE SOUTH. The "Standard" heralds to the people of North Carolina that Gen. Cass is the friend of the South, and is what it has always contended the candidate of the "Democracy" must be, in order to secure the vote of the South, viz: perfectly sound on the Slaman. And we will not give Whig authority, nor that of a "Barnburner"; but the evidence we will adduce is that of a member of the late Bultimore Convention, AND A SOUTHERN MAN-first rate Democratic authority. Let the Democrats of the South read and ponder!

Mr. YARCY, of Alabama, belonged to the Committee appointed to construct the platform on which the Democracy intend fighting the present campaign. The Committee submitted a Report, which was well enough for the South, as Mr. YANCY said, but did not go far enough: Mr. Y. therefore introduced a Resolution as an amendment to the Report of the Committee, covering the whole ground, and levelling a death blow at the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. In defending the views contained in this Resolution, Mr. Yancy says:

vies, the inhabitants of a territory, while yet under a territorial government, may make such regulations as will exclude slaves from being held in such Territory. The minority of the committee hold, that while in such a state or condition, such inhabitants assimilate themselves to a tenancy in common. Each has an equal right to enjoy the territory, with his rights of property. Their sovereignty as a people is in abeyance. They possess the tenancy in common, under the rules and regulations prescribed by Congress, and have no rights of sovereignity until they meet in convention to frame a constitution preparatory to admission as a State into the Union. In that stage they have an undoubted right to establish or to exclude slavery as an institution, and not before. Before that, neither Congress nor the inhabitants Mr. Polk never gave any order to Gen. Taylor Revolution were fresh in the minds of the peopleof the Territory can establish or exclude slavery from the territory. It must be permitted to exist, if it is not there by the rights of individual property-having attached to it none of the political weight given to it in the States-and which can only be revived, if the inhabitants choose, on admission into the Union, to recognise it as a State institution.

I will not argue this point further. It is said, however, in what are your rights involved by this issue ? In what are you injured? In this-your nominee set a slave free who is taken there, and this body refuses to take a different position.

It is proclaimed, then, to our emigrating population, that if they remove to such a Territory, the men they may meet there will free their slaves, if they desire to do so. "But there is the judiciary. says one. True, and in such an event, we would have to rely upon it. But what sensible man, with a small property, will leave a land where his property is recognised and protected both by law and opinion is excited against him-where societies, un- the instrument of Polk to attack Mexico. der the influence of such opinions as are avowed by such societies-where judges are to be appointed by your nominee, if elected to be President, who are to adjudicate his case? Certainly no prudent man will do so. Practically, then, by the opinions advanced by your nominee-and not negatived by this body, representing the great democratic party-you will take from the south the privilege of settling these fertile plains, and will make it solely the property of the laborers of the free States. I need not to be told that the judiciary will be our shield. I have read somewhere that once upon a time the Devil bargained with a sensualist for his soul .-When the soul was to be delivered up, his Satanic majesty called for it. The philosophical sensualist, however, did not give up without a struggle. He threatened to enjoin any further proceedings. The Devil gave it up in despair. To go into chancery, was to waste his time and his means and never to

. You must adopt such a principle to secure your success. Cast your eve over the States. Let me enumerate-Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, are Whig States. They cast 105 electoral votes election. The Whigs, abolitionists, and barnbur- uffrage" of Mr. Reid came up.) ners united, will inevitably give her 36 electoral votes to the Whig candidate. This runs up 141 electoral votes certainly against us. Now how is it on the other side? Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, are democratic. They cast 149 electoral votes. Can you get all these votes without a clear, explicit avowal of adhesion to our constitutional rights? I know South Carolins-her people-her statesmen -I say it, as he knows, with kindness and respect -has assumed a fearful responsibility in giving her votes to General Cass. He has, as I humbly conceive, less influence in that State than any man who has had any pretensions to the Presidency. If you pass a rigid set of high-toned principles, there is but a bare possibility that South Carolina may vote for the nominee. If she does not, you will be reduced to to 140 votes, or six less than the number required to elect your man. Will Georgia vote for your ticket? At best, her political position is a doubtful one. Never, I believe, has her gallant democracy been able to carry that State twice in successson ple, I believe you cannot rely upon Georgia. If so, you are reduced to 130 electoral votes. Will Florida vote your ticket? I know her principles by heart. I know her high-toned delegates. They have kindly given me a seat amongst them during your session, more convenient than that allotted to me. Florida will never support Gen. Cass with his

surance that her rights will be safe in his hands. As to Alabama, I have some right to speak. Her democracy never has been questioned. She has never been for an instant in the hands of the Whigs. But she respects party merely for the sake of principles. Whenever it becomes subversive of them, she will look about for some surer method of asserting her constitutional rights She has sent us here instructed, "under no political necessity whatever," to support any man for office who entertains opinions on the slavery question such as are entertained by your no-mines. He has no personal influence in Alabama. He was the last man her delegation here would have voted for. You must avon the principles of Alabama if you expect Alabama to befriend your nomination. It is er, then, you cannot succeed with a set of resolutions which blink this great issue. I do not speak to destroy your nomination, but to point out the means by which you may secure its success.

