At a very large and respectable meeting of the friends of Gen. Zachar) Taylor, held in the Court House, in this City, on Tuesday evening last, on motion of Gov. Iredell, the Hon. Rich'd Hines was appointed President, and on motion of Maj. Chas. L. Hinton, Doct. S. J. Baker and Capt. Alfred Jones were appointed Vice Presidents. The organization of the meeting was then completed by the appointment of H. S. Smith and C. B. Root, Secretaries.

The President briefly explained the objects of the meeting; after which, Gov. Iredell moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chairman, for the purpose of presenting Resolutions for the adoption of the meeting. Whereupon, the following were appointed : Hon. Jno. H. Bryan, H. W. Mil-

ler, Esq. and Gov. Iredell.

The Committee having retired in discharge of their duty, denotion, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to wait on Gov. Morehead, and How & Rayner, and request them to address the meeting, viz: S. W. Whiting, J. B. Roulhac and Ruffin Tucker, Esqrs.

ommittee appointed to prepare Resolutions action of the meeting, reported, through their Chairman, H W. Miller, Esq., the following, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the nomination of that Patriot and Hero, Gen. Zachary Taylor for the Presidency, and Millard Fillmore for the Vice Presidency, by the Whig National Convention, meets our most cordial approbation, and having the highest assurance that most zealous and untiring support.

Resolved, That we call on the patriotic Whigs of North Carolina to organize forthwith and thoroughnew lustre to our National character, and whose known and well tried patriotism has shone forth on many trying occasions, we can go into the contest with the strongest assurance that our efforts will be crowned with success.

Resolved, That the appointment of Gov. Morehead to be President of the Whig Convention, on the 7th inst, was not only a highly honorable testibody of distinguished men, but was not less gratifying to the citizens of this State, as a compliment to one of the especial favorites of the State, whose talents and virtues we have long known.

Resolved, That the Delegates from our State to the Whig National Convention deserve the thanks cause, displayed in that Convention.

Resolved, That for a more efficient organization of those who are friendly to the election of TAYLOR and FILLMORE We do hereby form a "ROUGH AND REA-DY CLUB," and that it consists of the following Officers to wit:

Geo. W. Haywood-President. Weston R. Gales, Ruffin Tucker-Vice Presidents.

H. Sidney Smith, Madison B. Royster, Sion H. Rogers-Secretaries.

S. W. Whiting-Treasurer. Mead, John R. Harrison, Rich'd B. Haywood, Tho. J. Lemay, Geo. Little, John Primrose, H. W. Miller, James Iredell, E. B. Freeman, James F. Taylor, W. H. Jones, Fred. J. Hill, Tho. M. Oliver, C. C. Raboteau, James Litchford, Jr., John R. Williams. Resolved, That the President be authorized to ap-

point a Sub-Committee, to draft Rules and Regulations for the government of the Club, to be reported at the first regular meeting to be called by him. Resolved, further, That we recommend to those who are friendly to the election of Taylor and Fill-

more, in other parts of the County, to form Clubs, and organize for the approaching campaign. The Committee appointed to wait on Gov. Morehead and Hon. Kenneth Rayner, having returned with the gentlemen, who were expected to address the meeting, their entrance into the crowded Court Room was greeted with great applause.

The President then, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced to the meeting Gov. Morehead, who, notwithstanding the apparent indisposition under which he was labouring, proceeded to address the meeting in a most powerful and eloquent speech, giving a succinct history of the action of the recent Whig National Convention, &c. The Governor was frequently interrupted during the delivery of his address by thunders of applause from the assembly.

Gov. Morehead having concluded, a general shout for Mr. Rayner brought that gentleman to the stand, who proceeded to address the meeting at considerable length, in a most stirring and eloquent manner, adding new lustre to the great reputation he has as a public speaker.

The meeting then adjourned, all highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, and with a determination to do their duty during the Campaign. RICHARD HINES, Ch'm'n.

H. S. SMITH, } Secretaries. C. B. Root,

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Oxford, N. C. June 10, 1843. GENTLEMEN-Travelling through the lower pact of the State of Virginia and upper part of North Carolina during the last three weeks, I have taken great pains to ascertain the sentiments and views of the people in regard to the next Presidency, and can truly say that Gen. Taylor is the man for the people. The nomination of General Cass, by the Democratic Convention is possessed of a freehold of two thousand dollars value. but little liked by the Democracy either of Virginia or North Carolina. Many of them say they cannot vote for any man who has been in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and they speak of his conversion being too sudden to last. Others say they will yote for Gen. Cass, unless Gen. Taylor is nominated, in which case they will vote for the Southern man-the honest old soldier who is no Members of the Legislature. politician, but will do, what he has always done -his duty to his country. The excitement has manner. Besides these property qualifications, and been great in this State, both with the Whigs | select elections, remnants of British Aristocracy, and Democrats, the former anxious for the nomis nation of General Taylor, and the latter, at least the ultras, equally anxious that some other Whig should be nominated. The news was received here last night of the nomination of Old Zack which has settled the matter. The Democrats, give up the election. Any number of bets from \$5 to \$1500 were offered on Gen. Taylor, but not one was taken. The impression here is that | many of the inhabitants of the State have fled to find every Southern State will certainly go for Gen. down the Old North State at 15,00 jority for Taylor.

