

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE REGISTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Beloved Citizens: It becomes necessary sometimes, in order to test the sincerity of Candidates for public favor, to look beyond mere professions to their acts, and to try them in public life, to their votes.

Mr. Reid would have you believe that the attack which he has made upon the Constitution of the State has arisen entirely from his love and devotion for the People—his earnestness to extend popular rights. Now, such professions will do very well for stump harangues, where there is but little if any opportunity afforded to appeal to the record of his past Legislative career.

I have already called to your attention the vote which Mr. Reid gave to distribute the School Fund according to Federal population and not to the whites, by which he displayed great devotion to the sentiments which he now puts forth!

I have also referred you to his vote in the Legislature, against the bill to excuse from militia duty, in time of peace, persons between 13 and 21 years of age; thereby showing a willingness to continue this arduous burden upon men who are not entitled to vote under the Constitution—a practice directly at war with the principles which he preaches with so much fluency and earnestness, that "Taxation and representation should go hand in hand!"

I have likewise admonished you to beware of the professions of a man who declares himself the friend of popular rights in one breath, and in the very next, avows his determination to do all in his power to smother the voice of a majority of the People of the State in Congress, by restoring the gerrymander of the Democratic Legislature—an act which would be as reckless of the popular voice, as it would be illustrative of the hollow-heartedness of those professions of loyalty to the voice of the majority, which are so rife with some who hope, by diverting the attention of the People from the abominations and misrule at Washington City, to gain a temporary triumph in our State elections.

But these are not the only instances in which Mr. Reid has shown in colors very different from those which he has so recently assumed. I find he was a member of the Senate in 1840-41, and if the Journal does not speak falsely, it tells some rather strange stories upon this recent convert to constitutional reforms and popular rights.

On the 4th page of the Senate Journal 1840-41, the following is given: "The following is a list of the members of the Senate of the State of North Carolina, elected at the general election of the 1st of October, 1840:—"

ASHLAND, June 22, 1848. DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., delivered to me yesterday by Secretary Mitchell, tendering me a temporary appointment of Senator from Kentucky, in consequence of a vacancy produced by the resignation of Mr. Crittenden. Your Excellency is pleased to urge me to accept the office from various reasons, which I admit possess considerable force.

There is much ground to apprehend that, both in our domestic and foreign relations, grave and momentous questions may arise, the proper adjustment of which will require all the moderation, wisdom, and experience which can be placed in the national councils.

REMARKS OF MR. MANGUM.

IN SENATE, JULY 24, 1848.

The joint resolution from the House, fixing the day for the adjournment of the present session, with the amendments thereto proposed in the Senate, were then taken up, and Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate, in reply to Mr. Foote's motion on the same subject, and also on various other topics connected with the Presidential question.

He proceeded to recapitulate the queries which he had propounded when the resolution was up before, and his remarks on that occasion, and referred to Gen. Cass' Nicholson letter as fixing his position, and demonstrating that he now stands on the great questions of the country, nowhere.

On the Wilnot Proviso his course leaves the question without being settled one way or the other. He has evaded the only issue on this subject, and left the public wholly in the dark as to his opinions. Gen. Cass, eighteen months ago, as has been stated by the Senator from New Jersey, was in favor of the application of the proviso to any territory which might be acquired.

At the last session, with the same views as the principles of this proviso, he contended that the proviso was then out of place, in the three million bill, into which it had been proposed to introduce it in this body. The next heard of his opinions on this proviso, was found in his letter to Mr. Nicholson; that Congress cannot touch the question of slavery as it exists in the United States; that Congress cannot touch the matter in the territories. On the first, no one disagreed—all were of the same opinion. On the second, it is a manifest evasion of the subject in controversy. He (Mr. Mangum) denied that any such power belonged to the people of the territories—to such a population as existed in New Mexico and California. All legislation in the territories in regard to slavery, must come here for the approbation of Congress. And Congress can legislate upon no subject which is not subject to the veto of the President.

Then what a beautiful state of confusion would exist in the territory of New Mexico, with General Taylor for President, if the principles avowed in his letter, that Congress has no jurisdiction over the legislation of the territories, were acted up to. If such an event were to occur, and the legislature of the territory of New Mexico were to come here with a law prohibiting slavery, and Congress should approve it, Gen. Cass, entertaining the doctrine laid down in his letter, would be bound to veto it. He then referred to the seventh resolution of the Baltimore platform of principles—the fourth and seventh canons, as he termed them, of the Baltimore Convention of 1844, reaffirmed by the Baltimore Convention of 1845—providing protection alike against the black traffic and the efforts of the abolitionists in relation to the black population of the United States;—that they should be admitted to the territory of the United States, and that Congress should have no jurisdiction over the legislation of the territories, and then upon the Baltimore platform, had enabled them to arrive at no conclusion as to his principles.

