SKETCH OF THE SPEECH OF MR CLATTON.

Mr. Clayton said if he hall not been inte the Senster from Connecticut, (dir. Miles) the re-marks which he designed to submit would have been concluded in a much less time than had been con-sumed in the discussion of his right to occupy the floor. The Senste would bear witness that he seldom introduced irrevalent matter into the debates. On several occasions the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Posts.) had appealed to the Whig side of the chamber for an exposition of their principles—he repeatedly addressed him personally, and declared that he would not permit the issue to be dodged.—
Under these circumstances, and when thus invoked and challenged to come forth, he could not withhold his surprise that any objection had been made, and a point of order raised to prevent him from proceeding. It did not become him to suppose that gentlemen would now avoid the encounter which they have prevoked. At all event he stood ready to much

He disolaimed having any means of access to th opinions of Gen. Taylor other than were open to the public at large. He never wrote him a letter and never received one from him. By his correspondence, as published to the world, he judged him, and by nothing else. This was all the evidence upon which he relied. It was due to Gen. Taylor to say, that his position had been greatly misrepresented. He has been represented to the country could be substituted as a standidate. Sound to sustain every solely as a party caudidate bound to sustain every Whig doctrine whether obsolete or not—whether professed or imagined—to carry out every party benett, and to stand on the narrow basis prescribed by a political junto. Gen. Taylor had repudiated this in every letter he had ever written. He had been nominated by thousands of Whigs and Democrats, of Native and Naturalized citizens, though he had given no pledges. The objection now alleged was that he had been nominated by the Whig Convention to be sure, with the fullest assurance and understanding that he would not be the tool of a party, and, if elected would be President of the U. States.

By examining the letter to Capt. Allison, it would be found that the principles of General Taylor were clearly defined and avowed. They could not be mis-understood but by design. He read several extracts in this connection, exhibiting his views on the tariff, currency, internal improvements, &c. But, said Mr. C., he stands upon higher ground than all these questions of public policy, which sink in utter insigficance compared with the serious issues at stake. He stands as the exponent and champion of the great principle of the right of man to self government, and of the majority of the people to govern. He cited from Mr. Jefferson's Memoirs to show the distinction between the Republican and Federal parties-the first desiring to strengthen the popular branch of the Government-the other to extend the permanent branch. Upon this issue Taylor and Cass were divided. Taylor claims that the popular branch has the right to represent the wishes and interests of the people, and therefore he will defer to them and abide by the legislation of their elected representatives.— Cass, on the other hand, denies the right of the peo-ple—he is for the old Federal doctrince of consolidating power in the hands of the Executive against the Legislature. What were the circumstances under which he was nominated? The first act of the majority should not govern. In playing solitaire, every one tried to cheat himself: so it was with the Convention—it had cheated itself. No man could be nominated unless he had two-thirds. Now what was the effect of this system! A hundred thousand office-holders could pack a Convention with onethird, if not one-half. They did so on that occasion. They proceed to nominate and find a packed minority ready to resist him who will not subscribe to their conditions and bind himself to subserve their purposes. Every candidate understands that this interest must be conciliated-he has no option but to adopt whatever is dictated by this small organized faction. The effect is to create an oligarchy of office-holders. They have a veto on the acts of the Convention, just as powerful as that of the President over the legislation of Congress. In this way the party was defrauded by a method of legerdemain and

housepocus admitting the minority to govern.

What are the doctrine of this modern Democracy, so 'cordially approved' by their candidate for the Presidency 1. The first was the veto power without limitation. Mr. Madison and the patients also acted with him, declared that the object of the veto was to enable the President to defend himself. exercise of it was ever contemplated as would enable him to influence legislation. Let us see how this principle was inserted in the Constitution. No part of the Legislative power was conferred upon the President-it was expressly reserved to the Senate and House of Representatives. He read from the Convention debates reported in the Madison papers, to show who it was that advanced the idea of strengthening the Executive arm, and who main-tained for the veto an absolute negative on the law. It was the leader of the Federal party. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Frenklin, Mr. Mason, Mr. Sherman, and all the Republicans spake against this one-man power, and defined it as the issue between Republicanism and monarchy. The introduction of an absolute veo on the laws, was the introduction of the monarchcal features, which was only sustained in the Con-ention by Hamilton and Wilson. The party now in ming to be democratic passed a resolution, which brund part of the famous "platform," approving de fullest exercise of the veto and even its acknowlwas palpable. Taylor had placed the exercise of this power where the fathers of the Constitution had placed it, and not according to the dictation of a party platform.

