the battle-field, he was seen leading in all the battles

that he fought-and he gained all-and displaying

in person, prowess that would have crowned with

immortal honor, Pyrrhus or Alexander. Still his

daring is without rashness, his prudence without

fear, and he is always modest, soher and chaste.-

In true honor and merit, he is without a rival, and

his unsullied private character and important public

position, are the very things that excite the envy of

these who possess not the one ner emulate the oth-

er. It is not alone from his splendid military achievements that shine so conspicuously, that Gen. Taylo commands admiration. It is true that they impart : fame which is raised by applause and floats on the breath of millions-a fame which is often praised without being esteemed, and valued only for its glare. But his fame is of true desert, of inward homageit rests on the judgment of the sober and thinking. and he is respected, esteemed and beloved for his cally a great man, and his greatness consists in h scorn and contempt of spurious greatness. In contra-distinguishing character from accidental events we may easily perceive that his genius, application and virtue, would have rendered him conspicuous in the Pulpit, or at the Bar, in the Senate, as well as on the battle-field. With the genius to command and the virtue to obey, he "asked no favors-feared no responsibility," and without any other designwhen he might have proved a rebel, unless he had been a Patriot hero-than to serve his country, h honestly won even from discomfitted ambition th highest meed of applause. Disdaining the degrading artifices of the trickster, and place serving politicing, he has looked to the Constitution alone, as the text book of his principles-regardless of sectional divisions, factious theories, selfish considerations and party discipline. He cannot be accused of having sought the Presidency, for he has descended to no prevarication to increase his popularity.-The Presidency has sought him. He never sought a lucrative office, nor held one not voluntarily bestowed in his own profession, and even by the struggle of his arm, or the wisdom of his measures. the people shall elect him, he tells them that although will be the President of the United States, and administer the Government as did Washington, according to the Constitution, before implication clouded its features, and construction deprived it of its beauty. Shall such virtue and ability go unrequite? Time was when no other qualifications for great employments were required-let a

again unite, and make them the standard-if no for all, at least for the highest office in the world. Humiliating indeed to a patriotic mind, and de grading to the American name, is the contrast be tween the character and policy of Gen. Taylor, and that of his distinguished competitor, Gen. Cass -Skilled in the liberal arts, and tutored in the school of the rhetorician, in a popular Government like this, which encourages the freedom of inquiry, and submits only to the force of persuasion -a Govern ment above all others in which eloquence is the mos powerful engine of patriotic ambition, he might suc comfully have advocated its cause against injustice and misrule; but he has abused his learning and prestituted his talents to the profligate but profits le trade of adulation. Learning could not purify his mind from the basest of all passions -avarice and fice. He commenced trimming his small craft in life, to catch the breeze of popularity, or to folearly life, to catch the breeze or popularity, or to rolling in the wake of power, and from that time to the resent, has kept his sails unfurled. First a Fede-alist, then a Republican. A Radical now, and pre-Amalgamist. At one time for Internal anyogement, and at another opposed to it. To one party he favors the Wilmot Proviso, and to another resists it. A Democrat in the United States, and a Monarchist in France—in truth, he may be said to have assented to every creed—worshipped at every altar, and finally to desire the highest recompense. for a life spent in dissimulation and intrigur.

There is nothing warm or cordial in his nature. Courtly by cultivation and awkward at invitation. he is studiously cold. His decency inspires but a barren esteem, for with the austerity of a Jacobite in abstinence, he is known most anxiously to desire the authority, and even without the government of men "while recking with the habits and prejudices of the Cloister." He were the sword of his Country, but never fleshed it with victions alluded to, these are not tory "and here the name of an Officer, that he are measures. It is true that no might ascend to civil command." The most promiment trait of his character is avarioe, a vice that would disgrace a Corporal in Taylor's army. In fine, Gen. Casa is just the man, who

Would steal the livery of the Court of Heaven To serve the Devil in." WARREN.

OUR BANNER! Ask Rosin the Bow. Come White, come patriots, be steady,, Your giorious tanger now wave, Enlist with old Rough and Ready The great, the good, and the brave. The great, the good, and the brave, The great, the good, and the brave, Enlist with old Rough and Ready; The great, the good, and the brave.