And he held in his hand what perhaps would show that he was grasping at an evanescent shadow in grasping for an opinion from Gen. Cass on this subject, a second edition of "Kane's" principles, to be found in two little pamphlets, each sketching the life and services of Lewis Cass, both alike, both alike until you get to the last page, and both professing to have been printed at the Globe office, Johnson Hall, price 50 cents per hundred copies, and one of which he had marked "North" and on the other "South," and on the last page of one of which Gen. Cass is represented to have replied in an eloquent strain to his (Mr. Mangum's) poor remarks on—[some subject not understood, and to have made some slight and partial remarks on the French Revolution, and in which there is but one allusion to the opinions of Gen. Cass on the Wilnot Proviso, and that was in connexion with the effort of a "federal" Senator from the North to defeat the two million bill, and the bill for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hannegan. No friend of Gen. Cass would authorize the publication of one for the North and another for the South. But he would say that the committee who have these things in charge have directed the publication of no documents of any kind which were not intended for the whole Union. They disclaimed any knowledge of these discrepancies. Could the Whig party now say as much.

Mr. Mangum was not surprised that some feeling should be manifested by the friends of Gen. Cass. He proceeded to read from the pamphlet which he deemed intended for the Southern market, when— Mr. Foote referred to the introduction into the pamphlet of that portion which related to the French revolution, &c., and the proceedings in reference to which were had subsequently to the publication of the first edition, and inquired whether he (Mr. Mangum) conceived it improper that some modification was made to meet these views.

Mr. Mangum did not, but he did think there was impropriety in striking out all that part which related to the Wilnot Proviso, and he asked, had not a fraud been perpetrated on the American people by the discrimination of opposite views on the same subject, as coming from the same individual, from opposite portions of the Union.

He concluded with a few eloquent remarks on the necessity of preserving the Union against the efforts of all agitators. Let who would—Whig, hunker, democrat—attempt to lay their hands upon that sacred instrument, the constitution, and whole States would be seen rising in its defence and protection.—In regard to Gen. Cass—he would call him his friend, for he had had many kind passages with him—he wished he was here that he might ask him personally a question for which he should receive a more direct answer than he is now likely to obtain, what are Gen. Cass' real intentions on the Wilnot Proviso, in the event of its adoption by Congress?

Mr. Foote said he intended hereafter to show that this question has already been very explicitly answered. Mr. Mangum proceeded, and inquired what were Gen. Cass' views on internal improvements? Mr. Hannegan inquired what were the views of Gen. Taylor, and Mr. Foote in reply to the query which he (Mr. F.) had the other day propounded.

Mr. Mangum said that he had expressed his confidence in the principles of Gen. Taylor, and he would now say still more explicitly, that Gen. Taylor would go for the improvement of the Mississippi. Mr. Hannegan. And so will Gen. Cass. Mr. Mangum was just going to ask whether he would do so, and proceeded to an examination of the circumstances connected with the veto of the River and Harbor Bill.

Mr. Mangum considered Gen. Cass as the candidate of the worst type of the democracy—that type entertaining views most dangerous to the country—and that if elected, that country would be engaged in at least two wars during his administration. He went for Gen. Taylor because he believed his administration would be for the interests of the whole people—that he would support the views of that portion of the Whig party who go for the peaceful development of the resources of the country—that he has no objection to the rights of other parties, and that he would support the views of the Whig party.

Mr. Foote inquired whether he (Mr. Mangum) or any other Whig was authorized to say that Gen. Taylor considered this country wrong and Mexico right, in the war with Mexico? Mr. Mangum replied, as regarded this he knew nothing of Gen. Taylor's opinion, but his opinion on the war, and that administration had blundered into the war, and had blundered continually since. Gen. Cass had sanctioned all its measures, and he (Mr. M.) had gone for the treaty, because he deemed it a duty to blunder out of it the best way they could.