In the course of the last twenty years we had drif-

ted from the old landmarks. This veto has been growing in the hands of the Executive, until your President has carried it so far as to defeat a private bill—the merits of which he did not comprehend—which he hardly examined, and which had been be-

ich be hardly examined, and which had been becongress for fifty years.
The Government was rapidly tending to a monthy. Old party lines would be greatly obliterated
the struggle between Taylor and Case—in that
me which was to reaghts the right of the people to
wire, and to desay the power to the President to legiste. Whenever this right is rejected, monarchy beas and republicanium ends—we should become an
settive monarchy, the meanest of all on earth.
He wanted the country to understand who intro-Is wanted the country to understand who intro-

the paper offered by Mr. Hamilton, which proposed to make legislation subordinate to the veta and to create a Senate for life. It was then manifest that the author of the reto designed to make the President a part of the legislation, while those who founded the Constitution confided it solely to Congress.

Now as to come of the questions which had been proposeded to him. First the Teriff—He had shown from the Alisson latter, that Gen. Taylor stood plained to another the action of Congress on this subject, and as a friend of the Tariff of '42 he was willing to shide by that pledge from any President. It was the republican ground that Taylor stood on, for it strengthened the popular branch against the strong one. This was the principle of the South.' inst the strong one. This was the principle of the South." the party in '68, while pseudo Demograts were now for Executive power, to nullify the will of the people, and advocated a candidate pledged to veto what even three-lifths of the country should desire. On this broad platform every republican can stand and support Gen. Taylor. No man becomes an apostate by soting for him. He would invite one and all to join; for all who recognize the principle that the majority should govern, can come under this stan-

Case stood on the Federal grand of 1787—Executive introducing and opposition by veto to the popular will. Paylor was the reverse. Who was the Republican parties and which was the Republican parties. The party that had begun and followed this two thirds system and denied the right of the majority to govern, had already felt its consequences to was a fraud deliberately invented to defeat Mr. You Buren. him who had been styled the Magician. He had symmbol that party intentences and made it. that grumbled that purty into atoms, and made it with, as before the enchantment of one of the Eastern. From the day that fraud was perpetrated, your destine was maled—your doom was fixed. The people may be hombugged for a while, but they will possish deception whenever it is discovered.—The Breaker from Mississippi had said General Taylor was not learned he had not enough of the favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

to bt him for the Presidency: though he conceded he was honorable, and patriotic, and highminded. True, there was some difference between the various candidates. Cass was a learned and the various candidates. Case was a learned and knowing man, while Taylor was a wise man; and Van Buren a canning man. If earlied the attention of the Senate to what Washington had said of himself in his first inaugural message. If not in the words of Taylor, it was in his spirit, and therefore if Taylor was stultified, so was Washington.

He would answer another interrogatory; that in regard to the Sub-Treasury and Bank. Taylor's position was that the will of the people should govern. If the country wanted your miserable Sub-Treasury, it would stand—but Case is pledged, though three-fifths of the people should ask for its

though three fifths of the people should ask for its repeal, to veto any bill passed by their authorized Depresentatives for that purpose.

He mentioned the Bank of the United States be-

cause he wished to settle that question now and forever, at least so far as he was concerned. He did not know a Whig, in Congress or out of it, who would propose to revive the Bank. If the Democrats wanted it, they could bring it forward, and if they expected to gain any thing by rattling its dry bones, they were welcome to the profit. I voted for it, said C., in 1832, under your lead, sir, (turning to Mr. Dallas who occupied the chair) as the Chairman of the Committee who reported and ably advocated

the Bill; and I voted with you, against the veto! On the question of Internal Improvement, he was asked what Gen. Taylor would do. His course was plain. He referred it, as in other cases, to the will of the people. If their representatives passed a law he would not veto it. How was Mr. Cass? At Baltimore, a Resolution was adopted in favor of the Veto power, particularly referring to this matter of Internal Improvement. Mr. Yancey's speech in the Convention was here quoted to show that a resolution passed one night was altered the next morning, so as not to put the Veto of the President and the decision as to the period when the debate should vote of the candidate against it, in conflict with each