A BALTIMOREAN.

General Cass signalized himself at an early period in his career by writing a series of papers in New Hampshire against Mr. Jefferson's administration .-These papers will shortly be republished as specimens of the ability and opinions of the Locofoco candidate. Those Locofocos, who are in the habit of referring to the administration of Mr. Jefferson as the brightest portion of our political history, will doubtless be greatly edified by reading what their Presidential candidate said against the "Apostle of Democracy." Whether the General's baptism in the pool of Locoremoved the taint of federalism from his soul, is a question which the more orthodox of his advocates will be called on to decide. It is a knotty point and we wish them much joy in their labors -Lou. Jour.

The New York Mirror has the following para.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY -- We have just read a letter from the Hon. Henry Clay, dated Ashland, June 10. The contents of the letter we are not at liberty to publish, though we can Clay is not only a Clay-Whig but a good TaylorFrom the Roanoke Republican.

MR. REID, ON ABOLISHING THE QUALI-FIED SUFFRAGE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Reid has said that he was in favor of Free Suffrage, that every freeman of the age of twenty one years, who had paid public taxes, ought to vote for all persons clothed with the authority to legislate; that the exclusion of such from a vote in the Senate election was a remnant of British Aristocracy, which he desired to see removed, and he was for the same Free Suffrage in both Houses. And in illustration of how odious and tyrannical it was, he declared that no one, by our Constitution, could become a citizen, unless he owned land, or rented it, or some land-holder would be kind enough to permit him to stay on his premises: - And he verily believed, that this feature in the Constitution was it, which drove so many of our young men from the State: that they, being deprived of voting in the Senate, we were thereby, deprived of good laws. Hence they went South, where they could enjoy equal privileges. Indeed said he they are almost compelled to go away. He lived in an age of improvement, and wished to remove the growing evil

The text of Mr. Reid is entitled to, and shall receive, a grave consideration ; but the illustration of it is really so ridiculous, that we may, in vain, attempt to read them both together, without exhibiting

Who, besides, this gentleman, could ever have liscovered that it would be easier, after, than before, the abolition of qualified suffrage, for a stranger to become a citizen? He seems to think, that as long as a man's land is used to qualify him to vote, no other may occupy it without the owner's consent; but, that just so soon as his land will not serve that they would fulfil the duties of those responsible purpose, all men may stand on it, lie on it, and live offices with honesty and ability, we pledge them our on it. At present, it appears, no man can become a citizen except by permission of some one who owns land; for, to become a citizen, requires some residence, and a residence requires some place to stand ly for the approaching campaign; and as we have on; therefor a stranger, who cannot buy, nor rent, nor get permission to stay any where in the State, is unable to become a citizen; but after the freehold qualification shall be abolished, then, without buying or renting, or permission obtained for that purpose, he may stand any where and reside some where, and so become a citizen.

I had often read from the pens of our distinguished mem that the depopulation of our State, and the vast emigration of her young men, were attributable monial of the estimation in which he was held by that | to the want of improvement; but before now, I never certainly, knew of what species of improvement. Now, I can readily see, how it is, that a poor fellow, who owns no land, can rent none, nor get permission to stay on any, should naturally enough get into the highway, a place free for the foot of every body, and how natural it is that, once on it, he should keep of their constituents for their devotion to the Whig | travelling, and, ultimately, find himself removed away. But still I am at a loss to account for so many selling their land, surrendering their aristocratic privileges, and going to the South, unless it is because, in many instances, their land is only fit to be lain on, and stood on. As to the residue of the evil complained of, to wit,