He proceeded, at considerable length, to an examination of the origin and progress of the Mexican war, to show the character of their blunders; and that acquisition was one of the prime objects. He was opposed to the acquisition of a foot of territory, but for fair equivalent, and he was opposed altogether to the even peaceful acquisition of Cuba, though he was opposed also to allowing it to fall into the hands of Great Britain. He said that it should remain in the hands of the present possessor, and that the Mexican war be regarded as a President-ma-

king machine, but was willing now to extract sweets even from the bitterest fruits, and take Gen. Taylor, because he found that the man who was treated in that way was generally the most pacific in person. He quoted Wellington and Washington as evidence of this.

His belief that it was the act of the President of the United States, that brought on the war, and not of the United States, though he did not mean to charge Mr. Polk with a design to bring on the war.

To the Whigs of the United States, on the importance of sacrificing personal preferences and personal feelings upon the altar of the Constitution. FELLOW-CITIZENS:—The great end and object of electing men to public offices is not to glorify individuals, but to carry into effect the great cardinal principles of government. We are blessed with the happiest form of government which human foresight ever devised, or which human wisdom ever enacted.

For the first forty years after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States the people enjoyed as much happiness and prosperity as is compatible with the frail condition of man upon the earth; for we then lived under a government of laws.

Since that time, with a short exception we have not lived under a government of laws, but under a government of men. Loyalty to the Constitution has been superseded by loyalty to the Executive, or to the Minister of the day.

The natural consequence has been, that public property has been arrested, public confidence impaired and public liberty itself placed in jeopardy. We therefore think it the duty of all true Whigs, all true patriots, to sacrifice all personal preferences, all personal feelings, and to unite with one heart and with one mind, to restore the Constitution to its primitive authority, and to re-establish the reign of the laws.

How, then, is this to be accomplished? We answer, principles cannot be carried into effect without men; and the individual the most important of all others to give effect to these principles is the President of the United States. The Convention recently assembled at Philadelphia recommended General Zachary Taylor to fill that high office. If we were asked if we thought General Taylor better qualified to administer the Government than any other distinguished Whig, we should promptly reply in the negative.

We have no doubt that Gen. Taylor would consider himself insulted if any man were to tell him that he was better qualified to administer the Government than Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, Mr. Clayton, Judge Berrien, or many other bright stars of the Whig firmament.

We are, however, satisfied that Gen. Taylor is the only Whig who can be elected. We have ample testimony that he reverences the Constitution, that he is an honest man and that he possesses a large share of sound practical common sense—a most valuable qualification in the character of a Chief Magistrate; and his unblemished moral character is a pledge that he will rebuke vice and cherish virtue.

We believe that Gen. Taylor will follow the example of Washington in expounding the Constitution, and not read it upside down so as to discover an authority to explore the Dead Sea, in Asia, and find no authority to explore American lakes or American rivers.

Gen. Taylor has expressed his condemnation of the abuse of the Veto power, and has declared that if elected he will not exercise that power unless in case of some plain violation of the Constitution of the United States. This, itself, will be of immeasurable importance to the country, in restoring to Congress the legislative authority with which the Constitution invests it.

In view of these circumstances fellow-citizens we have taken the liberty to recommend to you the course we have adopted for ourselves—to sacrifice all private feelings and personal friendships upon the altar of the Constitution. We know that from pride of opinion and the ties of friendship this is no small sacrifice. But as no man ever attained any proud eminence upon the earth without great practical self-denial, so no great public reform was ever accomplished, or great public measure adopted, without concession and compromise.

Witness the compromises which were made in the National Convention to secure the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and look at the countless blessings which have flowed from it. The Constitution, therefore, was the offspring of a noble compromise. Civil society is a compromise. Human life from the cradle to the grave, is a continued compromise.

Why, then, in the present condition of the country should we hesitate to pursue that course which patriotism dictates? We have no earthly object, fellow-citizens in addressing to you this letter except what appears upon the face of it. We never had any thing to do with public life, nor do we wish to have any thing to do with it. We, however, feel a deep and abiding interest in the restoration and preservation of our venerable Constitution, whose principles, we trust, will continue to be cherished, extended, and maintained, so long as the earth shall remain the abode of man.