At this point an interruption took place, in the course of which Mr. Foote declared that Mr. Cass was opposed to a system of Internal Improvements, and wouldveto such a bill; while Mr. Breese, of the same party, declared he was in favor of Internal Improvements, and if he did not think so he would not

Mr. Clayton resumed. It was hard to find out voted for Internal Improvements and against all ve-There was a mistification, and, evidently, a doctrine for the North and a doctrine for the South. Recently called upon by some of his political friends, at Cleveland, for his opinions on this subject, what was Mr. Cass's answer ? That the "noise and confusion" were so great he could not be heard; though he found opportunity and audience for a detail of his history in connection with the West. He expected that "neise and confusion" would continue to the end of the campaign. Nobody denied that Mr. Cass cordially approved the Baltimore platform .-One of the resolutions denied the right of Government to make Internal Improvements; and by his letter of acceptance, Mr. Cass stood bound to veto

He had been asked what were Gen. Tayler's seniments on the Mexican war. He had answered for himself. He was opposed to acquisition of territory by conquest-in favor of peace and against war.

It was complained that the Whig party had erected no platforms. What are these platforms !-What did you do in 1844? A resolution was passed asserting the American title in Oregon to 54 40 to be "clear and unquestionable." For six months it was agitated in Congress-the country was alarmed -our commercial intercourse was disturbed-and your President, who had affirmed over and over again the doctrine of the platform in his messages, soundoned the whole territory down to 49, and adopted the British line. There was another platformthe Kane letter. The Democrats of the North believed Mr. Polk to be in favor of the protective polcy. They were told so by their leaders. Their banners bore the inscription of Polk, Dallas, and the Tariff of 42. They called it the Democratic Tuiff, and claimed the exclusive merit of the bill, and they succeeded in deceiving the honest people of Pennsylvania by that unworthy fraud. Lord deliver us from any more platforms. He wanted an honest man, like Taylor, for President, who would restore the government to its ancient integrity.

There was one other subject to which he had not eferred-the Wilmot provise. He had no other information of what were the particular views of Gen. Taylor on that subject, than was common to the country. Though he and his colleague had voted for it under the instruction of their Legislature, they would never join a sectional or geographical party. Delaware had been the first to adopt the constitution, and she would be the last to desert it. He thought slavery should not go where it had never existed, and denied that it was a party or political question. Whenever the Whigs would descend so ow as to adopt it for such an end, they would justly forfeit the respect of the country. It was apart from politics and so ought to be regarded. So dear was the Union to be made out of it, he would do as others had done before him-he would seek an honorable and patriotic compromise

In closing, he referred to the charges of the Loos. Focas in 1840, against Gen. Harrison, of selling white men into bondage, and exhibited a law signed by Gen. Cass, as Governor of Michigan and as a member of the Council which pressed the law, in which men were whipped, consigned to servitude for being brawlers, idlers, and the like. He compared it to the Sedition law, and proved it to be more odious in every respect.

I have not attempted to give the many interruptions that accurred in the progress of the speech; and at best I have done Mr. Clayton but injustice. The effort was in my judgment too important to be slighted with a general notice, and I have but tempted the palate, that the public might have a foretaste of the substantial report in reserve.

Correspondence of the North American.

GEN. CASS CATECHISED.

THE QUESTION AND REPLIES .- The Louisville Journal has brought Gen. Cass to the forum and taken him through the political catechism. Here are the questions and here are the replies. It must be admitted that the result makes Gen. Cass's principles 'as clear as mud,' whilst it leaves no doubt that he in favor of all things and against all things-'all things to all men?'

Are you in favor of protection, General? · If you are a Northern man, I refer you to my etter to the Indiana Convention in 1843, but it

'Do you approve or disapprove the annexation of Texas, General ?" ' If you are an anti-annexation man, I refer you o the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but if you are an an. nexation man, you will find my views very satis-

vor of the measure." Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis Philippe, General ?

'It you are a Louis Philippe man, you will be and court : but if you are an anti-Louis Philippe man, I will send you a package of my late speeches in favor of the French Revolution.' Are you for or against the improvement of

rivers and lake barbors, Genetal?" The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if I were to tell you.