Our neble old leader's a sure one, Full well the Mexicans know; So will the democrate find him, Whas poined with Millard Fillmore,

Let Federalist maniacs gather To the standard of Butler and Case; But Patricts in next November, Will vote the Whig ticket en masse.

Though Case may tack with the weather, And his printing opinions upbraid, The people will ever remember, His pride, his old black cockade.

Let him go for the Wilmot Provise, When madinen this doctrine caress,

But say, where this logic will not go ... On the will of the people THIS rests"

As demagogues certainly falter, When patriots their purposes see; So Cass, in a political balter Will reap, us just destiny.

Then march with old Rough and Ready, Extend your country's fair fame, Press on, press onward, he steady, Expose the changeling to shame,

All hail thou gallant old hero! Who fought in your country's cause ; Nine cheers for thee, gallant Fillmore For both, loud bursts of applause!!! July 8th, 1848.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PRINCIPLES. The Lecoloco Press, with an amiable generos-

ty, profess to be very solicitous lest the Whigs may be deceived about General Taylor's princi-They say he has not declared himself a said on these subjects, he may be a thorough going Locofoco-he may rat like John Tyler, and make up a Cabinet exclusively of the Progressive Democracy.

We pass by the very obvious suggestion, that f the old General were not a Whiy, he would nost probably have been nominated by our opponeats; and that if they really thought him a disguised Democrat they would be very unlikely to ouse our suspicions about it-and we proceed to consider the truth of the allegations.

What do we mean by political principles ?-We mean the rules of morality, the dictates of ustice, honesty and good faith applied to the afairs of government, and the conduct of public business. We know that others seem, by their conduct, to mean a different thing. John Ranlolph said of "the venerable"-the old and exerienced editor of the Union-that "his princi-Sies were the five loaves and two fishes." We *xpress no opinion on this delicate point-"non which he has exhibited, corresponding invariably with the turns and eddies of the popular current, night lend some countenance to the charge.

Now, Mr. Ritchie may be the exponent, to some extent, of the principles-not of his party at large, he rank and file voters-but of the leading men who manage conventions, make up political ismes, conduct the canvass in elections, and "divide the spoils" when they succeed. Evidently Wr. Secretary Marcy has learned at his feet, or hey have both graduated in the same school.

But to return to Gen. Taylor and the Whigh winciples. According to our definition, we hold Whig prunciples to be these--

1. That Government is instituted for the comnon good-emanates from the common authority -and exists by the common consent -- of the peo-

hey must make laws, through their representa- to support it so, to the extent of my humble abiliives, elected by themselves for a limited time,

3. That, an executive head being necessary or the administration of the government, this unavoidable delegation of power to one man, shall not be other Reformers who will want a hobby to e limited and confined by every restriction, consistent with an efficient discharge of the execu-

4. That the will of the people, as expressed in he laws passed by their representatives in Congress, ought to be carried into effect, in almost very conceivable case, for the simple reason that it is their will, expressed through their represenatives, in the mode provided by the Constitution 5. That the power of the veto, confided to the President, is intended only for extreme and exi rent cases-for cases, in which the legislature night attempt to break down and destroy the exentive department, or might pass improper laws

brough inadvertent haste, or corrupt design, 6. That the abase of the veto, for the purpose of resting legislation, not of this character of legslation, deliberately entered into, after mature onsideration-warranted by numerous precelents, approved by the practise of former Presilents and legislatures, and sanctioned by the so. emn judgment of the Supreme Court of the Uni ed States-is a dangerous and alarming usurpa-

7. That, to sustain such a practice, is to defeat e great end and aim of Republican Government: nd, under the specious pretext of a check upon iasty legislation, virtually to transfer the power seople to the President alone.

8. That the public offices are created as public rusts, to be fulfilled for the common good of the people; not as public spoils, to be distributed mong the successful partizans of a faction-and hat, to deprive of office a competent and faithful public servant, for no other reason than a difference of political opinion, is an injury to the pub-ic interest, and a violation of the true principles of free government.