present opinions-unless you cover them with an avow

al of such, that he if accepts, Florida will have some as-

I am asked, will you vote for a Whig in preference? In the language of my instructious, I reply, "under no political necessity whatever" will I vote for a man holding erroneous views on this issue -If a Whig runs, no better than Gen. Cass, thousands in Alabama will remain at home. If a candidate is offered, holding sound views on this issue, no matter what his other political opinions, thousands of the Democracy there will support him. I am not one of those who think that it is all of life to live. Office has no charms to seduce me from my duty-s minority no feers to deter me from doing it.

I now close, by offering the Resolution meridment to the report of the Committee. The question was taken on Mr. Yancey's resolution, and it was, by States, rejected-36 to 216.

Ban -The women of Connecticut must be very hard cases to get along with. The New Haven Palladium says that full one quarter of the petitions to the Connecticut Legislature are for divorcesmore than twenty have been registered within a few From the North State Whig.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1848. We took some notes of the argument of Mr. Reid, the Democratic condidate for the Office of Governor, and of Mr. Stanly's reply to him, on Monday the 22d inet. Mr. Reid spoke for two hours and a half, in his first speech, and Mr. very question. Let us see if Gen. Cass is such a Stanly, an hour and a quarter, and afterwards there were rejoinders and surrejoinders, as law-

Mr R. began by saying he intended to tell the audience nothing new-that he was in favor of common schools-that he was opposed to the "Gerrymander" of 1846-that the Whigs had given no notice of their intention to alter the districts, and that altering the districts was an unprecedented measure. Then he branched off on Gov. Graham, censuring him for appointing Col. Paine instead of some one of the volunteers.

to what Mr. Reid called "one of the first princi leot democracy." He believed the freehold qualification of fifty acres of land, required of a voter for the State Senate, was wrong and ought to be abolished. He was in favor of equality, and said that this provision of the Constitution was a "relic of aristocracy," which had crept into that instrument, and that there was no reason for keep-Gen Cass, I understand, holds that, while Congress | ing it there, except that of its having been there cannot interfere with slavery in the States or Territo- a long time; and predicted several times, that the time was coming when the good sense of the people would pull down this "odious feature" in the Constitution. Mr R. also stated that he did not wish to alter that part of the Constitution voters for members of the two branches of our Legwhich makes taxation the basis in laying off the Senatorial districts, and that he was in favor of

having a Senate. Then Mr R. began with the Mexican war, and said if the annexation of Texas was the cause of he war, the President did not make it. Mexico had "refused" to pay the claims of our citizens; she never intended to fight for the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; and in answer to Mr. Manly's speech, he asserted that to assault Maramoras. The United States had treated Mexico with more forbearance than she he could do.

Then "the pase." Mr. Reid was evidently tender footed" when he cane to the pass-he said Mr Polk never intended to send Santa Anna to Mexico to kill Americans-the Whigs knew he did not, and by charging it only intended to proclaims that the joint tenants of such a Territory can draw the attention of the people from the demo cratic issues! He admitted that Mr. Polk sent Santa Anna to "create divisions" in Mexico.

Then Mr. Reid came to the "vote of censure on Gen. Taylor." He denied that it was a vote of censure, but said there was a little "thunder" heard, of a Whig General for President and that the Whigs in Congress were trying to make capital out of it. To defeat them in this he voted for the resolution as amended. He said the Whigs public opinion, to emigrate to a land where public slandered Gen Taylor, when they said he was

Mr. R. then commenced an attack on General your nominee, may exist to aid his slave to escape | Scott, and evidently spoke with sneer of this great out of his reach-where juries are to be formed from | Captain of the age-referred to the "plate of soup," said Scott wrote an insulting letter to the President, and wanted to 'kick up a dust' before ne went to Mexico. We were obliged to him when, in almost the same breath that he spoke slightingly of Scott, he spoke in kind terms of Gideon J Pillow, of 'Leonidas' memory.

> Then in answer to Mr Manly's remarks on direct taxation, which, Mr. M. said, the Locus would bring on the country, he said that there was no necessity for that-they could 'borrow money,' and 'in the course of time' the Tariff would raise money enough. Then in his circular method of reasoning, he came to the war again and said the Whig members of Congress had voted that the war existed by the act of Mexico. -Mr. R. wanted more territory to fortify us against foreign nations. Then, in a sort of parenthesis, he spoke of the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Reid informed the audience that the French Revolution in 1789 had lighted up the fires of liberty in this country !- (as Mr. S anly afterwards replied, this was something 'new' to him: that his principle of democracy was probably engraft-New York cannot be otherwise than Whig at the ed on their creed, about the time that the "free a fellow, who, while he could talk, spoke earnestly

Mr. Reid then concluded his long speech, by

Mr. Stanly commenced his reply, by assuring Mr. Reid that he had stated several matters cer tainly very new to the people here, and very new to the democrats especially.

