



RAYMOND & WARING'S GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

ON ENTERING EACH PLACE OF EXHIBITION THE MENAGERIE WILL BE PRECEDED BY THE GRAND AND NOVEL SPECTACLE OF AN ELEGANT MUSIC CHARIOT, DRAWN BY EIGHT GREY HORSES, OF THE LARGEST SIZE, CONTAINING A BAND OF MUSICIANS.

JOHN SHAEFFER, the daring Lion Tamer, and his intrepid LADY, will enter the cage with Lions, Tigers, Leopards and Panthers. He will drive a large African Lion harnessed to a Car, and will by various graceful and daring feats show his complete control over animals usually deemed of the most savage disposition.

JOHN SHAEFFER & LADY. He has been styled by critics the "Lion King," as he has exposed his life heretofore in subduing the largest and most terrible Lion ever caught; this animal is at present in his possession, and has repeatedly saved his life when exercising the other beasts in the performing cage.

The Wild Menagerie of the Forest, from the huge and docile Elephant, the majestic Lion of unexplored Africa, the fierce Tiger of the Bengali jungles, the beautiful Leopard, the playful but ferocious Bengal Giggles, the useful and patient Camel, the curiously striped Zebra, the grey roving Hyena, the stealthy Panther, the savage Wolf, the cunning Fox, down through all the lesser grades, are here beheld with perfect safety, true to their nature at times but perfectly subject to the control of man, the lord of creation.

The moral and useful purposes which an exhibition like this can serve, are perceived by all, and acknowledged by all moralists; the exhibition serves to entertain and instruct all in the wondrous world of the Supreme Being, and is particularly impressive on the minds of youth.

The whole Menagerie, on entering each town preceded by the Car, containing the NEW YORK BRASS BAND, will form a Grand Procession of twenty carriages, containing the various animals, and drawn by seventy five horses.

Table with columns for various political offices (GOVERNOR, SENATE, HOUSE OF COMMONS, SHERIFF) and names of candidates with their respective vote counts.

NOTE. We have not the precinct votes for Sheriff in Gaston & Catawba, but Benj. Morris has been elected in the first, and James Chime in the named county.

Indiana.—The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 30. The popular vote shows the largest Democratic vote ever cast in that State. The result of this vote will be the re-election of Mr. Hannegan. This shows that the people of Indiana do not approve of the Wilcox Provision. Mr. Hannegan was one of its most consistent opponents.

A BIOGRAPHY OF A PATRIOT.

Lewis Cass. Born October 9, 1782, at Exeter, New Hampshire, a brave Son of Major JONATHAN CASS, A BRAVE SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.

Emigrated to the West at the age of 17, with barely one dollar in his pocket, and settled at Marietta, County of Washington, in the Northwestern Territory.

Elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 18308 drafted the law which crushed the memorable BURR CONSPIRACY.

And also an address to THOMAS JEFFERSON, expressing the attachment of the people of Ohio to the Constitution of the United States, and their confidence in that ILLUSTRIOUS MAN.

In March, 1807 appointed by Mr. Jefferson MARSHAL OF OHIO.

At the breaking out of the War of 1812, elected a Colonel of the Ohio Regiment, in which he greatly distinguished himself, being THE FIRST MAN TO LAND IN ARMS ON THE CANADA SHORE.

July 15, 1812, his a severe conflict with the British at Cox Canada, 15 miles from Detroit, the enemy's head quarters, causing them to seek safety in flight. Drafts an eloquent and high spirited proclamation to the inhabitants of Canada, and on hearing of Hull's disgraceful surrender at Detroit, indignantly BREAKS HIS SWORD UPON HIS KNEE, AND DASHES IT TO THE EARTH!

In 1813, appointed a Brigadier General, and joins the army under Gen. Harrison, to whom he renders gallant and efficient services at the BATTLE OF THE THAMES.

Pursuing the British General Proctor for many miles, in his retreat from the field of battle.

October 9, 1813, appointed by President Madison, GOVERNOR OF MICHIGAN.

At that time one of the most important offices in the gift of the Executive. As Superintendent, ex-officio, of Indian Affairs, he formed 21 treaties with the Indians, extinguishing their title to nearly one hundred millions of acres of land on terms perfectly just and satisfactory to themselves.

In 1831, appointed by Andrew Jackson SECRETARY OF WAR, and became the associate in the Cabinet of such men as Edward Livingston, Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, and Roger B. Taney. The affairs of the war Department were never more ably conducted. Held his appointment until 1836, when he was commissioned by "Old Hickory" as MINISTER TO FRANCE, where he immortalized his name by his celebrated pamphlet on the "Right of Search."

September 17, 1842, resigns his French mission on account of the Ashburton Treaty, and returns to the United States, greeted by the plaudits of millions of his grateful countrymen.