Hon., Wm. L. Perkins, of Ohio the delegate to the Whig National Convention from Mr. Gidding's district has come out in a powerful letter in his vote for either of those discreditable mess-

CONGRESS The Senate, on July 25, took up and agreed to the report of the committee of Conference on the

The Perritorial Bill reported by Mr. Clayton was then taken up, and Measure. Underwood, Butler, Poote and Westsott discussed the bill on its

On motion the Senate then adjourned. In the House of Representatives, Committees were called for reports, and a number were presented. On motion the House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Morehead in the Chair) and took up the Senate's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill. After disposing of the amendment, the Committee took up the Oregon Bill. which was discussed by Messrs. Harris, Conger, and Bayly. The latter gentleman read a defence of the course pursued by the last Virginia delegation on the Oregon question, and then replied to the speech of Mr. Holmes. When he had concluded, on motion the Committee rose, and then

The House adjourned. In the Senate on July 26, soon after convening. Mr. Clayton moved to take up the Territorial Bill, which was assented to, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland addressed the Senate on the merits of the question. He was followed by Messrs. Badrer and Dix, and the debate is now, at 5 o'clock Gen. progressing, with the prospect of occupying half

The House consumed the larger portion of the session to-day in taking the year and nays on motions to stop the debate on the Oregon Bill. The roll was called over five different times, and the House finally adjourned without coming to any

WASHINGTON July 27, 10 A. M. THE COMPROMISE BILL PASSED THE SENATE.

I premised in my despatch of last evening, that he Senate would devote the greater portion of the night to the conclusion of the debate on the Terri orial Bill reported by the select Committee of which Mr. Clayton was Chairman. The dewhat really were the views of Mr. Cass. He had bate was continued through the night, and at halfpast seven this merning the question was taken on the passage of the bill-the year and nays being demanded, were taken and stood as follows: Yeas 33, Navs 22.

The Senate then, on motion adjourned over to Friday, to enable the members to seek repose after their arduous labors.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 5 P. M. The Senate, as you have been already advised adjourned this morning, after passing the Compromise Bill, till to-morrow.

The House of Representatives has been engaged all day discussing the late message from the President of the United States, relative to the boundaries of the Territory acquired from Mexico. &c. Messrs. Kauffman, Collamer, Stanton, and Lincoln, each addressed the House; and Mr. Bowdon having obtained the floor, gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the tober, 1799, by Joseph Gales, Sr, the Father of written by "the Officer" (Lieutenant Pender,) in come out like a man, and tell them whether or me

JUDGE TE BETWEEM THEM.

As the Southern Locoloco press and party have, with an air of confidence, though without any evidence, boldly charged that Mr. Fillmore is an abolitionist, it may not be improper to compare his sentiments with those of the Federal Aboliionist-Loco candidate for the presidency, Gen. Lewis Cass; and we are glad that we have the opinions of both in black and white, where there can be no designing.

In the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Pillmore, in a speech delivered while a member of that body, made the following emphatic de-

NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS, OR WHAT IS CALLED THE PROPERTY, OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.' Gen. Cass the Democratic candidate for the

ty in Georgia are trying to force Southern men to vote, gives utterance to the following sentiments in his pamphlet on the Right of Search : I AM NO SLAVE HOLDER-I NEVER

HAVE BEEN-I NEVER SHALL BE. DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN PRIN-EVERYWHERE, WHEN THIS CAN BE EFFECTED JUSTLY AND PEACEABLY AND EASILY FOR BOTH PARTIES."

Now people of Georgia, whom will you trust? Which of the the two is an abolitionist? Let your votes tell in November! These leaders, face, denounce Fillmore as an Abolitionist and children in the hands of Cass! Who ever heard of such brazen impudence before !

The following incident occurred while Hon. Mr. Thompson was addressing the great ratification meeting at Baltimore. In the course of his remarks he asked-what

had Old Zack done! Here a voice in the crowd replied, " I'll tell you what he has done; about house, and he received me in the most cordial manner, gave me a comfortable meal and good feather bed to sleep on, and in the morning ten dollars to pursue my journey with."