He congratulated Mr Reid on his advocacy of common schools; but what credit did he or his -their principles and feelings. Her delegate here party deserve on this score, when Van Buren's administration had, by democratic votes, taken away the fourth Instalment in 1937, by which North Carolina had lost nearly half a million of dollars, (\$477 919 13) the annual interest of which is upwards of twenty-eight thousand dollars (28,675.14)? Mr. Reid's party had 'kept the word of promise to the ear, and broken it to the hope.' They were in favor of common schools, but against receiving the money which would support them-in favor of educating the poor, provided always that they would educate themselves! In 1839 Woodbury, Van Buren's Sec Like the Irishman and the log, in the anecdote I retary of Treasury, reported to the Senate, that have heretofore told, she is as often underneath as | if the land bill had passed, in six years North on the top; and when she triumphs, is so wearied | Carolina would have received \$2,730,979; and by the conflict, as often to be unable to enjoy the this sum, more than two millions, has been lost fruits of victory. Without an avoval of this princi- to the State by the votes and vetoes of democrats in favor of common schools!

Then in following Mr. Reid in his here and there, every where and no where way of speaking, Mr. S came to the "Gerrymander." In 1844, he said, the Whigs had no majority in the Senate of the State. possession of parts of our territory. and that was the reason why no attempt was made to change the Districts: they did not wish to waste time. As to this "unprecedented" act of altering the Districts, Mr. S. informed Mr. Reid, that the Lo-cofoco Legislature of New Jersey first se. the example; and as to the charge that the Whigs had never made this issue, Mr. S. referred Mr Reid to the Whig address of 1842, that able paper written by one of the first men in our State, B. F. Moore-a paper the accuracy of which no man there would deny, when he saw the name of Dr S. P. Allen, attached to it, and which, Mr S believed, had produced as good an etfect morally, as any medicine the Dr. ever administered did physically. The great difference, Mr. S. proved, between the districting bill of 1842, and the hill of 1846, was, that the Loco bill of 1842 suppressstored the rights of the majority. This could not be

Then in answer to Mr. Reid's attack on Gov Graham, Mr. S. said Gov. Graham was bound to appoint the man he thought best qualified for the place, one and the Tariff, Mr. Reid tried to tell a story of an who was prudent, intelligent and brave, one deserving and enjoying the cordial respect of all who knew him; and such a man was Col. Paine. Mr S. passed a high eulogim upon this Officer, and said Gov G could not have found a man in the State, or in the United States, out of the Regular Army, better qualified for the place than Col Paine; and he would prove himself worthy of all his friends said, if oppor-

tunity offered. Then as to the attack on the State Constitution. The democratic party were always trying to find something new, to amuse or deceive the people, whom they would treat as a wayward child. In 1833 they made war on the U. S. Bank, in '37 on the State Banks, which they had created. In 1844 they must have Texas; it would be a "bloodless acquisition." Mr. Polk said that Mr. Clay was charged with creating a panic, when he said it would produce war .-It was Oregon, the whole or none, 54-40-(or 74-40, according to Wheeler) Now when the enormous rass unfairly the Whigs of Congress. The bill was debt was coming, and when the tariff of '46 had proved a failure, something else must be started, and

as if he thought he could lead our sober-minded people astray in such a manner. Mr. Sunly's opinion of Mr. Reid's free suffrage, if we understand him, is this-when the people of the State desire to change their Constitution, ac-

cording to the forms prescribed in that instrument, they can do so, and when that is decided on, we will all agree to it. But for himself he (Mr. S.) was opposed to it, and desired to vindicate the character of our Revolutionary fathers from the aspersions cast on them by Mr. Reid. Mr. S. here read some extracts from the Republi-

can (printed at Newbern,) of the 17th May '48, and said he presumed that the proof-sheet had at least been corrected by Mr. Reid, or he had written out his remarks for that paper, as Mr. S. observed the expression in the article—"I do not propose," "I know," "I feel confident" and "I desire to say," &c., &c., besides that some of Mr. Reid's remarks to-day were in the same words as in the Republican. Mr S. bowed to Mr. Reid as he made this remark, and From Col. Prine and Gov. Graham he passed R. seemed to assent to the fact stated, that the report, in the Republican was correct. In that report, Mr. Reid says, we have the paper before us.