In the winter of 1844, elected by the Legislature of Michigan, UNITED STATES SENATOR. In this body he defends our title to Oregon, and in the passage of the Independent Treasury and Tariff of 1846, displays with zeal and eloquence the Mexican war, and is a very "pillar of strength" to the administration of James K. Polk.

May 23, 1848, is nominated by the National Convention, held in the City of Baltimore, as the Democratic Candidate for PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, to which, the highest and most honorable civil office in the world, he is sure to be elevated by the free suffrages of the American people, the inauguration taking place March 4, 1849.

In every station, and under every responsibility, Lewis Cass has manifested honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution, and a firm attachment to Republican principles, a patriotic devotion to country, and has shown himself throughout his whole life, to be A PATRIOT STATESMAN AND TRUE DEMOCRAT!

Capt. G. W. CADDWELL, appointed elector for this district; and in a neat dress to the Committee, the gallant Captain accepts the appointment.

The following are the sub-electors appointed by the convention: Mecklenburg—W. F. Davidson, Esq. James Johnston, Esq. W. M. Mathews, Esq. Cabarrus—Col. Danl. Coleman, Thos. S. Henderson, W. F. Phifer, Esq. Union—Hugh Wilson, Col. T. C. Wilson, E. C. Grier, Esq. Anson—Hanpton Hammond, Stephen H. Cole, Clement Marshall, Esq. Lincoln—J. E. Thomson, Esq. Capt. Isaac Lowe, Major Hull. Gaston—Larkin Stowe, Esq. Richard Rankin, Esq. Dr. Wm. Sloan.

THE CAROLINA REPUBLICAN.

Lincolnton, D. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR PRESIDENT: Gen. Lewis Cass, OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: GEN. W. O. BUTLER, OF KENTUCKY.

VOLNEY B. PALMER, is our authorized Agent, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, and to make collections and deposit for the same in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Baltimore.

We beg the indulgence of our fair friends for neglecting them in this issue; but we shall take care to serve up an agreeable entertainment next week.

OURSELF.

In appearing before the public, as conductor of a newspaper, it is usual for the editor to promulgate his sentiments at some length, and to erect a "platform" on which he proposes to stand during his professional intercourse with his readers.

From this commendable custom we desire not to depart; but we deem a labored exposition of our views unnecessary. Being comparatively a stranger in our present location, we cannot suppose that a rehearsal of our opinions, our partialities, and our prejudices, if we are influenced by any, would compensate for the space they would occupy. We have, therefore, no inclination to dwell upon matters appertaining to ourselves.

It may not, however, be appropriate for us to say that we have always been devoted to the institutions of our glorious republic, and, consequently, to the principles of the great Democratic Republican party; and while we shall always ardently support those measures of public policy which we approve, our highest ambition shall be the promotion of the welfare of the community in which our lot has been cast. But our political zeal shall never lead us beyond the bounds of truth and justice; nor shall the columns of the Republican, while under our control, ever become the vehicle of personal malevolence. Although we may enter freely into all important political discussions, we shall endeavor to neglect nothing of either local or general interest.

We are aware that we have assumed a weighty responsibility; but, conscious of the rectitude of our intentions, and relying upon the indulgence of our patrons, we confidently submit our enterprise to the fostering care of a generous public.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Knowing that a sanguinary temperament frequently leads its possessor into anticipations that may never be realized, we have long and deeply reflected upon our chances of success in our present undertaking.

Having calmly weighed the subject in all its bearings, and contemplated the obstacles that may naturally present themselves, contrasting them with the advantages that offer encouragement, we have arrived at the conclusion that a Democratic newspaper of sufficient size to attract attention, regularly published, and devoted to all subjects of general, as well as local interests, is a desideratum in Western Carolina. Though the population is not so dense as in some other parts of the country, yet the field in which we propose to operate is extensive; the inhabitants are industrious, frugal, and virtuous; and all that seems to be required to render the people as prosperous and happy as any on earth, is the cultivation of the mind, the improvement of the heart, and a stimulant to that enterprise which appears to be inherent in the American character.

As the circulation of the blood is indispensable to the vitality of the human system, so the free interchange of opinion, through the public press, is necessary to the perpetuity of our Republican form of government; and this being now generally understood, we believe that every individual in the community, will contribute a small mite to sustain a press which manifests a determination to be worthy of the patronage it solicits.

In this age of almost magnetic speed in the progress of the arts and sciences; of improvements in the cultivation of the soil; of the diffusion of general education; of success in every branch of mechanical and mercantile pursuit; of all that elevates, that adorns, that enables mankind—the newspaper which is the current through which the life-blood of the community circulates, has become indispensable to all; and, therefore, we believe that none who desire to prosper in Western Carolina, will withhold a generous support, or look coldly upon the weekly visits of the friendly Republican.