Now these are the fundamental principles of he Whig party: to these Gen. Taylor has unemirocally given his assent, and declared his in-ged, the "School Committee" of each District passed ention to adhere. He has proclaimed that he would have no triends to reward, and no enemies o punish—that he would leave the duty of legislation to the representatives of the people, not interposing his veto, unless in cases of manifest necessity-and that he would administer the government on the principles respected and observed by he earlier Presidents of the republic.

To these principles, the so-called Democracy of this day are opposed. For nearly twenty years, their administrations have been progressing further and further in disregarding and violating hem; until they have, as we trust, attained thei climax, in the recent assumptions of the power to make war-to annex territory by conquestand to establish territorial governments, without the authority, and even without the knowledge,

As to the Bank, the Tariff, and the other questions alluded to, these are not principles—they are measures. It is true that no measure ought to be adopted, unless it be constitutional. But admitting it to be constitutional, it may or may several other strong objections to this law, thus votnot be expedient; it may or may not consist with ed for by Mr. Thompson, but my space will not allow are entirely content.-Richmond Whig.

Four legs and two voices; a most delicate monter!"-Shakspear's Tempest.

Mr. Cass has but two legs, but he is in duplicate all round—two legs, two "lives," two faces, two salaries, and we suppose two terms! Does he go for two wars? The Democracy is progressive! We doubt not he had two swords, or it was a wanton act in him to break that sword. It is very certain that in carrying out Mr. Polk's system of economy, he must have two tariffs, or double the rate of the present: Well, "misfortunes seldom come single," and if elected Mr. C. will prove no exception to the rule. Loudoun Whig.

GEN. CASS'S FEDERALISM. For the benefit of the incredulous, we now state upon the authority of one of the most respectable eitizens of Greenbrier, that Gen. Cass was a Federalist prior to his election to the Ohio Legislature. This gentleman knew Gen. Cass well, and expressed his surprise that he (Cass) being an avowed Federalist should have been elected from a Republican country. To this, General Gass replied only by a horse With great respect, I am, sir your obd't serv't. by. To this, General Cass replied only by a horse laugh - Lewisburg Chronicle.

PO THE SENATORIAL VOTERS

OF WAKE COUNTY. FELLOW-CITIZERS :- At the solicitation of many Voters of the County, I offer myself as a Candidate for a seat in the Sanate. I adopt this mode of addressing you, because I had not an opportunity of attending a number of the musters which are airesdy over, and may not have a chance to meet with many of you who reside in those sections of the County through which the Candidates have passed. It cannot be expected that, in a circular, I should give a full exposition of my views on the many questions which are agitating the public. There is one, however, which deeply concerns you and no doubt, will command your serious consideration. I ask your attention to it, for a moment.

Mr. Rein (the Democratic Candidate for Governor) has come out in favor of ALTERING THE STATE Constitution, in a most material particular. He is for abolishing the FEBEHOLD qualification for voters of the Senate. My competitor, (Mr. Thompson, endorses Mr. Reid's doctrine, and is for ALTERING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE SO as to allow every man who votes in the Commons to vote in the Bank man, or a Tariff man, or an Internal Im- Senate, whether he has land or not. Now this strikes provement man, &c., and that, for all he has yet at the very foundation upon which our Constitution is based; and I am opposed to altering that instruhave lived as happily under it as any People in the Union. The wiscest man of the People in the Union. The wisest men of both Political parties have pronounced it one of the best Constitutions ever framed by man, to protect life, liberty, and property. There has been, heretofore, no complaint of oppression or injustice. The numerous Democratic and Whig Conventions, and primary meetings of the People, which have assembled in our State for years past, raised no complaint against it, and expressed no desire that it should be ALTERED. In 1835, it was amended by a Convention composed of able, CHARLES MANLY liscreet, and experienced Statesmen. Judges Gas-TON and DANIEL; Governors BRANCH and SWAIN; and Speight, Fisher, Nathaniel. Macon and many other distinguished sons of the State, were members of that body. Between all sections, and particularly between the East and West, there was then effected a compromise on the subject of representation, which was considered just and conservative. I am opposed to disturbing that compromise. Let any man read the Debates of the Convention of 1835; and he nostrum, &c." But the extraordinary changes will learn how difficult it was to settle the subject of Representation. Shall we again "waste our energies in sectional broils," and begin to alter—to change, (with a hope to better) that Constitution which the wise men of that Convention regarded as well framed to protect ALL our rights? If we begin oalter, where is it to end! We know how diffi cult it is to form a Constitution which will satisfy ALL persons, interests and sections. Our's comes as near accomplishing this object, as any we hear or read of. And we are admonished by the Declaration of Independence, that "Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes." I hear of no injustice—no oppression -no greens, arising from the provision of the Constitution which it is proposed to ALTVA. It has been long established. Every thing, so far, has worked well, and I am willing to let well enough alone. therefore go for sustaining the Constitution as it now is. It was the work of wise, great, and good 2. That, as it is impossible for the people to men—was ratified by the People—they are attaching is late in person, by reason of their numbers, ed to it—and should I be elected, I shall take an oath ties-I will stand by it to the last, against all AL-PATIONS CHANGES OF ATTACKS come from who ware! It has begun with Mr. Rein's proposition -Does any man believe it will stop there? Will there ride? The next assault may be made up on the Federal Basis of the House of Commons, and the present principle of dividing off Senatorial Districtsfor it will be but carrying out Mr. Rein's principle -and should a Convention be called, WHAT THEN You can readily see what will be the result. I am opposed to a Convention, and if you wish the Con-STITUTION ALTERED, by that made or the other, vote for my competitor. He is pledged to sustain Mr. Reid and his issue, and if elected, will vote in the Senate to change the Constitution, so as to destroy the freehold qualification of Senatorial voters. This I eannot do consistently with what I believe to be