This question is no innovation on democracy; but on the contrary, equality in the exercise of the right of suffrage, among the free white men and brave citizens of our State, is one of the first principles of democracy." Again, "The present odious distinction between voters in our State, is a relic of aristocracy, borrowed from another country." Again, "I desire to see political equality among the free white men who are equal. In Great British they have a House of Lords, and a House of Commons, here we are said to have no House of Lords; if this be true, trust we shall abolish the distinction between the

These remarks of Mr. Reid, Mr. S. commended on, not with severity-for his whole manner and language were courteous and respectful-but with some feeling. Mr. S. referred to the Constitutions of all the old Thriteen States, the old Thirteen, who threw off the British yoke, whose Constitutions were framed by the men who fought, as well as talked and wrote in the Revolution-by the men who framed our bill of rights; and in nearly all these Constitutions-most of them adopted while the events of the a property qualification was required for voters for the Senate. Mr. S. thought it was a republican did any other nation; and Mr. Polk had done all | principle that "taxation and representation should go together." In many of the States, the property required to be held by voters and Representatives,

was greater than in N. Carolina. Mr. S. appealed to the people to say, if they thought Richard Cuswell, the President of the Convention which framed the North Carolina Constitution in December 1776-Caswell, the Lion of the Southhad slept on his post, when this "odious feature" "crept in," as Mr. Reid said; if Caswell has fastened this "relic of aristocracy" on the people-if he and his patriotic associates had formed this " House of Lords" in N. Carolina? We do Mr. Reid the credit to say, that he flinched and wriggled, a little, when this aspect of his remarks was held up to

Mr. S. referred to the great names in old Massachusetts, "whose soil was drenched to a mire" in the best blood of the Revolution, to New Jersey, Maryland, &c, States which adopted this "relic of aristocracy." And even in Tennessee, whose conwere required to have 200 acres of land; the Governor, a freehold estate of 500 acres, and freemen owning freeholds entitled to vote; and this constitution was framed by a Convention, of which William Blount was President, and Andrew Jackson a mem-

Where then was this principle which lies at the foundation of democracy-where is the foundation of modern democracy? lower down than we wish to

Mr. Reid admitted, after various attempts to evade it, that he wanted no other change in the Constitution than that spoken of by him, as reported in the Republican. Why, Mr. S. asked had nothing been said of this "first principle of democracy" in N. Carolina, from 1776 down to this time? None of our public men had brought such a matter forward. Why not? In 1834, after a long agitation, the Legislature of our State enacted a law, authorizing the holding a State Convention; the Convention was held, amendments were made, and yet nothing was said, in our republican "Southern land of steady habits," of this "relic of aristocracy." Mr R. was the only man Mr. S. said, he had ever heard advocating a change. He then corrected himself, and begged pardon for saying that-he had known one other man; he had four years ago travelled in a stage with against this "aristocratic feature." That man had the delirium tremens, and upon inquiring who he was, Mr. speaking of our country as the asy um and hope | S. ascertained that he had been a member of some church, had been expelled for immorality, was then a gambler, and the last he heard of him, he was in jail, where he would not have been, if he had worked houestly for 50 acres of land, to qualify him to vote for the Senate.

Then Mr. Stanly asked him, where was his 'equality?" No man could go to the Senate, who did not own 300 acres of land-nor be a member of the House of Commons, unless he owned 100 acres-nor be Governor unless he had a freehold worth \$2.000 Why not abolish these odious "relics of aristocracy," in our State Constitution? And yet Mr. Reid was in favor of retaining those, for the present, or until some other "first principle of democracy" was

Why was it, Mr. S. asked, that Mr. Reid was willing to keep up a "House of Lords," by allowing the Senate to represent property?-Why not allow any man to go to the Legislature, and be a Governor, whether he own any land or not? Where is the "equality of that? Mr. Reid's democracy is not "progressive" enough to make him consistent.

Mr. S. then read extracts from documents, to prove that Gen. Taylor was ordered, several times, to take position on the Rio Grande, showed he was compelled to obey, and spoke of the outrage of Polk's organ meanly endeavoring to throw the blame on him, for obeying orders, and gaining so much glory. He also pointed out the difference between Polk's conduct and that of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, when other nations had

Then "the pass"-oh, how hard Mr. Reid tried to pass by that! Mr. S. ridiculed Mr. Polk, for trying to disgrace the country by resorting to such a trick, in order to defeat the Mexicans-to send Santa Anna there to "create divisions!" How little Mr. Polk knew of Scott and Taylor, how little of the American soldiers. Mr. R. confessed Polk had him sent there, or allowed him to pass; and every body must admit that Polk had been badly fooled. With regard to the "vote of censure," Mr. S.

showed Mr. Reid that he had admitted all that the Whigs asserted as the cause of the Democratic censure on Gen. Taylor. The "thunder" they heard in the distance was coming, and the lightning they would feel in November.