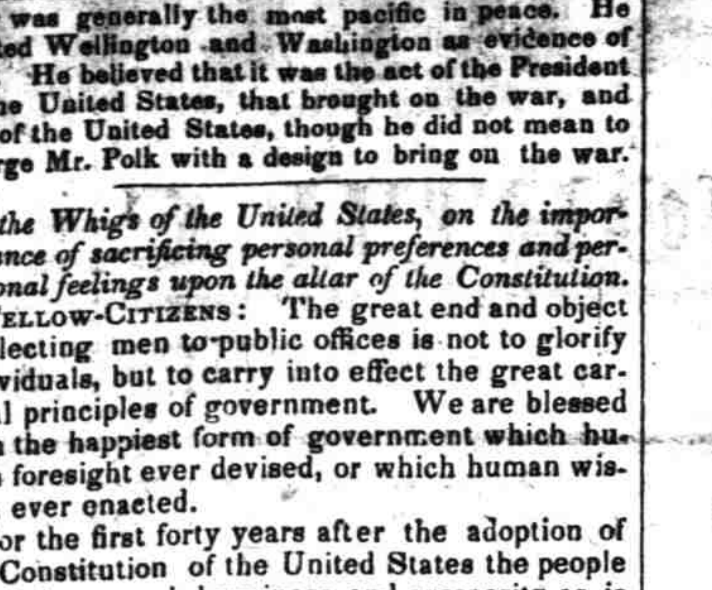
JUNE 15, 1848. FITZSIMMONS. GEN. CASS AND THE PROVISIO. Notwithstanding the sweeping assertion of the Southern Democracy, says the "Richmond Times," that Gen. Cass "NEVER SUSTAINED the Wilnot Proviso (the Enquirer modifies the statement by saying it meant that he never spoke in favor of it) the evidence is abundant that he was its advocate down to a very short time before December last, when he wrote the Nicholson letter. Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, in his speech on the 23d inst., has been recently in reply to him on the 1st of March, 1847, said in substance that "he had not changed his opinions, expressed the session before, upon the subject of the Wilnot Proviso," and that "at that time, (March 1847) he was still in favor of the Wilnot Proviso, but doubted as to the time when, and the nature and character of the law, by which it should be enforced." The correctness of this statement of Mr. Miller, was not impeached by any Democratic Senator, and accords entirely with the brief report of Gen. Cass' remarks, which we have quoted from the Union. We presume, therefore, that its accuracy will not be questioned in any quarter. Now, Gen. Cass was certainly speaking when he said in the Senate, on the 1st of March, 1847, that he was "still in favor of the Wilnot Proviso;" he therefore spoke in favor of it; and if by the word "sustain," the Enquirer means only "speak in favor of it," that paper is still bound to retract its assertion, that Gen. Cass "never sustained the Wilnot Proviso or the principles involved in it."

The connection of Gen. Cass' name with the Wilnot Proviso is, indeed, far more intimate than his friends in the south are willing to admit. It appears that at home, as well as at Washington, he has given his warmest support to the measure. Before his nomination for the Presidency, the Detroit (Michigan) Advertiser stated, that some time before, Gen. Cass returned to Michigan whilst the Legislature of that State was in session. Resolutions asserting the principles of the Wilnot Proviso were pending before the Legislature. Before their passage, however, the Advertiser states that these resolutions, thus affirming the full doctrine of the Wilnot Proviso, "were submitted to him, (Gen. Cass), and the DRAFT now bears the usual invectives, OF A CHARACTER TO STRENGTHEN THEIR EFFECT, IN THE HAND-WRITING OF CASS HIMSELF."

We published this statement of the Advertiser soon after its first appearance, and now repeat it, with the hope that its correctness may be fully verified or disproved. We have not seen it denied in any quarter.

It is reported that the Court of Inquiry has decided that the charges preferred against Gen. Pillow should be dismissed. The correspondent of the Sun says the Court is soon to assemble in New Jersey, to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, / Unsurp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

The People's Ticket! FOR PRESIDENT. Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, OF LOUISIANA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK. FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY. RALEIGH, N. C. Wednesday, July 12, 1848.

The Executive Committee of the Raleigh Rough and Ready Club, are requested to meet at the City Hall, this afternoon (Tuesday,) at 5 o'clock, to transact business for the Club.

OUR VOLUNTEERS. At last we have some tidings from our Volunteers. The steamship yacht, arrived at New Orleans on the 27th ult., having left Galveston on the 25th. The "Pineyune" says: We find in the "Galveston News" General Wool's Order for the evacuation of Mexico on his line. We copy a portion of it. It is dated the 12th ult.

In conformity with the treaty stipulation, this army is required to retire to the left bank of the Rio Grande. Col. Hamtramck on the receipt of this order, issued on the 10th ult., put his troops in motion, and on the 12th ult., he was at the Rio Grande. Col. Butler will, as soon as practicable, order the 3d Dragoons, the Ohio Mounted Men, and the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers to Palo Alto, where they will encamp until further orders. The 1st Dragoons, Lieut. Col. Bragg's Artillery, and the 16th Infantry, will be prepared to march at the shortest notice.