Mr. T. then inquired of the person speaking who he was; to which he replied that he was a wounded soldier on his return from the army in Mexico. This incident created great enthusiasm lude to the mention of various anecdotes by Mr-T., illustrative of the goodness of heart and kind feelings of Gen. Taylor."

DEATH OF MISSIONARIES.

"We learn with painful surprise," says the Christian Chronicle, 'the death of Dr. J. Sexton James and Mrs. James, missionaries of the Southera Baptist Board, in China. The sad intelligance reached the family of Dr. James, in this city, on Monday. It appears that, subsequent to their arrival at Hong Kong, they went, on the invitation of Captain Lockwood, of the Valparaiso, to pay a visit to Canton. On their return in a schooner, they were struck with a squall, on the 15th of April, when about a hundred miles from Hong Kong. The schooner was upset, and Dr. and Mrs James, with several others, were red are so brief that the family and friends of the came in a letter directed to a mercantile house in this city. It is to be hoped that the next steamer from England will bring a letter from Mr. Dean' for the afflicted parents and families. The steamer will be in before our next paper is issued factorily set forth in my votes and speeches in faand we hope to be able to present the particulars of this heart-rending calamity."

> Consistency. Gen. Cass is now proved ave been, within a very few years-For and against a Protective Tariff; For and against Internal Improvements; For and against the Wilmot Proviso. For and against the Dynasty of Louis Phi

The only subjects on which he is known to have held but one opinion, are the censure of General Taylor and the scheme of appointing a Lieutenant General; and if the truth were known, we doubt not that he has seen enough of popular feeling to make him sorely regret having given ure.-Richmond Compiler.

RALFIGH REGISTER.



" Qur's are the plans of fair delightful peace, "Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers

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

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

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, August 2, 1848

TO THE PATRONS OF THE RALEIGH.

The melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Editor, the lamented | ably changed. We are proud to state, however, that Father of the undersigned, has already been made. As some doubts may probably be entertained, with regard to the course which will be pursued in the further prosecution of this Paper, it is proper that you should be advised on that subject, however disqualified we may feel, under the severity of the affliction, to address you with any degree of suita-

In assuming, as we now do, the supervision of the Register, we are but fulfilling the oft-expressed desire of the late Editor, that we should succeed him in that capacity. This paper was established in Octhe late Editor, and Grand-father of the undersign- whose presence the expression is said to have been he was opposed to the improvement of the Wester ed. In 1822, he associated with him his son, Wes-TON P. GALES, who continued as joint and sole Editor, until the day of his death. Transmitted as it was from sire to son-identified as it has always been, with the interests and affection of the family, the wish has ever been indulged, that it might be perpetuated through many generations, under the auspices of those lineally descended from its venerable founder. Heaven grant us now as peaceful and successful a prosecution of our duties, as that which was allotted to those who have gone before us.

We are conscious that we are not qualified, either by capacity or experience, to discharge duly I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY the responsible duties of such a charge. The services of Gentlemen of experienced ability will be procured-indeed, we already have the promised aid and support of those who have, at times, heretofore acceptably entertained our numerous readers. All Presidency, and for whom the leaders of the par- that is requisite then, at present, may be said in a few words. The RALEIGH REGISTER will continue to support the character of an independent and upright Press, and maintain those great principles of Republicanism which were its birthright, and which have grown with its growth and strengthened with CIPLE AND PRAY FOR ITS ABOLITION its strength, since its first establishment in this City-now near a half century ago. Its highest ambi. tion has ever been to sustain the cause of the People, and in return, it has been fostered by the unbought, though gratefully feceived support of the People. If therefore, it has been a faithful sentinel. not withstanding the above facts stare them in the at its post, if it has pursued with undeviating steps the good of the Country and the interests of North ask you to place your rights and the rights of your | Carolina, if it has maintained its ground with inde- another statement by Lieut. Pender, and to show the ry, then containing a population of 20,000, now or pendence, if it has condemned with candor, and ap- difference between plauded with sincerity, if it has been a friend of the Constitution, and an enemy to usurpation and innovation, then we must cherish the hope that our diligent exertions to merit further success, will be adequately rewarded-and that the circumstances under which patronage is now solicited, will be res-

brethren of the Press, we feel that we shall need their forbearance and aid. While our own princi- proceed to lay it before our readers, as follows : ples shall be advocated with all the energy and ability that the consciousness of a just cause can inspire, the same regard and respect will still be entertained among the crowd of listeners, and was the pre- for the opinions of others, that has always characterized the career of the Register. As has hither-

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful pence, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothera" SEATON GALES.