Upon the subject of the Tariff of '46, Mr. Stanly ed the voice of a large majority of the people of the proved by documents, to which Mr. R. could bring members in Congress; while the Whig bill of '46 re- failure—that the Tariff of '42 had left a large surplus in the Treasury, and that of '46 was bringing the country in debt. We were surprised to see Mr.

Reid unable to answer, or pretend to answer these facts.
In reply to Mr. Stanly's remarks on the War, old man, who said how hard he would fight for Sally, his wife, and presently a bear came, and the old man, (may be his name was Ezekiel,) jumped up in the loft, and after Sally had driven the bear off, the old fellow came down, and said, "now Sally, didn't we whip him?" So Mr. R. said, the Whigs acted like the old man. Mr. S. replied, that Sully, he thought, was "old Zach"—the bear the Mexicans and the old man in the loft, Jas K. Polk at Washington City, ordering the Regular army from Gen. Taylor, just before the fight of Buena Vista.

We were really surprised at one remark of Mr. Reid—that "the Whig members of Congress had voted that the war was begun by the act of Mexico." Mr. S. explained that, by saying that a tyrannical majority in that Congress had refused to strike out those words—the Preamble which contained them, had been pronounced false in Congress, and it was a party manœuvre, a Parliamentary trick, to embarvoted for with a Protest against the Pre mble, and Mr. S. appealed to Mr. Reid to know what he would

of the last Legislature of North Carolina, that he had voted that this war was unjustly began by the President? Mr. S. referred to the bill in the last Legislature, voting several thousand dollars for the Volunteers, with the Preamble—"the war was began by the act of the Executive." Would it be fair? Did not the Democrats who voted for the bill, vote for the preamble? It was a cruel movement, and only justified on the ground of retaliation for the Congressional proceeding.
We thought, when Mr. S. appealed to Mr. Reid's

fuirness, Mr R. looked ashamed-we will do him the justice to say, for his charge against the Whigs Mr. R. thought there was much inconsistency in the Whigs, who opposed the alteration of the State Constitution, and yet favored the restriction of the veto power, in the hands of the President; and he thought he ought to sweep out his own house, before he swept out his (Mr. Reid's.)

Mr S. replied, that he had not said he was opposed to amending constitutions, at all times, and under all circumstances. He was opposed to Mr. R.'s hobby, because he had lived so far happily under our Constitution-it was not a "relic of aristocracy"-it was time honored; and it was right to " hold fast to that which is good," especially when proved as this Constitution had been. The restriction of the veto was to give the Representatives of the people more power, and to lessen the one-man power, which made the President more potent than a King. As for sweeping out Mr. Reid's Democratic house, it would require a shovel, not a broom, for that operation, and a shovel was an instrument Mr. S. was not in the habit of using.

Upon the whole, we are greatly obliged to Mr. Reid for his visit. His "first Preamble of Democracy" was the only principle he advanced. He avowed, however, the intention of the Democrats to re-district the State, if they can.

Fore-warned, fore-armed. We will let the people know this, and thank Mr. Reid for the word .-We will let them know that the next Legislature will be one of the most important ever held in this State. We will tell them of the immense public debt created by Mr. Polk, and of the large army to be fed and paid; and when the people ask for relief Mr. Reid says-change your constitution--your Revolutionary fathers were good easy souls, but were simple enough to retain a "relic of aristocracy" in their Constitution, and I will reform it! The people ask for bread-Mr. Reid gives them a stone.

From the Communicator.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN NORTH CAROLINA. The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of North Carolina, at its Session in January, adopted the Pittsboro' Communicator, as the Organ o the Order in this State. In taking this step, the Grand Division was fully aware that extra exertions would be required to sustain the Editor in the attempt to devote one paper in North Carolina, to the exclusive diffusion of Temperance principles -To meet this emergency, patriotic appeals have been made to many members of the Order in this State; and this appeal has not been in vain. Nobly have they come forward and responded to the call thus (Nine, or nine hundred-it's no matter which.) made to them. But as there are thousands upon Or ever had a name, or ever had'nt, thousands of Temperance men in North Carolina, who are not members of the Order of the Sons of In air, or sea-in wood or shady bower-Temperance, and who yet take an active part in the | Or never dwelt in any place at allthat they too will come forward, and effectually In ridding him from a perplexity sustain the effort that is now about being made, of That sorely troubles him. Now lend your help, sustaining a Temperance paper in this State. To them do we now affectionately appeal, as brethren who are all engaged in the same great and good cause. We all fight against one and the same foe; and how can we successfully fight, unless there be I sing-a theme not to be grinn'd at. For combined action to disseminate our principles? Let us all, brethren, go hand in hand, to sustain the paper, which is the pioneer in this glorious cause -Let us encourage the Editor who devotes his time and his talents to the advancement of the cause we

There are Temperance organizations throughout the length and breadth of this State; organizations that promise to do much. Let these organizations, wherever they are established, lend us a helping hand in the work we have undertaken. No matter by what name we may be known-we have all the same object in view.

have so much at heart, and for which we have so

Come to the rescue, brethren! In union, there is strength. " United we stand-divided, we fall!" A SON OF TEMPERANCE. We ask the favor of the Editors of newspapers

in this State, to give the foregoing communication

GEN. CASS' ACCEPTANCE.

an insertion. -Ed. Com.