> I beg leave to call your attention to another subect. At the last Session of the Legislature, an Ac was passed entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act to consolidate and amend the Acts heretofore passed on the subject of Common Schools."-(See pamphlet acts, page 238.) The second and third sections of this act are as follows, viz:

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted that the the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools in the several Counties in the State, are authorized and empowered to appoint a Committe of Examination, consisting of not more than five, whose duty it shall be to examine into the qualifications, both mental and moral, of all such persons as may apply for employ ment as Teachers in any of the Common Schools i their respective Counties, which said Committee of I making laws from the Representative of the Examination, shall, and may be convened by said Board, at such time and place as to them may seem

> 3. Be it further enacted, That hereafter, no per son shall be employed as a Teacher in any of the Common Schools in any County of the State, in which an examining Committee is appointed, valess he of tain from a majority of the Committee of Examination for the County in which he seeks employment, a cordifficate of his good moral character, and sufficient mental qualifications as such Teacher."

My competitor (Mr. Thompson) voted for the law, and now defends it. And what are the effects o it? By the law which existed before this was pass upon the qualifications and selected Teachers for their respective Districts. The "School Committee" are elected by the Commons voters of each District. By this law of last Session, which Mr. Thompson voted for, the right to select teachers, is taken from the "School Committees" who are elected by the PEOPLE-the parents and friends of the Scholars and given to the "Examining Committee"which Superintendants are appointed by the County Court! So by this Act of last Session, the pa rents of children in each District are deprived of the priviledge of selecting through their own " Committee-men"-Teachers for their own children! Is it reasonable to suppose that such an "Examining Committee" can know the wants and wishes of the People of each District? Why deprive the People of such District of the right to choose through their neighbors-Teachers for their own chiedren ?-I think it is wrong. I am for leaving such selection of Teachers with the People of each District, who are interested deeply in the question, who is to be selected to have control over the minds, morals and religious principles of their children! There are

hope to live and die. In conclusion, Fellow-Citizens, I promise, should your choice fall on me, whilst I shall feel deeply grateful for your support, I will endeavor to serve

you with fidelity. i am, most Respectfully EVERARD HALL. JULY 20, 1848.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR. The following letter is an answer to the Resolutions of the Young Men's Taylor Convention held in Philadelphia on the 30th of May, 1848. Baron Rouge, La., June 26, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 22d alt. enclosing a copy of the proceedings of the Young Men's Taylor Convention held in Philadelphia on the 30th

For the distinguished mark of confidence repose

RALEIGH REGISTER.



The People's Ticket! FOR PRESIDENT. ZACHARY TAYLOR.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. HON. MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,

RALEIGH, N.C.

Wednesday, July 26, 1848. Death of WESTON R. GALES, Esq.