August 1, 1848.

THE ELECTION.

From the various Counties of the State we have he most gratifying assurances of victory to-morrow. Our friends write in the very highest spirits. There does not seem to be a single cloud upon the horizon, and if to-morrow does not add another brilliant triumph to our sanals, all our advices are deceptive. drowned. The accounts which have been recei- Therefore, we say to our political friends, be of good theer. Labor diligently and heartily. Bring deceased are left in great suspense. The tidings all your friends to the polls, and allow no pains to be spared to detect and expose Loco Foce intrigues. Be active to-morrow, for there is before us all a glorious reward.

ALAS! ALAS!!

The days of merriment are about at an end with the Editor of the "Standard" and the other Loco Foco papers in North Carolina. They have all their fun before the Election, in bragging what they are going to do: while the Whigs hold in until after the Election, and rejoice over what they have done. "Every dog must have his day," it is said-the "Standard's" closes with to-morrow. Then comes our time.

At the last commencement of the University of Penneylvania, the degree of Eoctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Wm. M. GREEN, of Chanet Hill, N. C.

LINA VOLUNTEERS.

that a deep scheme was being concected somewhere, by which an endeavor would be made, to impute to one. He spoke of "the Officers and Privates concern. Gen. Taylor the use of language in reference to the ed in the outrage," and no one else! Well, there were North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico, others "concerned in the outrage" beside the North which would cause a feeling of indignation to be rais- Carolina Regiment, and of course they also were ined among our troops, against the old Hero, and very cluded. naturally, among the People of the State generally, if the vile expressions said to be used by General T. the whole affair is, that now an attempt is made to should be proved to be true. We published recently, from the New Orleans "Bulletin," a short article, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of without discrimination, 'should have been dishoner. the accusation. From this, we learned that General ably discharged, and the Privates, (without excep-TAYLOR was charged with saying in relation to the tion, every one) should have been shot! Is there, mutiny that is said to have occurred in the North man in America who believes Gen. Taylor ever said Carolina Regiment in August, 1847, that "ALL the any such thing? We do not believe there is one Officers should have been shot, and the Regiment | Gen. T. always and on all occasions, spoke in the sent home in disgrace!" This report was circulated highest terms of the North Carolina Regiment of in New Orleans, while a part of our Regiment was Volunteers, and if he ever said any thing dispara. there, awaiting transport vessels to convey them gingly of any portion of our Regiment, it was in home; and when it reached the ears of Cols. Buiss, strict reference to those few, and those few only en. and Buage, they both, at once, "GAVE A POINT- gaged in the mutiny of August, 1817. ED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER." Not con- But when it is remembered that this evidence was tent with this, however, several gentlemen called up- given by Lt. Pender before the Court of Inquire on Gen. Taylor himself, and apprised him of the after he had been dishonorably discharged by Gen report which was in circulation, when the old Hero Wool, and whose decision had been sanctioned by "DENIED IT IN THE MOST EMPHATIC Gen. Taylor, is it not natural to conclude that he MANNER, AND SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY held great animosity towards Gen. T., or at least DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION was so prejudiced against him, as to have warped his IN TRUTH!" This set us easy; for we knew that own impression, in February or March last, as to the testimony of three such men as Cols. Beiss and the real observations of Gen. T. in August, 181-Bragg, and Gen. TAYLOR himself, could effectually At all events, Gen. TAYLOR denies it in the man silence any Loco Foco slander that might be set a- emphatic manner, and says it IS ENTIRELY Dre going, without any given authority. We conse- TITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION quently withheld, for some future occasion, evidence IN TRUTH! Cols. BLISS and BRAGG, box which came into our hands immediately after pub- "GIVE A POINTED DENIAL TO THE lishing the above referred to article, which entirely SLANDER !!" The language attributed to Gen disproves the allegation there made, and which we T. is entirely at variance with his whole character will give presently.