The Washington Union publishes Gen. Cass' letter in reply to one addressed to him by Andrew Stevenson, the President, and a Committee of one from each State represented in the late Locofoco National Convention, advising him of his nomination as the Locofoco candidate for President. We have room only for the following

This letter, gentlemen, closes my profession of political faith. Receiving my first appointment from that pure patriot and great expounder of American Democracy, Mr. Jefferson, more than forty years ago, the intervening period of my life has been almost wholly passed in the service of iny country, and has been marked by many viclesitudes and attended with many trying circumstances, both in peace and war. It my conduct in these situations, and the opinions I have been called upon to torm and express, from time to sufficient pledge of my faithful adherence to their ark Daily Adver iser : practical application, whenever and wherever I Of his history and qualities we shall have a whose name you are now acting.

by the Democratic party, who has since establishelection. Coinciding with him in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I bly arise, which would induce me again to permit been denounced by the Van Burens as the Army name to be brought forward in connexion with | nold of Democracy. the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this

DEMOCRATIC EVIDENCE AGAINST GEN. CASS -What have the Southern apologists of Gen. Cass to say to the following:

Hon. George Rathbun, a leading Barnburner State, and gave a minority in the State a majority of no refutation, that this Tariff had proved a signal of our State, having in the late Convention at Utica, denounced Gen. Cass as utterly unworthy of support, Gen. C. publishes part of a letter written to him in September '46, by Mr. R. which expressed the highest esteem and regard. Mr. Rathbun explains that when the said letter was written. Gen. C. was openly, notoriously, warmly in favor of excluding slavery from territory which we might acquire from Mexico, and that the letter published by Gen. C. was impelled by a knowledge of that fact. He illustrates: N. Y. Tribune.

"Benedict Arnold was at one time a brave soldier; he was believed to be a true patriot. He rose to the rank of General in the army of the Colonies; fought bravely in the defence of the rights of the American people-was esteemed worthy and honest. The American people became attached to him, praised him, yet when he went on board the Vulture, and deserted to the British Army, and accepted office under the British Crown, he was detested by every honest man of all parties. So far as I know, he never published parts of letters written to him before his desertion, to prove the inconsistency of his friends while he appeared an honest man, because they condemned him when he had demonstrated that Mr. Reid had mounted this hobby of free suffrage, think of the charge, if made against any Democrat he was no longer honest or worthy of confidence."

COMMUNICATIONS.

POR THE REGISTER, " WUTHERING HEIGHTS."

Mr. Gales :- I have just risen from a perusal of the work, the title of which heads this Communication; and I must say that I have been both disappointed and disgusted with it. The book however, a not without some merit. It possesses marked individuality; its characters stand forth prominently as original and well defined creations; its style is stamped with homely, but racy vigor. In brief, there are all the evidences of intellectual power about the work-but power perverted and prostituted to the delineation of natures that almost invariably fall below the standard of humanity. The author, in striving to create men, has, like the modern Prometheus, fashioned forth revolting monsters. His conceptions are uniformly hideous and exaggerated .-The world never beheld such prodigies of depravity, and such erratic specimens of eccentricity verging upon madness, as he has attempted to portray. The hero, HEATHCLIFF, is an incarnate demon, whose heart never felt a human impulse, whose ferocity and impulsiveness are utterly unrelieved by even a transient touch of feeling, and in whom the master passion, love itself, only deepens and darkens his misanthropy, cruelty and vindictive malice. Such a conception is to the last degree strained, false and unnatural, and, though the author may claim the doubtful merit of consistency in limning its traits, it is, at best, the talent which groups together every disgusting attribute around a dissecting room or a charnel house. The diseased imagination of a maniac often pictures images quite as distorted and quite as horrible as this. The other male characters in the novel are nearly on a par with its hero-EARN-SHAW alone, smacking somewhat of the characteristics of humanity, though rendered unnecessarily and gratuitously vulgar.

As for the females, they defy criticism and analysis. There is not one of them who does not deserve a horsewhip, or the strait-jacket and ice to the head. Their projensities keep them continually hovering between incurable wickedness and absolute insanity. They are as strange and as unlike the inhabitants of the earth, as if they were denizens of another planet. They are nearly destitute of femitine softness, gentleness and flexibility, and are either as wild as untamed colts, as spiteful as yahoos, or as masculine as Amazons.