RECEPTION OF VOLUNTEERS. We observe that the people of our sister States are busily engaged in making preparations for the reception of their brave Volunteers, on their return home. We are proud to see this. The soldier who has braved the perils of war in a foreign clime, far from home and friends, deserves something more than a cold reception, a mere shake of the hand, and a formal "how d'ye-do," when he returns again to all those endearing associations from which he patriotically estranged himself. We hope, therefore, that measures will be adopted forthwith, to give the Volunteers from North Carolina a cordial and hearty greeting on their return home. It is true they were not permitted to engage in any of the daring exploits of the war—they did not help in scaling the heights of Monterey, or mingle in the strife on the ensanguined plain of Buena Vista;—they were not permitted to engage in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, or the daring deeds performed at Cerro Gordo, Contreras, or Churubusco—nor were they permitted to march in triumph through the imperial Streets of the Aztec City—yet this was their misfortune, not their fault. Every anxious heart panted for the strife, and had they been so favored, who doubts but that they would have carved their names high on the pinnacle of fame? But though they have no daring deeds of gallantry to encircle their brows, yet they have suffered much, and performed their duty well, as Patriots and Citizen soldiers, in the most trying part of a soldier's life—the dull, monotonous watchings by the Camp fires on the tented field. Richly do they deserve the thanks and gratitude of their fellow-citizens of North Carolina, and for her own character, we hope the demonstration of appreciation of their services will not be behind other States.

CASS AND BUTLER CLUB. Our Loco Foco friends didn't quite succeed, on Saturday last, in raising enough to form their "Cass and Butler Club," as proposed. We suppose, however, they will try again and do better next time.—We are really anxious, however, to see it started, as we understand that the two Sub-Electors of this City are to officiate pretty conspicuously in it. We are a little curious to witness that sight, inasmuch as one is a little green at the business, particularly on that side. But that they will both wake up the echoes, who entertains a doubt? Skilled in political history, of deep research and powerful argumentative powers—won't they roust up the snakes!—Oh, Oliver—oh, Moses!

POOR HENRY W. MILLER! We submit now, if it is not cruel for our Loco Foco friends to bear down upon a poor fellow so hard as they seem to be disposed to do, upon the Whig Elector of this District? Not satisfied with appointing Mr. Bossie, who is an "overmatch" for Mr. MILLER, they have appointed two Sub, or Deputy, or Proxy Electors, both of whom, "in course," are also, "overmatches" for Mr. M., to ride over, and destroy and utterly annihilate him. Now, that is one sight we would like to see—Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart—all three down upon HENRY W. MILLER at one time. We have seen considerable of a scamp-ering among the little fee and terrors when a large Newfoundland would trot up in their midst—but such a wailing as there would be in such a crowd, by the noble Mastiff—would be a sin to Moses!

"ONE OF THE PEOPLE." We call attention to the fifth number of this able Correspondent, in to-day's Register. We would ask the "Standard" if there is no argument contained there! The Editor will have to account from the dirty pit of low, billingsgate abuse into which he has thrown himself, and adduce reasoning and sense, if he would have his rejoinders to take any effect.

GEN. TAYLOR—THE CONVENTION.

Gen. Taylor arrived in this city yesterday morning, says the N. O. Pioneyer of the 1st inst. from Baton Rouge. He will remain in town a few days to meet some of his old friends returning from Mexico.

We learn that Gen. Taylor has not yet received from Gov. MOREHEAD, President of the National Whig Convention, an official notification of his nomination for the Presidency by that body. This accounts for the non-appearance of his acceptance of the nomination.

We know that Gov. MOREHEAD, addressed a letter to Gen. Taylor, announcing his nomination and asking his acceptance, on the evening of Friday, the 9th of June, and despatched it by mail. That the General has not received it, whether the result of crime or accident in mail agents, is much to be regretted. We doubt not, that Gov. MOREHEAD, on seeing the above paragraph, will repeat his communication, by the most expeditious means.

OUR VOLUNTEER COMPANIES. We sincerely hope that the re-appearance of our truly beautiful Volunteer Companies—the "Cassacks" and "Ringold Artillerists," on the 4th, will have the effect of invigorating them with spirit and zeal, so that they may take a fresh start and come out again—good as new. It would be a shame that two such splendidly uniformed Corps should fall merely for the lack of interest taken in them—especially if such an event should happen, it would be from the want of disposition to engage in it, rather than an insufficiency of young men, to swell the ranks full. We hope to hear that they are both overran with applications for membership.