that we suffered for the want of good laws, by the form of our government, this it is true, is relieved of ridicule, but, at the same time, of truth. The excellence of our laws, and their moral influence on the citizen, are proverbial of remark, and both have re-Executive Committee-Richard Hines, John H. | ceived the highest eulogium from the first Statesmen Manly, Robert W. Haywood, James D. Nunn, Wm. and Judges of the past and present age. Let Mr. Ashley, John H. Bryan, W. H. H. Tucker, C. B. R. travel over the West and South, and collect the Root, Jos. G. M. Buffaloc, Dr. W. H. McKee, Dr. opinion of those who have come together from the W. G. Hill, Albert Stith, R. W. Seawell, Wm. H. four quarters of the Globe, and the Saltes of this Union, as to the rank which the North Carolinaian holds, amongst the assembled representatives of Nations, for the manly and moral virtues of his race; and he will feel the blood of fervid delight, galloping, and warming, and cheering as it goes, from his toe to his crown. Let him then take the judgment of the old emigrants of the State, whether North Carolina honor, or honesty is improved by a residence in the land to which he says they are driven by the tyranny of her Constitution to obtain the blessing of liberty; and he will be more strongly inclined than ever, to exclaim, as he returns and plants again his foot on her soil, " This is my own, my native

Whether attributable to her institutions, her laws, her constitution, or to her position, or what is most likely true, to all combined, the character of the State for a just appreciation of true liberty, unmixed with licentiousness-for obedience to the laws unawed by a slavish fear-for a proper deference to the powers that be, without passive submission to usurpation, stands unsurpassed in any State now formed, or which will be ever formed, by the benevolent efforts of progressive Democracy, out of any

.Before I proceed to the grave task of examining that feature of our Constitution, which Mr. R pronounces a remnant of British Aristocracy, it may be useful to note how many such remnants there are in this instrument; so that when we reform the one, we may expunge the whole; and attain, at once, that high political perfection for our fundamental law, which will stop the tide of emigration and recall our banished sons. I fancy that, on a close examination, so many remnants of a similar character will be found, that, when divested of them, like the disrobed lady of the Roman Poet, our Constitution will

1. Members of the Senate and Commons are required to have had a residence of twelve months, be-

fore the day of election. 2. The Senator is required to have possessed for

be the least part of itself.

the same time, three hundred acres of freehold land. 3. The Commoner is required to have possessed, for six months, one hundred acres of freehold land. 4. The voters for both Houses are required to have been inhabitants of some County twelve months before the day of election.

5. The Governor, shall be thirty years old, must have been a resident of the State, five years, and 6. The Judges of the Courts are elected by the Members of the Legislature.

7. And there shall be no rotations in their Office -they hold for life or good behavior.

ed by the Members of the Legislature.

9. The Treasurer, who keeps our money-the Secretary of State, and Comptroller, are elected by the

10. All Justices of the Peace are elected in like with which Mr. R. appears perfectly content, al though they exclude the poor soldier from the Executive Chair and from both Houses of the Legislature, I shall, when in my next, I consider the queson equal suffrage, in the House of Commons, that,

will perhaps astonish Mr. R. himself. Now, let it be remembered that in some of those well ordered States of the South-west, whither so citizenship, and breathe the pure air of freedom-Taylor, and the knowing ones calculate that Cass those States, so well ordered, that every man comes will get from four to six States, not more—put to the aid of the law; and where, if perchance, by to 20,000 ma- any defect attending that "ancient mode of trial by of the war. His nomination by the Whig Conjury," (which we, foolishly, call "the bulwark of liberty,") the life of the accused might be unjustly tial character of the popularity which he is beprolonged or finally spared, he is incontinently lieved to have won .- Philadelphia Inquirer. ynched by the lovers of order, out of pure regard for the perfect administration of justice :- I say, let it be remembered that in some of these States, every one of these remnants of British Aristocracy have been extirpated; and a gentleman there is deemed fit to tax his fellow, although, in doing so, he lays none on himself. He is deemed a sufficient resident to vote, although he may be a passenger on the telegraphic wires. Every qualification required for a Governor, is that he should be possessed of a grand moustache, and his wife should be possessed of all focoism under Jackson's administration effectually the property about them. And the highest qualifications of a Judge, elected by the people for short terms—the surest guaranty for his re-election to his post, is, that, in all controversies before him, he should take the part of the powerful, and balance the scales of justice against the rights of the poor, with the voting influence of the rich and popular. And if he dare in times of excitement to uphold the Constitution against a popular delusion, his learning, ability and firmness but render him the more obnoxious to prejudice, and serve to supplant him the more

readily with a supple tool, who bows to the discontent, and gratifies the prevailing faction of the hour. A sober minded people will never desire the imme-

mand it when, and, only when, thereby, the security, and happiness of the citizen, are better promoted and more safely guarded. To ask it when these will be jeoparded, is to destroy the great objects of government by the instrument employed to attain them. To sacrifice the end to the means.