The story itself is painful from first to last-there is no gleam of sunshine amidst its profound shadows and its gloomy incidents. The author seems to revel in a black and bitter misanthropy, and to delight in harrowing the mind to the reader. This he aims at constantly and accomplishes indifferently well. One takes up the book and instantly becomes rivetted-goes through with it, perhaps, at a single spell, and then throws it down with a silent imprecation on the sordid taste that could select a theme so execrable; and the vitiated imagination that could derive its nourishment from the rank growth of depraved and degraded humanity.

Oh! all ye Muses, that have ever lived,

FOR THE REGISTER.

Where'er ye dwell-whether in heaven or earth-A poor and luckless wight would seek your aid Or his sad case is past all remedy. Of my old tattered breeches, and the vest, And greasy spots that every where appear From waist to ankle in most hideous guise, My pantaloons, alas! they're almost gone, Threadbare and glazed, they hang upon the peg In melancholy plight, ready to drop Of their own weight; and pride had long ere this Compell'd me to have cast the things aside, Or give them up at once to my man Zack, But that in truth, I had not wherewithal To buy another pair-and then again The fact, that Zack is far the prouder man, And would not condescend to pick them up. [way Ah! me! what shocking pride! 'Tis the world's (A vile-abominable-shameful way-) To shuffle off old servants and old friends.

Unnerve his arm of strength-and bid him go Hobbling and limping for the rest of life Begging a pittance from ungrateful men, Whose hearts like steel, and "cold as charity,' Have no compassion for such sons of want. So with my breeches; serving me faithfully For a long time-how long I can't remember-Giving my leg-though finely formed as 'tis A set more graceful still, covering the seat-(With aid of coat-tail,) where lodges honor, (Philosophers the wisest of the world Have thus decided !) doing good service So long-so well; then is it not a shame (Oh! most ungrateful of ungrateful men.) Now that they're worse for wear-to cast them off The fact however is, I want a pair-A bran-new pair, to splurge about a while, And see if people won't respect me more. New breeches have a wonderful effect On those who see as well as those who wear, But how to get them-how? ah! there's the rub. I never yet did covet wealth-but then 'Tis greatly inconvenient to be poor. CETERA DESUNT.

The Soldier fights the battles of his country

Till wounds, disease and unrequited toil

GEN. Cass .- The Whig and Democratic papers are everywhere engaged in discussing the time, in relation to all the great party topics of merits of the Democratic nominee for the Presthe day, do not furnish a clear exposition of my idency. We have seen no better summary of views respecting them, and at the same time a his qualifications, than the following in the New-

may be required to act, any thing further I might | buildant occasion to speak hereafter. Suffice it now say, would be mere delusion, unworthy of now to say, his nomination is regarded by his own myself, and justly offensive to the great party in | party here as the sure precursor of deteat; and the Whigs could scarcely have asked a better My immediate predecessor in the nomination nomination for them. A politician rather than a statesman, an intriguer rather than patriot, he ed so many claims to the regard and confidence has sustained Polkism in all its enormities, and of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his whole course for years has been governed his acceptance of a similar honor, announced al. with a chief regard to the nomination which he so his determination not to be a candidate for re. has now secured. A parasite to royalty abroad -a demagogue at home; a federalist in his youth, a radical in his age; he is not entitled to beg leave to say, that no circumstances can possi. the confidence of any party. He has already

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of the students of the Greensboro' Female College closed on Thursday afternoon, in presence of a large assemblage of citizens and strangers, who manifested a high degree of interest in the exercises. Six young ladies graduated on the occasion, and their closing exercises, together with the address delivered to them by President Shipp, were of a deeply impressive character; leaving upon the minds of the intelligent auditory an abiding sense of the importance of female education founded upon the religion of the Bible. - Greensboro' Patriot.

The great Democracy of the United States have paid a rather left-handed compliment to the Democracy of France in nominating for the Presidency the historiographer and eulogist of the last of the Bourbons. They may think they can succeed in elevating, in the new world, the worn out and ex-ploded Bourbonism of the old, in the person of its eulogist ;-but they will find themselves mistaken. Such an effort is behind the spirit of the age. The people will endure nothing that is tainted with Bour-bonism—whether in the guise of a Louis Phillippe or a Lewis Cass.

FLORIDA. The Washington Union having reported Mr. Moses, one of the Democratic delegates from Florida, to have said that notwithstanding the instructions of his constituents to the contrary, he would individually, cordially support the nominees, (Cass | New York. and Butler,) that gentleman contradicts the statement, and declares that neither he nor Florida " will support the nominations until the candidates shall clearly recognize the equality of the States and the right of the South to remove with their property into any of the Territories of the United States."

