FOR THE REGISTER.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Fellow Citizens: It becomes necessary sometimes, in order to test the sincerity of Candidates for publie favor, to look beyond mere PROFESSIONS to their Acrs, and if they have been in public life, to their

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 desotion 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. But this is not enough for the cool, reflecting moments of Public Opinion. The voter who is to be effected by any proposition of re-form naturally desires to know who the REFORMER is, who promises such great benefits from a change of those fundamental laws under which he has heretofore lived contented and happy. By acquiring a knowledge of the past political history of such newborn Solon, he may judge more correctly of his motives and qualifications in the arduous task he has taken to himself, of reasoning good men into a dissatisfaction with their Government, and proving to them that they have heretofore been either cowards or fools, in having submitted to injustice or oppres-

I have already called to your attention the vote which Mr. Reid gave to distribute the School Fund according to Federal population and not white, 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 levalty 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 tempo-

Pary triumph in our State elections.

But these are not the only instances in which Mr. Reid has shone out in colors very different from those which he has but 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 46th page of the Senate Journal 1840-41,

more than seven! And this is equal suffrage, is it? And this too, is one of these Democratic Constitutions which the Standard would hold up to us as a model" worthy our imitation! Beautiful equality, indeed, whereby the arbitrary rule of numbers, 1,500 persons in town A have a voice in the Legislature equal to 3,500 in town B, and where this same 1,500 may have an equal voice with 10,000 persons, few leagues off!

There are other features in this 'model' Constitution which bespeak equality. 1. Free negroes are permitted to vote. 2. All the Judges are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the

2. New Hampshire.-Here every incorporated town having 150 ratable polls, elects one Representative, and for every 300 additional polls, one more! Here also is Democratic equality! Besides, free negroes are permitted to vote, and all the Judges are appointed by the Governor and Council! Our Governor has no patronage, and perhaps, should Mr. Reid be elected, this is another question of reform which may be regarded worthy of our consideration.

3. Massachusetts.-In this State, the House of Reresentatives consists of Members chosen annually by the cities and towns, according to population, every town having 300 ratable polls electing one Representative, and for every 450 more, one additional Representative. Any town having less than 300 polls, to be represented as many years within ten years, as 300 is contained in the product of the num-ber of polls in said town multiplied by ten. When there is a surplus of polls over a sufficiency of one or more Representatives, multiply the surplus by ten and divide by 450, and the quotient will show how many years of the decennial period, the town shall be allowed an additional representative. The Standard would hardly adopt this complicated and

unequal system. It savors too much of Federalism ! In this State, too, free negroes vote, and the Judges are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice of the Council. Here, then, is a third example to sustain Mr. Reid, should he think proper to

make this a question of reform. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts, there is another 'model' peculiarity. Their Constitutions make provision for "religious establishments." Does this commend them to Mr. Reid and the advocates of models,' other than our own Constitution? In due time, I shall take occasion to refer with some degree of particularity to the provisions of most, if not all, the Constitutions which are held up by the Standard as 'models' of EQUALITY. I cannot close, however, without calling attention to one fact: In nearly all of the State Constitutions, THERE IS A CONSER-VATIVE POWER LODGED SOMEWHERE.

In the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan and Texas, the Governor possesses the Veto power or qualified negative, on all Bills and Resolutions, passed by the Legisla-ture, and this veto can be overruled only by a twothirds vote of both branches.

In the following Star the Governor may return bills and Resolutions, with his objections but such objections may be overruled by a majority of ALL the members BLECTED to both branches, viz: Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri. In the State of Illinois, the Governor and Judges of the Supreme Court, form a Council to revise all Bills, &c, and a majority of said Council can return them members elected to both Houses, they become laws. Some such provision I learn prevails in several other States. In a few-very few (where the Electors for both branches of the Legislature are the same) there exists no conservative or checking power.

It is apparent then, that in a very large majority of instances, the framers of the State Constitutions, (however far they extend the right of suffrage) regarded it wise and salutary to place somewhere a conservative power, to check rash, hasty or improvlent legislation. Mr. Reid and his friends profess to be great sticklers for this power in the Federal Constitution. Would they throw aside the example and experience of all wise law givers in other State Constitutions, and deprive ours entirely of it? Our Governor has no veto, but with us this conservative power rests with the Senate! Are Mr. Reid and his adherents when they succeed in breaking down the conservative character of that body, ready to follow the examples of other States and give the veto to the Governor? Are the People prepared for this?s not our Constitution far more Republican now. han under the one MAN POWER? Many of the wisest men of both political parties have pronounced t one of the best of Constitutions. Under it none have felt oppression-all have lived happily and contentedly-no complaints have been heard until the recent croakings of the free neophytes in legis-lation, who would fain disaffect the People for their own personal aggrandizement. Why have not the distinguished leaders of the Democratic Party been bund sanctioning this assault upon the Constitu-

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY. The following is the letter of Henry Clay declining the appointment of Senator of the United States, offered him by the Governor of Kentucky:

ASHLAND, June 22, 1848. DEAR SIR-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst, delivered to e vesterday by Secretary Mitchell, tendering me 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 varis reasons, which I admit possess considerable force There is much ground to apprehend that, both in our domestic and foreign relations, grave and moentous questions may arise, the proper adjustment of which will require all the moderation, wisdon, and experience which can be placed in the na-

When you were kind enough some weeks ago, to stimate to me that you had intended, in the event | ed f the vacancy which has since occurred, to offer me executive appointment, it is true that I observed you that as I had taken formal and final leave of e United States Senate, I could not return to it sithout apparent inconsistency and some personal barrassment. But this was not the only consideration that weighed with me. My service in the two hambers of Congress had been long and arduous. mained in the Senate longer than I wished, at the stance of the General Assembly of Kentucky. I eded retirement and repose; and there were mawhighly competent citizens of the State, from whom

easy selection might be made to supply my place. If there were a certainty that any great emergeny would arise, and that I, better than another, could ssist in conducting the government safely through it, obeying the paramount duty which one owes ever his country, I would suppress all repugnance ich I feel to the resumption of a seat in the Sendisregard all stiquette, make any personal sac-ation and proceed with alacrity to the post which all the contract of the post which are the post which contract of the post which contrac

past political acts? Will the good People of the state entrust the altering their Constitution with him?

Will they salmit without enquiry to his political advice and instruction? I again appeal to you not

to suffer this attempt to make a party issue of the

great question of altering your Constitution, to call your attention off, from those important measures of

National Concern, upon which, depend the honor of the country and the security of our glorious Union!

Standard of the 5th inst., headed "Equal Suffrage."

A long list of States is paraded, and a compend at-

tempted, of the provisions of the Constitution in each

in reference to Representation, and we are urged to

adopt the "free and equal suffrage," which (he says)

prevails in most of them. Now, if he had thought

proper to give us the whole truth in relation to these Constitutions, perhaps we could better understand what we are to be driven to, when we rashly alter

our own good old Charter. Let us look into a few of these "model" Constitutions, which find so much

four; 15,000, fire; 20,260, siz; 20,250, seven; but mo town, even if it has 100,000 inhabitants, can send

Maine. Here they have the same Electors for

favor with Mr. Reid and his eulogist.

But a word or two in reply to an article in the

decline accepting the appointment which you have he believed influenced the better portion of the Whigh had the goodness to offer me.

If it were possible for me to reconcile to my feelings and to a sense of public duty, my return to the Senate, there are some minor considerations opposed to my acceptance of a temporary appointment, not without weight in my mind. The session of the Senate is drawing to a close. By the time that I could make preparation for the journey and reach Washington, a very short remnant of it would be left, during which I could render no essential service. And again; the executive appointment terminating with the meeting of the General Assembly, that body will have to perform the duty of designating Mr. Crittenden's successor. I am unwilling to be in a position which might occasion it the least embarrassment in

the choice of that successor.
I request your Excellency to accept my profound both branches of the Legislature. But does free and equal suffrage prevail? Under her Constitution, a town having 7,500 inhabitants, is entitled to one representative; having 3,750, two; 6,775, three; 10,600, acknowledgments for the distinguished proof of the confidence in me which you do me the honor to en-

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect your Excellency's obedient servant, H. CLAY. His Excellency Wm. Owsly, &c, &c.

Mr. Foote the other day 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 Wilmot 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 had 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 to the principles of this proviso, he contented 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. Mangom) 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 the reign of the laws. 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 xist in the territory of New Mexico, with General ass 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 doctrines laid down in the Nicholson letter, could do nothing but 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 1848-providing protection alike against the black tariff and the efforts of the abolitionists in relation to the black population of the United States-to shew the inconsistencies of the democratic party in the two Houses of Congress on these questions, and that Gen. Case, standing first upon the Wilmot Proviso, then upon the Nicholson letter, 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 the "Kane" principles, to be found in two little pamphlets, each sketching the life with objections, to the House where they originate, 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 on 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 eloquent and patriotic remarks on the French Revoluion, and in which there is but one allusion to the opinions of Gen. Cass on the Wilmot Proviso, and hat 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 presecution of the

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 events?

Mr. Mangum did not, but he did think there was mpropriety in striking out all that part which related to the Wilmot 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-Whigs, hunkers, democrats-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 the question, for he should receive a more direct answer than he is now likely to obtain, what are Gen. Cass' real intentions on the Wilmost Proviso, in the event of its adoption by Congress? Mr. Foote said he intended hereafter to shew that

this question has already been very explicitly answer-

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 remarked that he had not yet heard any reply to the queries 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 on to show whether se would do so, and proceeded to an examination of the circumstances connected with the veto of the

Mr. Mangum considered Gen. Cass as the candi date of the worst type of the democracy-that type entertaining views most dangerous to the country.and that if elected, the country would be engaged in at least two wars during his administration.

River and Harbor Bill.

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 devel-I must therefore adhere to the resolution which is the paths of perce. He cared nothing communicated to your Excellency, and respectfully for Gen. Invision cond. Little paths of petiticians. He went

> Mr. Foote inquired whether he (Mr. Mangum) or any other Whig was authorised to say that Gen Taylor considered this country wrong and Mexico right, in the war with Mexico?