Despising the folly of those who would flatter them to seize the election of every officer in the land, the people of North Carolina have lived to test the tendencies of their fundamental laws. Under them they are in the possession and enjoyment of a rational freedom, republican habits, and political and social happiness. They apprehend no tyranny from their rulers, and they experience ne contumely from their fellows. Their Judges and Magistrates are unsurpassed for their virtues, intelligence, impartiality and devotion to their respective duties. Their emigrants to other lands, in the judgement of all men, are model citizens: themselves, at home, are distinguished for their bonest quiet of upright lives, and a profound respect for the laws of the Commonwealth. Unused to a spirit of litigation, and possessed, by the moral training of their mothers, and the lessons imparted in the upright and impartial administration of the laws daily exhibited before their eyes, they see with a clear perception what is the right; and the outbreaks of violence, and the stealthy maneuvers of fraud are rebuked, exposed and redressed with a virtue and szgacity, which may challenge the admiration of any ree Country on Earth. They have lived long enough to compare the practical results of her institutions with those of her sisters of the Union, and North Carolina, while she surveys the fruits of their labors, has no cause to lament over the weakness of those fathers of the land, who framed her present Govern. ment; no cause to abandon the work of their hands, and no hope that in doing so, she will shield, a happier people with a better Constitution.

DAVIE. FREE SUFFRAGE.

" Free Suffrage-or the right of every Freeman in the State, who pays his taxes to vote for members of both branches of the General Assembly."

It must be remembered that it is the act and not the mode, which defines oppression and tyranny. It is as much a violation of right, quite as severe a despotism, if a republican legislature taxes the people without their consent, as if it proceeded from the edict of an irresponsible sovereign. No one more admires than we do the institutions which secure the potency of the popular will; but that will should not degenerate into impulse, incited by unprincipled demagogues. There is no just and proper will of the people except that which is regulated by conservative provisions. Such and such may be the will of the people, under a certain organization. But a will without such a regulator is an abstraction-an absurdity-a monstrosity-and is neither more nor less than the indulgence of the most unworthy motives and most unamiable propensities of our nature. We have no faith in the motto "the voice of the people is the voice of God." The sentence is highy poetical but quite as silly as the sickliest effusion of the Muse. Under the influence of passion and the guidance of unprincipled politicians, it is as likely to be the voice of the Devil, as any thing else.

This doctrine of voting for both branches of the General Assembly, though a clever political claptrap, will not have a place to rest the sole of its foot by the time the election comes on. It is one of those humbugs that will fail-fail with the intelligent of the democratic party, and with every friend of justice and order in all parties.

Let us look into the matter a little, and see how the parties will stand upon this new principle of the progressive democracy." Suppose we had a legislature composed of the representatives of the land holders only, and a poll tax was laid of 50 cents -What would the people say? Would they not rend the very Heaven with execratious of such monstrous tyranny? "What," they would say, "tax us without our consent! liberal justice forbid it!-Shade of our revolutionary fathers, forbid it! We will resist unto blood!"

Thus would they say and do-and no friend of republican liberty would fail to applaud them. But it is now proposed to lay a tax of, say, 30 cents on every hundred dollars worth of land and to establish a General Assembly for that purpose, in which the landholder, as such, has no voice. Why should not the same words of execration arise, and why should not the same resistance as in the other case, be lawful? "Sauce for goose sauce for the gander." A proposition to establish a General Assembly elected by Freeholders only is as just and quite as consistent with the acknowledged principles of our social compact, as the establishment of a General Assembly on the basis proposed by this democratic issue, by which one estate in the body politic is excluded.

There is much talk about the progressive spirit of democracy-the doctrines of the age, &c. We admire the character of the age, in most of its aspects. We are gratified that it is a "go-ahead" age. But we do not desire to give the age more than its due, nor commend its rapid advancement when it runs off the track. We do not admire the "go-sheaditiveness" of noisy social blockheads, nor that of political humbugs. There are cardinal principles of social privileges and political rights, which no age can ever amend. Attempts have been made to remove all the ancient land-marks of society, and induce a new order of things. But wherever these have succeeded, either in small communities or in empires, they have produced a corruption of private morals and a prostration of human rights.-And so it will ever be. Of some of the peculiar | the erasure of this foul stigma from the escutchnow on the tapis, we expect to speak before we close our notice of this "issue."

Most of our readers will not complain that the numbers of this article are short. They are neces-sarily so, to make room for other matter of general interest .- Wilmington Commercial.