As we anticipated, the accusation has appeared in | a malicious calumny and slander. the Loco Foco prints of this State, though considernot a single Editorial notice (with the exception of the "Standard," at Raleigh) has been made by our opponents, giving countenance to the calumny. But some of them have permitted Correspondents to do his principles. We would call to the Editor's mind that which they were ashamed to do themselves .-A writer in the "Wilmington Journal" says, that as worthy of perpetual remembrance as his Chicago Gen. Taylor declared in the presence of Lieuts. Singeltary and Pender, that "the Officers of the North | Judge Wood was selected to tender to him the has Carolina Regiment ought ALL to be dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." In the Petersburg "Republican," there is a Communication over the signature of "Truth," purporting to have been | ing subjects. He pressed the General warmly made by Gen. Taylor, in which he expresses astonishment and regret that it has found its way into the public prints, and then continues :

"But it having been published and contradicted, I consider it proper that I should give the exact language used on that occasion by Gen. Taylor to me : That he (Gen. Taylor) had never found any difficulty in managing volunteers, before the present vo-lunteers, and that he had nothing but trouble with those." And speaking more particularly in reference to the difficulty in the North Carolina Regiment, used the following language-" That ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment sught to have fession of political faith? That he believed the been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot." This conversation happened about the last of August,

The statement of the Correspondent of the "Wilmington Journal," first above quoted, having been denied by the "Commercial," upon the authority of Lieut. Nixon White, who heard Gen. Taylor himself disclaim it, this Correspondent procures from Lieut. Pender the following Certificate, which is published in the "Journal" of last Saturday :

PETERSBURG, July 24th, 1843. I do hereby certify that the language attributed | Cleveland would have been altogether extends of Gen. Taylor, in a Communication that appeared | we all know that the General has a holy horrow n the Wilmington N. C. Journal of the 21st inst. to wit, "that the Officers of the N. C. Regiment ought to be dishonorably discharged, and the privates shot, &c., was uttered by him in my presence, and in fact addressed to myself. (Signed)

JO. S. PENDER,

Of the Edgecomb Company N.C. Volunteers. Without stopping to point out the discrepancy between the statements in the Petersburg "Republican" and "Wilmington Journal," we proceed to give

LIEUT. PENDER AT HOME,

LIEUT. PENDER IN MEXICO! On Saturday, the 22d ultimo, we received from E

J. Foster, Esq., a native of Franklin County in this State, once a resident of this City, and more recenttwo weeks ago I stopped at General Taylor's ponded to by the punctuality of old and the accession ly Editor of the Jackson (Miss) "Southerner," the following Correspondence, which we have preserved In extending the right hand of fellowship to our until the accusation should come from some responsible quarter. That event having occurred, we now NEW ORLEANS, July 8, 1848.

Maj. BATTLE-Dear Sir: I am surprised to find a disposition among the North Carolina Volunteers. to complain seriously of Gen. Taylor, who they state, has spoken very harsbly of them on some particular to been its motto, seconded uniformly by the spirit therein inculcated—so now,

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its motto, seconded uniformly by the spirit therein inculcated—so now, with men, and are so unlike him, that I am loth to believe the report. Please let me know such facts as you may possess, relative to the complaint. As you were Counsel for the defence before the Court of Inquiry, you doubtless have it in your power to throw all light necessary, upon the matter. With many friendly recollections, I remain, &c. E. J. FOSTER.

Maj. Battle replied as follows:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, July 9, '48. Dear Sir: In reply to the enquiry as to the remarks which Lieut Pender, of the N. C. Regiment Volunteers, is reported to have testified to, as made by Gen. Taylor, in relation to the disturbances in said Regiment in August last, I have to reply, by simply furnishing you with a transcript of that part of Lieut. Pender's testimony, as taken before the Court of Inquiry which sat in Saltillo, in February and March last, which is as follows:

"I afterwards went down to Monterey and made this statement to Gen. Taylor, and requested that we might be permitted, at least, to have a Court Martial. He replied that he had had a good deal to do with Volunteers, and had never had any difficulty with any except the present, (meaning the North Caroling,) and that they had been nothing but a source of trouble and aggravation to him. That the OFFICERS CONCERNED IN THE OUT-RAGE, ought to have been dishonorably discharged, and the Privates shot."