Our community was stunned by a Telegrapic despatch, from Petersburg, Va., on Sunday morning last, announcing the sudden death of the Editor of this Paper. He had been at Old Point Comfort near two weeks, somewhat indispesed, but not supposed to be in imminent danger. He arrived at Petersburg on Saturday evening and being unable to travel further, he in a few hour sank into the arms of the Great Destroyer L

Mr. G. was 44 years of age.

The shock which startled our citizens has now subsided into a gentle, but heart-felt sorrow. His kindness of heart, his extreme liberality in feeling and action, his abandonment of self for the good of others, is on every tongue. A nobler and kindlier spirparted friend, and at whose loss our heart is wrung with the most sincere grief.

quarter they may! Let the People of Wake be- ning, which express, but by no means magnify his

neard with painful emotions of heart, the death of WESTON R. GALES, Esq., one of our most estimable fellow-citizens who departed this life at Petersburg, on the morning of the 23d inst., on motion of the Hon. James Iredell, Wm. D. Haywood, Esq., Intenlant of the City, was called to the Chair, and Benj. B. Smith was appointed Secretary.

H. W. Husted, Esq., then introduced the sub joined Resolutions, as expressive of the sense of the meeting, and which, on motion of D. K. McRae, Esq. who sustained them in some feeling and suitable remarks, were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, to take suddenly from among us, our fellow-citizen and friend, WESTON R. GALES, Esq., a man who has he spirit and public acts, have long marked him as one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved. That the poor and distressed of this pulsive generosity and beneficent acts for their reof, knew no bounds short of his absolute inability o relieve. His heart was always kind; his hand always "open as day, to melting charity."

Resolved, That as friends of the deceased, we know not where to find his equal, in those mild and manly virtues so effectual in winning hearts to friendship. His friends were many and devoted: we believe he had no enemies. Resolved, That his family may well grieve for the

oss of its Head. Few ever had such a father and ausband or master. God only can heal the wound. Resolved. That we will receive his body, on its its place of rest. Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be fur-

aished to the family of the deceased. On motion of Col. W. H. H. Tucker, it was Resolved, That the Merchants be requested to dose their doors during the Funeral Services. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Ch'm'n. B. B. SMITH, Secretary.

His remains arrived at the Depot in this City about half-past 1, P. M., on Monday, attended by his broken-hearted Wife (and a few friends,) who had gone too late to close his eyes, and were immediately conveyed to their last resting place, attended by hundreds of our citizens, where the Funeral Service of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Dr Mason. The Merchants closed their doors, and the TION!!! whole City seemed veiled in sadness.

The Press has lost an able Editor; the Poor a friend who never refused an application to his heart or his purse; the City one of her worthiest sons, own "Committee" -composed of their own friends and and his family-Ah! who can tell the depth of their sorrows! We commend them to God Almighty .-May He temper the winds to these shorn lambs!

> THE RALEIGH REGISTER. In the general grief which pervades this commu-

nity, in which me have a full share, we have hardly the dictates of sound policy. What is expedient me to call your attention particularly to them.—

and proper at one time, may not be so at another. Suffice it to say, that it gave to this Examining Committee a power which no parent should be willing to deprive himself of, and gave it to comparative strangers in the Editorial charge of Father and Sen, from that dealers his intention to leave it.—

The examining Committee a power which no parent should be willing to deprive himself of, and gave it to comparative strangers in the Editorial charge of Father and Sen, from that I learn that it has been stated as an objection to me that I am not a native of the State. This is not since 1829 (with a short interval) connected with the true: I was bern in Old North Carolina, and here Office, as Apprentice and Foreman, knows that it was the wish of the heart of WESTON R. GALES, that it should for many years yet, be an heir-loom of the family-and his intention has been to associate with him his Son, SEATON GALES, who graduated at Chapel Hill, at the last Commencement, with the highest honors. He will, we doubt not, assisted by some more experienced friend, continue the Register upon the old platform.