A BRIEF MEMOIR .- Zachary Taylor was born in the county of Orange, in Virginia. He removed to Kentucky early in life with his father. In 1808 he received a commission from President 8. The Solicitors and Attorney General are elect- Jefferson, of a Lieutenancy in the 7th Infantry. He soon after became a captain. In 1812, while in the command of Fort Harrison, with but a handful of men, he was attacked by a force of 450 | when Lewis Cass asks their suffrages for the Indians, whom he repelled in the most gallant and soldiery manner. In the Black Hawk War of 1832, Taylor, then a Lieutenant Colonel, was assigned to the command of the regular troops of Gen. Atkinson's army. In 1837, he was ordered with his regiment to Florida, where he served with distinction, and showed himself a faithful tion of free suffrage, take occasion to open a chapter | efficient officer. He received the brevet briga-Texas to repel invasion, either of the Mexicans vention for the Presidency, will test the substan-

GENERAL ORDERS-No. 1.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION. East of the Rio Grande. The people of the United States now forming the rand army to conquer a peace and preserve it when obtained, under the banner of Gen. ZACHARY TAY-LOR, are ordered to join this Army of Observation by divisions of States. The officers will, until farther orders, beat every chapparal and drive out every guenillero from the Lecofoco ambuscade, and particularly guard the specie trains which are passing and are much exposed to robbers. In between four and five months this duty will have been accomplished, then after an armistice terminating on the 4th of March next, the Army of Occupation will make

its headquarters at the White House. Z. TAYLOR, Major General People's Choice. MILLARD FILLMORE, A. A. G. Philadelphia North American.

IT It is to be remarked that upon the final baldisplaying their omnipotence. But they will de- He is thus, no sectional candidate.

GEN. CASS' FEDERALISM.

The Editor of the "Standard" pretends to be profoundedly ignorant of the fact that Gen. Cass was an old black cockade Federalist. We commend to his careful perusal for his enlightenment, the fol-Paper printed in the lowing article, taken from very Town in which Ger ass taught school at the time he wore on his hat was so much pride, the celsbrated black cockade:

From the Wilmington (Delaware) Republican. We have often noticed that the noisiest Democracrats-those who abhor Federalism as the unpardonable sin in politics, are those, who in days gone by, were members of the Federal party. On one occasion. Mr. Cass wrote that he was "born a democrat" and subsequently, he has lost no opportunity of imrare specimen of unadulterated Democracy. We are not among those who believe that Federalism was such an abomination, that all who ever belonged to that party, were given up to perdition; otherwise we should be under the unpleasant necessity of re-Anguishing the good opinion that we entertained towards many very worthy "Democrats" of the present day. We should lose all hopes of Buchanan, Garrett D. Wall, Woodbury, and particularly Mr. Cass, who was born, educated, and salted down as a Federalist, under the well known "black cockade" brand, and who most probably would have "kept" until the present time, had not such a revulsion tabrand somewhat out of demand. rand somewhat out of demand.

Without meaning anything to the disparagement

of Mr. Cass, and for the sake merely of informing those who may not be acquainted with his early history how much of the old democratic blood he has in his veins, we will state, that in the years 1799 and 1800, his father, Major Cass, superintended the recruiting service in Delaware. The Major was an incorrigible federalist, and on one occasion, it is said in a political dispute with a Democrat who is yet living in this city and is well known as a good Whig and highly respected as a citizen, he threatened in the warmth of his party zeal, to run his opponent through-using at the same time language not very complimentary to the democratic party. It is natural to suppose that the Son partook somewhat of the prejudices of his father-or at all events was born not quite so thoroughgoing a democrat as he now is. One fact however, is beyond, dispute. LEWIS CASS, the present democratic candidate for the Presidency, taught school in Wilmington, about the time of the above mentioned occurrence, and although quite a young man, he prided himself upon wearing that very "black cockade," at the bare mention of which, all "good and true" Democrats of modern days raise both hands in horror: Many a good citizen now walking our streets, claims to have been a pupil in Mr Cass' school, and all of them -- Whigs and Democrats-remember the "black cockade" of their Preceptor, who, strange to say, seems to have enirely forgotten it.

Strange as it may appear, we find such men as Taney, Ingersoll of Connecticut, Wall of New Jersey, Hubbard of New Hampshire, and a host of others known in former times as federalists, now standing in the front ranks of "democracy." And still more strange is it, that Cass, Buchanan, Woodbury and M'Lane, four zealous federalists of the old school should be the four prominent democratic candidates And, we may add, it is unaccountably strange, that Mr. Cass, aware of these facts, and occupying a position of hostility to every principle of the old democratic party, should speak of modern and ancient lemocracy, as one and the same thing, and of Whigs and Federalists, as being identical! Men change with manners; manners change with

· . climes, Tenets with book, and principles with times."