Mr. Mangum replied, as regarded this war he knew nothing of Gen. Taylor's opinions, but his own opinion was, that the administration had blundered into the war, and had blundered continually since. Gen. Case 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 the hands of the present possessors.

The Mexican war he regarded as a President-ma- lagainst Gen. Scott.

REMARKS OF MR. MANGUM,
In Senate, July 3d, 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 charge Mr. Polk with a design to bring on the war.

> To the Whigs of the United States, on the imporlance 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 hu-

> man 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 prosperity 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

> 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 prininles is the President of the United States. The Convention recently assembled at Philadelphia have 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 promply 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 ether bright stars of the Whig firmanent.

> 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 conimon sense-a most valuable qualification in the character of a Chief Magistrate; and his unblemished moral character is a bledge that he will rebuke vice and cherish virtue.

stitution, and not read it upside down so as to mand en route for the Rie Grande. 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

f 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 coun-

ry 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 presertion 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.

FITZSIMMONS. JUNE 15, 1818.

GEN. CASS AND THE PROVISO. Notwithstanding the sweeping assertion of the Southern Democratic papers, says the "Richmond Times," that Gen. Cass ". NEVER SUSTAINED the Wilmot 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 22d ultimo, asserted that Gen. Cass in reply to him, on the 1st March, 1847, said in substance that "he had not changed his opinions, expressed the session before, upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso," and that "at that time, (March 1847) he was still in favor of the Wilmot 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 Wilmot Proviso;" he therefore poke in favor of it : and if, by the word "sustain." he Enquirer means only "speak in favor of it," that paper is still bound to retract its assertion, that Gen. Cass " never SUSTAINED the Wilmot Proviso or the p. inciples involved in it."

The connection of Gen. Cass's name with the Vilmot Proviso is, indeed, lar 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 Wilmot Proviso were pending before the Legislature. Before their passage, however, the Advertiser states that these resolutions, thus affirming the full doctrine of the Wilmot Proviso, were submitted to him, (Gen. Cass,) AND THE DRAFT NOW BEARS THE INTERLINEATIONS, OF A CHARACTER TO STRENGTHEN THEIR EFFECT, IN THE HAND-WRITING OF GASS HIMSELE,"

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

RALEIGH REGISTER.



" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, "Unwarp'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,

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 "Picayune" 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 ring his whole public and private life, exhibited dated the 12th ult:

In conformity with the treaty stipulation, this army s required to retire to the left bank of the Rio

We believe that Gene Taylor will follow the Col. Hamtramck, on the receipt of this order, example of Washington in expounding the Con- agreeable to previous instructions, will put his com-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

will not be behind other States.

the demonstration of appreciation of their services

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 all this, he was but following his natural instinct. Foce friends to bear down upon a poor fellow so He has no sympathy for the masses—he has ever hard as they seem to be disposed to do, upon the been independent of and unbeholding to the People, Whig Elector of this District? Not satisfied with appointing Mr. Bussee, 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, 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 scampering among the little fice and terriers when a large Mr. C. Are you for or against the Wilmot Provi-Newfoundland would trot up in their midst-but such a wooling 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 ascend 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 more ing, says the N. O. Picayune of the 1st inst. from Baton Rouge. He will remain in town a few day to meet some of his old friends returning from Mer

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

We know that Gov. MOREHEAD, addressed a la ter 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 crime or accident in mail agents, is much to be gretted. We doubt not, that Gov. MOREHEAD. seeing the above paragraph, will repeat his commu nication, by the most expeditious means.

OUR VOLUNTEER COMPANIES

We sincerely hope that the re-appearance of truly beautiful Volunteer Companies-the "Co sacks" and "Ringgold Artillerists," on the 4th r have the effect of invigorating them with spirit an zeal, so that they may take a fresh start and com out again-good as new. It would be a shame the two such splendidly uniformed Corps should fail merely, for the lack of interest taken in them-for 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 rank full. We hope to hear that they are both overrun 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 Re. publicanism and love for the poor People! Although they may have been the rankest aristocrats that er. er 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

Mr. REID, the Loco Foco Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, is one of this class. He has ducontempt for the "honest, hard-fisted yeomanry, about whom he now loves so well to prate, to an ertent 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 consummation, so devoutly to be wished, could not be found. But, as if to make amends 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 chan, 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 rotes, the greatest PEOPLE'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 unbesitatingly that we believe they will so understand it, and on the 3d day of August will prouounce 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 decypher his hieroglyphics too, without the aid of

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 invest, to win the favor and obtain the offices that rulers have to bestow. Such a man is Lewis Cass, the Locofoco 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 metto and guide through life-but discarding all for self and policy, he has run with the hare and held with the hounds, from the Presidential days of THOMAS JEF. FERSON down 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 tra pings of royalty. We can therefore very readily reconcile it as perfectly natural for him to write 5 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 until he has grown rich upon the spoils of office, D 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 avow. ed 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 so? 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 equivocating humbuggery General Cass and his adherents can hope to hood. wink 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 Locofocoism will be taught a lesson in November next, that it will not forget to its dying day, viz: that chicanery, fraud and deception, have been practised upon them, for the last time! So mote it be.