> Mr. SEATON GALES is now absent on a visit to the North, and it may not be wrong or indelicate for a friend to say here, of him, that he possesses talent of the first order, and a taste for the profession for which his lamented Father designed him. Until he returns to speak for himself, and until some perma-nent arrangement is made, the Register will remain in charge of the same person with whom it was left by the late Editor, on his departure from this City ill Communications addressed to the Editor of the ty, the Whig candidate for Vice President, because tegleter, will be promptly attended to, as usual. The has everywhere steed up for the Constitutional it may not be amiss to state, that the Editorials rights of the South. All Communications addressed to the Editor of the Register, will be promptly attended to, as usual.

CAUTION! WHIGS-CAUTION. We would take this occasion to put the Whigs of North Carolina on their guard, in relation to say Democratic Elector for this District, at the meeting startling or remarkable developments or disclosures brought to light just on the eye of the Election by the Loco Focos. Put no kind of faith or credit in the Presidential Election, that Gen. ZACHARY TAV any thing of this sort, which they may spring upon Lor is a Wilmot Provisoist, and pledged himself; you. They will move heaven and earth, doubtless, in endeavoring to raise the drooping spirits of their sign his commission as a Candidate for Elector, and own party, and deceive the Whigs. Pay no kind of would not cast a vote at the next Presidential slee. regard to any thing they may tell you—but just go tion"! These, we are told by a Democrat, are, per. straight forward and vote for Charles Manly, and haps, the very words used by Mr. Bushee, on the the Whig Candidates for the Legislature, and all Loccasion referred to above. will be well.

SEE TO THE TICKETS.

We hope our friends will see that Whig tickets. in abundance, both for Governor and Members to the Legislature, are supplied at the several voting places in their respective Counties. Send in your orders-we can supply you, at a cheap rate, with any quantity you may wish. Go to work, and work like men determined on victory!

WAKE COUNTY.

We call the attention of our readers in this County to the Circular of EVERARD HALL, Esq. the Whig candidate for the Senate, to be found in another col-

C. C. BATTLE, Esq. has returned home from Mexico, and entered forthwith on the compaign. W understand that he made a most effective speech at Busher's on Monday last. We have no time for h

more extended notice to-day. The Whig Ticket is now full, as follows:

For the Senate-Everard Hall. For the House of Commons .- Reuben Flemming, John C. Moore, and C. C. Battle. W. Laws, Esq. declined permitting his name to be seen.

Several matters we would like to have noticed, as well as Communications, Advertisements, &c. are under the circumstances, necessarily omitted today. They shall appear in our next.

WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA!

as to which Party shall have the ascendancy in the Executive and Legislative Councils of North Caro- elegally, not being much acquainted with Court pracline, for the next two years. We have with some tice, but we would ask, is it morally correct to charge zeal, and with all the carnestness and power at our and urge upon an opponent, that which is not cred. command, urged upon our Fellow-Citizens of the ited or believed by the person so charging? W. good old North State, the importance of their being leave the question to be answered by those concerned fully alive in relation to the termination of this strugit never breathed, than that which animated our de-gle. We have pointed out the decided advantages himself to convict Gen. Taylon of being a Wilmon

loved old Commonwealth in the hands of the Whigs Well, let us examine the testimony upon which this The following are the Proceedings of a large meet- - that party which has, for the last twelve years, charge is to be sustained. We presume the entire ing of the citizens of Raleigh, held on Monday mor- controlled her action and placed her character in so grounds for the charge rests upon what is known as enviable a position before her sister States. We have warned them of the danger of permitting, by Inal" writes an article for his paper, which he pub-At a meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh, who any possible contingency, the management of her lishes and sends to Gen. Taylor. He divides the affairs to fall into the hands of the Loco Foco party article into two parts, one of which he devotes to -that party which has so mismanaged our National Gen. TAYLOR's personal position, and the other to concerns, and brought War and Bankruptcy upon the consideration briefly of certain political subjects. our General Government!

in these particulars, faithfully and FEARLESSLY. It now remains for the People to avert the calamity which we have warned them to avoid! Aye, it is in the power of the WHIGS to prevent it!! They have out how the Presidential canvass is in great confua large majority in the State, and all that is necessa-Tsion. He says the tariff, distribution of the proceeds ry for a signal victory in North Carolina, is a FULL of the public lands, are postponed on account of the vote of our party. Let us beseech EVERY WHIG public debt contracted in the Mexican war, and infriend, Weston R. Gales. Esq. a man who answered out party.

long been eminently distinguished, as well for his in the old North, then, to be at the Polls on the sists that the extension of the Ordinance of 1787, propublic services, as for the private virtue, which as third day of August, and to see that his neighbors hibiting slavery as to all the Mexican territory, is dorned his life, and endeared him to the community.