GEN. TAYLOR IN ABBEVILLE. - Extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen of Abbeville District, dated Abbeville C. H. 5th June :

"The Democratic nomination has been received here with but little favor. I do not believe Gen. Cass will be acceptable to the people in this portion of South Carolina. He is unquestionably a man of fine talents, but entirely too ultra on many questions. We cannot forget how very near he and a few others of the 54 40 men came to plunging us into a war with England. Moreover, he is here regarded as being very far from sound on the Wilmot Proviso.

I have heard not a few, both Whigs and Democrats, express themselves as in favor of the hero of Buena Vista-and I would be glad to see Gen Taylor run, whether he be nominated or not. believe there is still independence enough in the country to elect him. I hope the movement in Columbia will be followed by others throughout the State, and that the vote of South Carolina will yet go for "Old Rough and Ready."

Cass versus Taylor - Every body remembers he infamous vote of censure by the House of Representatives, appended by Ficklin and Henley to Mr. Cock's resolution of thanks to Gen Taylor, his officers and soldiers, for their good conduct in the Battles of Mexico.

Bet it not be forgotten that when thic resolution was sent to the Senate, and such noble spirits as Calhouri and Butler were prompt to vote characteristics of the age, out of which grow the eon of the gallant old hero of Monterey, LEWIS wildest notions of liberty and among the rest that | CASS was among the fifteen ungrateful Senators who voted against striking out and was therefore in favor of retaining the censure!

Yes, Lewis Cass, seated upon his cushioned chair in the Senate of U. S .- far from the scene of danger-gloried in the attempt to dishonor the Hero whose life had been often risked in bloody fields for his country.

We blush for the Democratic Nominee-we feel mortification at being compelled to bring forward the RECORD containing the evidence of such glaring ingratitude.

But the yeomanry of the country will speak in ce of thunder their indignant NEGATIVE, Presidency .- Richmond Republican.

From the National Intelligencer. DINNER TO MR. CRITTENDEN. A Public Dinner was tendered to the Hon. John J. Crittenden, a few days ago, on the occasion of his retirement from the Senate, by a large number of his friends in Congress and a number of citizens of the District The compliment may be said to have been dier general in consequence. On the 28th of inpromptu, but almost every member of the Senate at May, 1845, he was ordered by the Secretary of present in the city, and a large portion of the House War, to hold his troops in readiness to move into of Representatives, without distinction of party, united in the invitation. No similar mark of respect was or Indians. The Mexican war followed; and perhaps ever offered to any public man in this city the battles of Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and with more readiness and sincerity. The dinner was Buena Vista, made Taylor the most noted man of the war. His nomination by the Whig Conthat excellent establishment. Mr. Senator Mangum presided, assisted by the Hon. J. S. Pendleton and the

> A HOPEFUL YOUTH.—"Zephaniah," asked a country schoolmaster, the other day, as he was interrogating a scholar, concerning the various kingdoms of the world, "can you tell me who is the Emperor of Russia?"

Hon. Robert Toombs of the House of Representatives.

"Wigtoria," was the reply.
"And who is the Dey of Algiers?" "Thunder and Mars," cried the astonished, boy rinning from ear to ear, "I've heerd tell of the Judgment day, and the day of Pentecost, but I'm darned if I ever heard tell of the day of Algiers

It is understood that Gen. Pillow has expressed much disappointment at the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. He based his hopes on receiving that high honor on the friendship of Mr. Polk, and his own signal military achievements! But his democratic friends proved ungrateful and would not even recommend him to the party for the second office in the gift of the people. Alas, the "Leonidas letter" was manufactured to little purpose, and the improvements in the art of ditching introduced by lot, in the Whig National Convention, Gen. Taylor received votes from energy State in the Helical the scientific officer have not been appreciated by be nominated and elected, such a result will cause diate control of an election, solely for the sake of lor received votes from every State in the Union! eral will be known by the not inappropriate soubri- to me no mortification or ill feeling, but rather quet of "the soft Pillow."

CONGRESS.

The Senate, on June 17, spent the day in the consideration of the bills on the private calendar. Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Rockwell, resolved itself into committee of the whole, for the consideration of bills on the private calendar.

In the Senate, on June 19, Mr. Webster rose and said it was known that in the course of last year, a large convention was held at Chicago, to take into consideration, among other things, the subject of internal improvements. That convention adopted certain resolutions, and appointed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress .-That memorial he was now about to present. It was a very respectable paper, very respectably pressing the public mind with the belief that he is a signed, and very like the memorial of the Memphis convention, on a previous occasion: he moved that it be referred to a select committee of five, to be appointed by the chair, and be printed, which was ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, the Senate took up the joint resolution [similar to that which has been heretofore considered and rejected in the House] directing the restoration of the contract for carrying the Great Southern mail, between Washington and Richmond, to the Potomac, Fredericksburg and Richmond Rail road and Steamboat Companies. A debate ensued, which occuken place in the market, as to throw that particular | pied the remainder of the session. The joint resolution was then read the third time and passed by Yeas and Nays, 27 to 19.