A FEW PLAIN THOUGHTS. There is one feature in the character of some of our public men, whenever they become Candidates for public favor, and seek the votes of the People for high office—and that is their sudden proneness to Republicanism and love for the poor People! Although they may have been the rankest aristocrats that ever scorned the yeomanry of the country, all their whole lives beforehand, yet the moment they are brought out for public favor, they all of a sudden lay aside their "purple and fine linen" notions, and assume the "homespun" garb of Equality with all men!!!

Mr. Reid, the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is one of this class. He has, during his whole public and private life, exhibited a contempt for the "honest, hard-fisted yeomanry," about whom he never loves so well to prate, as an extent perhaps unparalleled in the character of any man in our midst. His party organs have in vain been challenged to point out one single instance, in which he has displayed by his votes, or otherwise, this new-born love and veneration for the dear, common people. Have they done it? We have no doubt that the "Papers" have been carefully and anxiously ransacked for one faint glimmer of an opportunity to herald forth his magnanimity for the poorer classes—but, alas! alas! the "record does not lie," and hence this consumption, so devoutly to be wished, could not be found. But, as it is to amend for all the past delinquencies of his life in this respect, he now assumes to himself the character of their chosen champion, and boldly enters the arena in their defence. But, that officious chap, "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," keeps poking under his nose his votes and acts, drawn from the record, so that he can't loom out as he would wish; and all he can now say is, if I haven't been, heretofore, I intend to be, at least while I am asking them for their votes, the greatest Poorer's man in all the country.

Now, we ask the unsophisticated, straight-forward People of North Carolina, if such conduct does not merit the contempt and ridicule of every thinking man? Is it not a direct insult to their understanding—to their discernment? We aver most unhesitatingly that we believe they will so understand it, and on the 3d day of August will pronounce in tones of thunder, to this little huckstering policy to dupe the good, honest People of the old North State, that his demagogical scheme is well understood by them—that the drapery is too thin to disguise the enormities of Loco Focoism which they have so often and so repeatedly repudiated! The People can read through Mr. Reid like a book, and decipher his hieroglyphics too, without the aid of spectacles.

But there is another class of public men, more to be despised, if possible, than that to which Mr. Reid belongs. There are those who spend their lives in cringing around the footstool of power, and who use every means that sycophancy can invent, to win the favor and obtain the offices that relate have to bestow. Such a man is Lewis Cass, the Locofoe nominee for the Presidency of the United States. He has ever been the sycophant of power, and sought and obtained office by crooking the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning. He has never been the high-minded Statesman, that has made principles his motto and guide, through life—but discarding all for self and power, he has run with the hare and held with the hounds, from the Presidential days of Thomas Jefferson down to the present time. He has been, as he is now, every thing to every body, and particularly when he wanted a good fat office! It has been said by one, that it was his nature to admire the trappings of royalty. We can therefore very readily reconcile it as perfectly natural for him to write a book to sustain the tottering power and most infamous Government of the vilest Sovereign that disgraced Christendom. It was natural for him to have a contempt for the down-trodden millions that were struggling to be free, and aid in perpetuating the despotism of his Model King! We say, in doing all this, he was but following his natural instinct—He has no sympathy for the masses—he has ever been independent of and unshocking to the People, until he has grown rich upon the spoils of office, not bestowed by the People but by the Rulers, before whom he has fawned and flattered, until now, forsooth, he aspires to become the great head of the Nation himself, when lo! and behold, he comes forth as the very pink of Democracy, and the avowed friend of the People! God save the mark!

Ah! but what are his principles? say the People. Let us see. Are you, Mr. Cass, in favor of Protection? That depends upon circumstances, says Mr. C. What is your opinion concerning the Public Lands? I shall write no more political letters, says Mr. C. Are you for or against the Wilnot Proviso? See my letters on both sides, says Mr. C. Are Harbor and River improvements constitutional? "The noise and confusion" prevent my answer from being heard, says Mr. Cass! Did any one ever hear such a satisfactory string of replies? And is it possible, that with such croaking humbugery General Cass and his adherents can hope to hoodwink the intelligent People of this Confederacy? Verily, then, have they reckoned without their host! With scorn and indignation will they repel so foul a slander upon our National character, and Locofoeism will be taught a lesson in Democracy next time that it will not forget to its dying day, viz: that chicanery, fraud and deception, has been practiced upon them, for the last time! So note it be.