READ AND REFLECT! PYFER & CO.. Exchange and Lottery Dealers. NO. 1 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE. MD

ARNESTLY solicit the attention of the public A FACT. (attested by the declaration of the Managers of Lotteries.) and almost UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED that the resident patrons and the large number of

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Splendid Lotteries for June, 1848. Wednesday, June 14, 1848. 20 Prizes of \$5,000 each! SPLENDID SCHEME:

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Tickets \$12, shares in proportion. A Certificate of 26 whole tickets for \$170 | 26 quarter tickets \$42 50 85 26 eighths do 26 half do

\$30.000!

Saturday, June 17, 1848. SPENDID SCHEME: 1 30.000 DOLLARS!

Capitals, 12,000 do. Tickets \$10, shares in preportion. Certificate of

24 whole tickets for \$130 | 24 quarter tickets \$32 50 65 24 eighth do We beg to impress upon the minds of all who

may see the above Schemes of BRILLIANT LOTTERIES that A REMITTANCE BY MAIL, for

Packages, single Tickets or Shares. (if addressed to our ilouse,) MAY RESULT IN THE REALIZATION OF UNTOLD WEALTH! The Managers Printed Drawings (carefully enveloped) will be promptly forwarded to all who favor us with their patronage. I Please be sure to address

PYFER & CO., No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md. PYFER & CO.'S Bulletin of Lotteries for one month in advance of the days of drawing, will be forwarded gratuitously to all who signify their desire to receive it.

Grand Schemes. FOR JUNE, 1848. J. W. Manry & Co., Managers. **50,000** DOLLARS. **\$30,000! \$20,000!** \$10,000!

And Tickets only Ten Dollars! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY. For Endowing Leesburg Academy and for other purposes. Class No. 27, for 1848.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, 24th of June, 1848. Grand Scheme: prize of \$50,000 | 1 prize of 1,000 30,000 40 do 20,000 1 40 do

10,000 | 200 do 200 4,000 &c. 78 Number Lottery-13 Drawn Ballots. Tickets \$10, halves 5, quarters 2 50. Certificate of packages 26 Whole Tickets \$130 0 26 Half 26 Quarter Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of

Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will receive the most prompt attention and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address

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WARRENTON Female Seminary.

HE first Session of the present year will terminate on Wednesday, the 7th of June, ensung. The next Session will commence on Moniday, the 19th of the same mouth-only a short recess of a week being given, in order to avoid the return of Pupils at this season, to the lower country. There are five experienced and excellent Teachen associated with the Principal, in the care, discipline, and instruction of the pupils, and every facility is offered for the perfecting of female Education, in all the useful and ornamental branches.

In our endeavor to combine Christian with Literary advantagés, controversy is discountenanced, the principles of all are respected, and no attempt made to influence the Religious opinions of any. Ample provision has been made for the comfortable accommodation of a large number of Pupils.

The Terms are as heretofore: For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, \$624 per term of five months, tuition in French \$10, Tuition in Music on the Piano \$20, with \$3 for the use of Instrument, Tuition in Drawing and Painting \$10. Plain and ornamental Needle Work, free of

For more minute particulars, see Circulars, which can be had on application to the Principal through the Post Office. N. B. All articles of Clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

I beg leave to refer to my friends, and numerous acquaintances in this State and Virginia; among others, to the following: Hon. Jno. Y. Mason, Washington, Hon. Arch. Atkinson, Wm. R. Baskervill, Virginia, Hon. Juo. H. Bryan, George W. Mordecai, Raleigh, Col. Joshua Tayloe, Washington, N. C., Hon. David Outlaw, Wm. T. Sutton, Esq., Bertie, Jas. S. Battle, Esq., Rocky Mount, Wm. Plummer, Juo. Somerville, Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esqrs., Warrenton.
DANIEL TURNER. May 25, 1848.

STOTE COE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Royster & Utley, in carrying on the Butchering business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are requested to make immediate payment to either J. D. ROYSTER, the partners. QUINTON UTLEY.

June 1, 1848. McPherson & Alston, SECTION OF THE PARTY OF S. C.

Auction & Commission Merchants, and General Agents, FOR THE SALE OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDIZE, &C. REFERENCES.—W. R. Gales, T. J. Lemay, W. W. Holden, P Busbee, H. W. Miller, Lagra, Col. J. H. Maury, G. W. Haywood, Esq. R. Tucker & Son, Young & Bledsoe, J. F Jordan, Cook & Nixon-Raleigh. J. W. Evans-Fayette-ville. Gen. Marsteller and Isaac Wells-Wilming.

A. T. Jenking-Newbern. Jas. S. Leathers-Baltimore. S. T. Ball-Philadelphia. Wilson & Co. Goods from the North may be sent via Wilming. ton and Goldsboro', or Newbern Consignments will be thankfully received. and promptly attended to. We can always be found at our Office on Maia

Hon. W H. Washington, W. H Mayhew and

Smithfield, May 29, 1848.