The Clerk called the House of Representatives to order, and stated that in consequence of illness and by advice of his physician, the Speaker would not take the Chair to-day.

Mr. Ashmun offered a resolution that Mr. Burt of South Carolina, be appointed Temporary Speaker. The resolution was unanimously agreed to-Mr. Wentworth presented a memorial from a Convention at Chicago, on the 5th of July last, in

favor of River and Harbor improvement, and a de-

bate ensued on a motion to print, which motion was finally decided in the affirmative-121 to 56. Mr. Andrew Stewart moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of reporting a bill to increase the revenue by increasing the duties on foreign luxuries and such foreign manufactures as are now coming into ruinous competition with American labor. Yeas 85, Nays 82.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

COLUMBIA REJOICED. Columbia rejoiced, when she heard that "Z. TAYLOR" Was called by the Whigs to preside o'er the State, And every stout landsman, and true hearted sailor, Huzza'd for the leader that's "GOOD AS HE'S GREAT." They thought of their Washington's deeds and his

They thought of their sires, who for freedom had And vowed that the HERO OF MEXICAN STORY, Should rule o'er the land of the PEOPLE the pride.

"To TAYLOR," then fill more "to Taylor and Fill-Exalt to high stations the good and the brave, Let patriots be cherished and honor'd—then still The flag of our country in glory shall wave.

The Locos may boast of fut Cass and his Butler. And dream of rich feasting, when Polk's gone away, But old "Rough and Ready," will have his own

And placemen will find there's the " Devil to pay." The rats that have fattened in Uncle Sam's larder, Will soon be chased out from their holes, by Reform, And sinecure drones will be taught that it's harder To work, than to sit smoking, in offices warm. "To Taylor," then fill more, &c.

The Knight so renowned, who, at Hull's famed sur

In dudgeon, destroyed his bright blade on his knee, Was never designed for his country's defender, Nor's fit to uphold the proud FLAG OF THE FREE. The man who could flatter a foreign king's station, And cringe, to win favors from Royalty's hand, Should NE'ER BE THE GUARDIAN OF Freedom's salva-

Nor called to preside over LIBERTY'S. LAND. "To Taylor," then fill more, &c.

The Demagogue seeks but to fawn, lie and flatter, And stoop to the vile, be they never so base, Though his country be ruined, to him tis no matter If his end be attained and his guerdon be place, The Patriot treads only the straight path of honor His trust is in God-and his heart's in his hand, For his country he'll die, should mishap come upon

And forth to defend her he'll fearlessly stand, "To Taylor," then fill more, &c.

With "Justice" and "Mercy" inscribed on his ban-He fights for what's right for himself 'gainst his foe Should Conquest entice him, with cold look he'll

And bid her to Casars and Tamberlanes go, The soil he desires is the soil of the sages, Whom Washington led in the struggle for peace The glory he'd win, is the glory, for ages, To witness their children in Virtue increase, "To Taylor," then fill more, "to Taylor and Fill-

Exalt to high stations the good and the brave, Let PATRIOTS be cherished and honor'd-then still

The flag of our Country, in glory shall wave. June 10th, 1848.

HISTORY MYSTIFIED .- The Enquirer quotes several votes from the proceedings of the House of Representatives in 1838, on resolutions offered by Mr. Atherton, against legislation by Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. The object is to show off Mr. Fillmore as an abolitionist; and after giving the nays on several propositions, it exclaims with rapture, " Here is FILLMORE voting with John Q. Adams, Giddings and Slade." But it takes precious good care not to state,

that the name of Bouldin (James W. Bouldin, the Democratic Representative from the Charlotte District, in Virginia) is also, in two instances, in company with that of Giddings ! So also is the name of Caleb Cushing, a Democrat good enough to be run for Governor of Mas-

sachusetts. But the best reply to all the charges against Mr. Fillmore will be found in the fact that the aas Governor in 1845, but run Gerru Smith, as the

man who embodied their principles. Richmond Republican

LIEUT. DEAS .- Every body will remember Lieut. Deas, who at the commencement of the Mexican war, swam the Rio Grande, Leander like, to meet a Mexican maid, and was taken prisoner. Since that time, Lieut. Deas has been actively engaged in the service, and for his gallant conduct at Monterey was promoted to the captaincy of the 1th artillery. But it appears from some cause or other, that he has got into some trouble with that strict diciplinarian Gen. Wool, and has been courtmartialed and sentenced to be dismissed the service, which sentence was approved by Gen. Wool at Monterey. He is now on his way home, to await the issue of an application to the Executive in his behalf by many influential personal friends in the army and elsewhere. Philadelphia Ledger.