It is Resolved. That in the death of Weston R. and friends are there, and supplied with the right the great question before the country. It is Resolved, That in the death of Weston Resolved are there, and supplied with the right of Gales, the City of Raleigh has lost one whose pubticket, is disabled, by any cause, from coming to the Polls-go after him, and see that he is afforded an Ity, may bitterly deplore the loss of one, whose im- copportunity of depositing his vote for the Whig cause—the cause of his country! Let energy, AC-TION, EFFORT prevail throughout the State, and Itorial, extracted from the "Signal" of the 13th the most tremendous overthrow awaits Loco Focoism. which, among all the "tall falls" it has often receiv

ed in North Carolina, this shall be the greatest! Let no minor questions of policy or "new issues, seduce any Whig from his party. We have assurances that our Candidates, for Governor and Members of the Legislature, are doing their duty, manfully, all over the State. Let us stand up to our men, arrival at the Depot in this City, and attend it to and our principles, and give to our opponents a foretaste of that bitter pill which will be administered them in November next. Remember, that this is the opening of the ball, which is to place our brave old Hero, Gen. TAYLOR, in the Presidential Chair Remember, then, that the eyes of the Union are upon you in this struggle. Stand fast, and remember his famous declaration to Gen. Wood, at Buena Vista-" We can't be beat, when we all pull together !" Let the same high resolve and unconquerable will which sustained him there, animate you now, and the

> We bespeak for CHARLES MANLY a majority of thousands upon thousands, and the return of an increased Whig majority in each branch of our next General Assembly! Shall we have it? We believe we will! Courage, then-Action! Action!! AC.

GEN. TAYLOR.

Simple, Republican, austere in honor, sublime War, beloved in peace. We offer as a synopsis of his merits, a stanza which may be familiar to some yet new to most of our readers :

"His is Octavian's prosperous star. The rush of Casar's conquering Car. At Battle's call : His, Scipio's virtue; bis, the skill. And the indomitable will Of Hannibal: His is Aurelius' soul divine. The clemency of Antonine, And generous will; In tented field and bloody fray, On Alexander's vigorous sway, And stern command: The faith of Constantine-aye, more, The fervent love Camillus pore His native land.

The "N. O. Bee" thus comments on the infamous falsehood circulated by not a few Democratic Journals in the Southern States, which charge Mr. FILLMORE with being an Abolitionist:

"The Democrats are certainly unfortunate in their efforts to prove MILLARD FILLMORE an Abolitionist by this speech. It proves the very reverse. Mr. Filmore disavous most unequivocally, now and course he says "he approves the sentiments and forever, any desire to interfere with the rights of what embraced in the editorial!" They say that we must is termed the property of the citizens of the South. Is reject all the first part of his letter, where he dethis Abolitionism? Does it look like Abolitionism? lines giving an opinion at all, and take the latter than it the remotest comblemes of the industry. Has it the remotest semblance of that indendiary doctrine? Would to God every man in the North professed such Abelitienism 1 we should soon cease to be pestered with fanatical speeches, and mischievous intermedding with Southern property."

For the last eighteen years the Abelitionists have uniformly opposed, to the full extent of their abili-

which follow, were prepared previous to hearing of Well may the N. O. Bee wish that every man at the sad affliction, announced above.

GEN TAYLOR A WILMOT PROVISOIST We are informed that Mr. PERRIN BUSBER, the of the "Cass & Butler Club," on Wednesday night last, charged, and said he intended to prove, before he did not succeed in doing so, that he "would no

We have never considered our friend Bussey, what might be called a rash man, though, we man confess, he exhibited at this meeting, and in sue language, a vast deal of imprudence. He certain did not think what he was saying. What! "resign his Commission," and leave Messrs. Cass and Buth in the suds? This would indeed be bad! In the event, prehaps, they would be cheated out of one of North Carolina's Electoral votes. That would in bad again-particularly, knowing as he does, the immense importance of one vote, and how MARCHA MORTON was once elected Governor of Massach setts-by one votes We would fain persnade out young friend to retract this promise, did we not know that he is of the sort of an old chap we one heard expatiating on his powers of perseverance who declared he was " determined to go through, or stick !" And so it is with Mr. Busher-if he can go through with his mighty effort, why-HE'L STICK-that's all, and won't vote for Cass and Rat ler, out of spite.