The above were Lieut Pender's words, as I noted them down at the time, as his Counsel in the case. Very truly your friend, C. C. BATTLE,

Maj. N. C. Vels.

cumstances and recited the different statements in Washington, Tyrrel counties. Hon EDWARD ST relation to this matter, and we triumphantly submit LY, was unanimously nominated as Whig Elector the evidence in the case, to a candid and impartial the district. Animated and eloquent speeches public. But will it not strike every reader, that the made by Genl. H. G. SPRUILL, E. W. JONES. 524 The Crops in this region, are most promising | memory of Lieut. Pender must be very oblivious, | R. Stussas, Esqrs.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CARO. when they come to compare the varied statements which he has made. And, indeed, it does not ap. We have been led to expect, from the rumors we pear that Gen. T. spoke exclusively of the North bave heard on our Streets for the last fortnight, Carolina Regiment, admitting that the statement of Lieut. P. before the Court of Inquiry is the correct

But the most disreputable and disgraceful part of create the impression, that Gen. Taylor said that

and we believe it will be universally adjudged to be

NON-COMMITALISM.

It comes with a mighty bad grace from the "Stan. dard," an advocate of Lewis Cass for the Presidence. to be pinking Gen. TAYLOR about declining to are the last Speech of his Presidential Candidate. Itis letter. On the arrival of Gen. Cass at Cleaveland pitalities of the city, and was anxious to give him as opportunity of setting himself right before the Northwestern people on two very important and interes. rivers and harbors; and how his administratia would behave on the subject of slavery. The July told him that the people were ready to hear him and would LISTEN WITH THE GREATEST PLEASURE. No it was rather an impeachment of the good manner of his audience for the General to protest that the were in such a riotous state, that he could not & cuss such matters before them. And yet such m the excuse. Why did he not give the true reason Why not say like a man that he had closed his ma Resolutions of the Baltimore Convention-nothing more, and nothing less. But he could not be betrayed into speaking the truth.

We republish this speech for the purpose, more particularly, of calling attention to the fact that Ger eral Cass here adopts the Taylor doctrine on the subject of pledges. Compare what we have itslice ed in the following speech, with what General Tai-LOR says in the Allison letter, and we find the sentments identical. Certainly, any new pledgas Cleveland would have been altogether EXTRA; EXTRAS of all kinds. We annex the speech:

"Sir, the NOISE and CONFUSION which po vade this assembly will prevent my being hearig the important topics to which you have called my aftention. I must, therefore, content myself with thanking you for the generous reception which the unworthy representative of the great Democrat ic party of the country, have received at your hand "Fellow-citizens, fifty years ago, when a lad of it years, I first looked upon this Nothwestern Territ

ered with 5,000,000. No young man in the nation was then more man likely to occupy the proud position to which I have been assigned, than I was. A beautiful illustration this of the genius and character of our glorious is stitutions!!! Let us, fellow-citizens, cling to the

institutions as long as we have strength.
"I hope you have all read the letter which I al dressed to the National Democratic Convention. declared that to be the close of my political profes sions . Fellow-citizens, if forty-two years of serves for my country, in the cabinet and the field, in city on on prairie, at home and abroad, do not furnish sufficient pledges, then any thing which I might say non roll " Again I thank you for the distinguished recept

which you extend to me." Now, will the "Standard" abuse General Taru

any longer for abstaining from any other pledges his future good conduct, than is to be found in NEVER TAKES BACK. We have frequently called upon the "Standar to retract various charges which he had made against

false; but in not a single case do we recollect of is ever doing so. He is of the same School of a certain "Infallible Editor," of whom the following good on "Sir, your journal of yesterday contains false in

the Whig party, after they had been proved to

"Impossible, sir !- but tell me what do you allow

"You said that Mr. M. had been tried?" "True." "Condemned ?"

" Very true" "Hung?"

Most true." "Now, sir, I am the gentleman himself." "Impossible!"

"I assure you it is a fact, and now I hope you intradict what you have alleged." "By no means, sir."

"Hum! what do you mean? you are derange "I may be so, sir; but I will not do it." "I will complain to a magistrate."

"As you please, sir: I never retract. The that I can de for you, is to announce that the broke, and that you are now in perfect health have my principles, sir; it is said of me that I me deceive."

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Convention in Plymouth, was attended We have now, we believe, narrated all the cir- forty-old delegates from Pitt, Beaufort,