TAYLOR VS. CLAY. We have been permitted by a friend, says the New York Express, to make the following extract

from a private letter from Gen. Taylor, dated BATON ROGUE, May 13, 1848. "None but the kindest feelings exist between Mr. pleasure and congratulation."

WHIG AND DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH In the Jonesboro' Whig, we find a striking com parison of the relative strength of the Whig and Democratic parties in the Union, by classing the States according to their respective Legislatures, as last elected. We think it will surprise some of our readers to learn, that according to this test, the whole Whig electoral vote would be 172, and the

Democratic electoral vote, 118. Yet this is un. doubtedly the fact, as will appear from the follow ing table: Electoral Votes Whig States. Louisiana, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland Georgia, Indiana, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island Connecticut, New York, North Carolina. Tennessee, Kentucky. Ohio, Florida, 172 Electoral Votes Democralic States Maine,

New Hampshire, Pennsylvania. Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi Illinois, Missouri Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, lowa, Wisconsin,

The Jonesboro' Whig incorrectly places Florida in the Democratic column. Florida has at present Whig Legislature, and is represented in Congress by a Whig. Wisconsin is omitted altogether by the onesboro' Whig, but the result of the late election in that State establishes her claims to be placed among the pillars of the Democracy.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

HIS pleasant Summer Retreat, newly fitted up. surrounded by a beautiful Forest Grove, offer. ing inducements to those seeking health or pleasure. is again open to Visitors.

The Proprietor will devote to it his personal attention. Aided by good Assistants, and experience in public life, he flatters himself his Establishment will compare in manner and style, with any other of the kind. Shocco is accessible by the Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, within 12 miles of Warrenton Depot, from which via Warrenton, the Proprietor will run a daily line of Post Coaches, thereby the benefit of a daily mail while at Shocco. The medicinal properties of Shocco Water, Sulphur, Sada, Magnesia, Lime, and Epsom Salts, has proven. by a test of more than half a century, its efficacy in the cure of most diseases incidental to a Southern climate. Transient persons, except those boarding with the proprietor, will be charged for the use of

A good Band of Music will be in attendance de ring the Season. SAMUEL CALVERT, Prop'r. May 28, 1848.

Valuable Property for Sale.



- IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH. HE undersigned, intending to leave Raleigh, offers for sale his present convenient Residence near the Rail Road Depot, together with two sigcent Tenements. Considerable expense has been incurred, and some taste displayed, in arranging the Garden and Green House, and the Establishment on the whole, is well adapted for a Family resident. The Rail Road Depot is but a step removed from this property. The Directors of the Literary Fund are erecting on the adjoining Square, a splendy Building for the Deaf and Dumb School, while then is an abundant supply of pure Water in the imme diate neighborhood, of the premises. Besides, the Dwelling House and appendages, are conveniently

arranged, and no situation could better suit a Family of moderate size. It is presumed no one will purchase, without per sonal examination of the premises, and, therefore, more particular description is omitted. Application may be made, either to GEORGE W.

Mordecal, Esq., or to myself. WESLEY HOLLISTER. March 28, 1848.

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

ARNESTLY solicit the attention of the public

of the United States to A FACT, (attested by the declaration of the Managers of Lotteries, and almost UNIVERSALLY ADMITTED. that the resident patrons and the large number of DISTANT CORRESPONDENTS

of this FAR-FAMED LOTTERY FIRM, with SCARCELY AN EXCEPTION, realize, FROM EVERY INVESTMENT.

HANDSOME PRIZES! I Name or residence of a Correspondent never & Splendid Lotteries for June, 1849

30,000 Dollars! Wednesday, June 28, 1848. SPLENDID SCHEME: 12 Drawn Ballots out of 22 Numbers.

5 80,000 dollars ! Capitals, 8,000 Tickets \$10, shares in proportion.

We beg to impress upon the minds of all wh may see the above Schemes of BRILLIANT LOTTERIES,

> A REMITTANCE BY MAIL, for Packages, single Tickets or Shares, (if addressed to our House,)

MAY RESULT IN THE REALIZATION OF UNTOLD WEALTH! The Managers Printed Drawings (careful) enveloped) will be promptly forwarded to all will

favor us with their patronage. Please be sure to address No. 1 Light St., Baltimore, Md.

PYFER & CO.'S Bulletin of Lotteries for the month in colors. one month in advance of the days of drawing, will be

forwarded gratuitously to all who signify their de sire to receive it. B. Dunn, Esq., as a Candidate for the Office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuring Floation

Pope as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the County of Wake, at the suing election.