But in serious, sober earnestness, we would ast Mr. Busbee, if he will assert that he believes Ge TAYLOR is in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, or and other anti-Slavery notion? We put the question to him as an honest, candid man: will he declare before the intelligent people of North Caroli na, that he believes, that the rights, interests or in stitutions of the South, will be unsafe in the hands of Gen. TAYLOR? We trow not-we do not believe that Mr. B. would declare any such thing. But w Refore our next Weekly issue shall reach most of believe he will do this: he will endeavor to convict our Subscribers, the great and important question Gen. TAYLOR, as Attorney, of a charge, from which will have been decided by the Freemen of the State, as a Juror, he would unhesitatingly acquit him. We do not know how such things are considered

But it may be said, Mr. Bussee has only pledged

to be gained, by continuing the interests of our be-Provisoist-not to show that he believes he is onethe "Signal letter." The Editor of the "Ohio Sig-He first speaks of the movement in favor of General We say we have endeavored to perform our duty TAYLOR for the Presidency-says it is not the result of trick on account of his military services-that it grows out of the conviction of his eminent qualifications for the station &c., and then proceeds to point

> To this article Gen. TAYLOR replies, and taking up the political part of it first, says:

"CAMP NEAR MONTEREY,) May 18, 1847.

"SIR :- I have the honor, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, with the enclosure of your edi-

"At this time my public duties command so fully my attention, that it is impossible to answer your letter in the terms demanded by its courtesy, and the importance of the sentiments to which it alludes; neither indeed have I the time, should I feel myself at liberty, to enter into the few and most general subjects of public policy suggested by the article in question. My own personal views were better withheld till the end of the war, when my usefulness as a military chief, serving in the field against the common enemy, shall be no longer compromitted by their expression or discussion in any manner."

Now what are the few and most general subjects of public policy to which allusion is made? The Tariff, Distribution, Bank, Sub-Treasury, and Order nance of 1787. General Taylon says, it will be better to withhold the expression of my opinions until after I shall have done serving in the army, as a military chief. Why should he pursue this course? Because by an expression of them he might compromise his usefulness as a commander. Here then is a refusal to express his opinions at that time, and the reason for that refusal. Let it here be borne in mind that Gen. TAYLOR refuses to give an expression to his opinions upon these political questions, and for the reason it may injure the public service! Gen. TAYLOR then proceeds to consider the next subject discussed in the Editorial, which is his peculiar position as a candidate for the Presidency,

"From many sources I have been addressed on the subject of the Presidency, and I do violence neither to myself nor my position as an officer of the army, by acknowledging to you, as I have done to all who have alluded to the use of my name in this exalted connection, that my services are ever at the will and sall of my country, and that I am not pre-pared to say that I shall refuse if the country calls me to the Presidential office, but that I can and shall yield to no call that does not come from the spontaneous action and free will of the nation at large, and

void of the slightest agency of my own.

"For the high honor and responsibilities of such an office, I take this occasion to say, that I have not the slightest aspiration. A much more tranquit present duties, awaits me, I trust, in the occupations most congenial to my wishes. With these remarks I trust you will pardon me for thus briefly replying the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial."

This then is the whole of the letter, and it is contended that the last sentence quoted, proves Gen. TAYLOR to be in favor of the Wilmot previso, because he says " he approves the sentiments and views part alone! Now is this fair? Is it the way we construe the remarks of mankind? Not at all-Whenever a criminal is tried, all that he says at the same time is to be taken as evidence, both for him as well as against him. Now all we ask of Mr. Bus BEE is, to have Gen. TAXLOR tried by the same rule of justice. He is addressed on two subjects-first, different political measures; and, secondly, the Presidency. To the first he replies, I cannot answer you in reference to political measures, lest the expres-