To us it appears, that the Republican, if generally sustained, will become the organ of all the patriots of the Western counties of the state—the whole mountain region. Our gallant Catawba friends will send for many hundreds; and the warm hearted liberal inhabitants of Gaston, will all subscribe; and who, in Lincoln, would not make a small contribution, or exchange a little of their surplus produce, to support an amusing, and an interesting newspaper, which will regularly come to them every week freighted with all the important news served up in every variety of attractive style? Will any withhold their patronage, because we differ in politics? We have the charity to think not.

Every democrat will read the Republican, not only because he agrees with us in political sentiment, but because we shall strive to merit his support; every liberal minded and generous whig will patronize us, not because he responds to all our political sentiments, but because he thinks a good paper well sustained a blessing to the community; and because disagreeing with us, on some subjects, and desiring to know our views, he will subscribe for the Republican, having too much magnanimity to appropriate the fruits of our labor to his use without compensation. Thus our sphere of usefulness will be enlarged,—our ability to do good augmented.

As we shall pay frequent visits to the mountain region, and all the surrounding counties, collecting matters of interest from every local, it is worthy of notice we anticipate an extensive patronage from every quarter within our reach. In each of the towns and villages, within one or two hundred miles, we shall endeavor to secure some kind friend to serve as our agent; and if such one exert himself, our subscription list, in a very short time, will amount to thousands; and who can calculate the extent of the beneficial influence which will be the natural result! Our prospects, then, look bright, our success appears certain.

The canvass, which is to terminate in the discharge of this important public duty, has fully commenced; but he who reflects upon the course of one of the political parties of the present day, without deriving encouragement from the noble stand taken by the other, must necessarily infer that this hitherto admirable republic is on the wane.

A number of the political leaders of an obnoxious party, with a view to deceive the people and to bring them blindfolded into the support of measures hostile to the genius of our institutions, have brought forward, as a candidate for that elevated station, a recent military leader, who is void of experience, as a statesman, void of acknowledged ability as a statesman, and all worse than all,—void of a single governing principle which he dares openly and frankly to avow.

Perennial vigilance is the price of liberty; and it is, therefore, an insult to ask an intelligent free people to lay aside their watchfulness, and to place power in the hands of any man who haughtily refuses to avow the principles by which he would be governed, should he be chosen to preside over the destiny of a great nation. The very precedent is enough to alarm the most confiding. Ambition thus elevated, would regard this devotion to a man, as an intimation that the people were tired of self government; and there are few men who would continue to resist the fascinations of sovereign power thus significantly tendered to him.

From this view of the action of the discreditable materials, composing the opposition to our republican form of government, how admirable, how exalted is the position of the candidate of the democratic party,—the party of progression in all that makes a people great, prosperous, and happy.

Such is the character of the opposing parties, in the present contest for the presidency. Can any one question how enlightened freemen will decide?

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One cannot, however, help being amused at Gen. Taylor's egregious folly, sadly as it is to affect his intelligent friends.

First, he declares "frankly," that he knows not enough to be anything but a soldier; next, he thinks he might be something else; then he tells the signal man that he approves of his views; (one of which was that the "veto power" ought not to be applied to the Wilcox Provision) and some time after, on being catechised about it he writes to some one else that he "meant" to say no such thing, and tries to leave the matter in doubt; looking calmly on all the while, which encourages political satellites to write letters to the north, to produce the impression that he will not, and to the south that he will veto!

As regards nominations, he first accepts that of the church burning natives; then he consents to become the standard bearer of associations of the fug ends of all parties. Before the whig convention met, he declared he would not submit his supposed claims to them; afterwards he refuses to take their "organ's" letter offering him of his nomination, from the post office, and then turns round, in the leading strings of Bailey Peyton, and accepts the nomination! Is this all his folly? Not half! To the democrat, in South Carolina, he writes, accepting their nomination, assuring them that, had the democratic convention, at Baltimore, chosen him upon the same hide-and-go-seek terms accorded to him by the whigs, and the rest, he would have been as good a democrat as he is now a whig; and about the same time, he writes to George Lippard, of Philadelphia, that he is not the candidate of any party! All this time, too, he hangs on to his commission in the army!!!

In one letter, Gen. Taylor says in substance, that he holds no opinions he would not freely proclaim; and in another, that he will not publish his peculiar sentiments upon questions of public policy! If he understands the language he is made to use, is he jesting, or is he equivocating? In either case, is he qualified for the exalted station to which he aspires?

Were Gen. Taylor aspiring to the presidency of some "free and easy" club, gotten up for the manufacture of funny jests, his non-committal policy might be a legitimate subject of merriment; but it is extremely

GEN. TAYLOR.

A few months ago, the subject of this notice occupied a conspicuous place in the esteem of the American people; but alas! he has fallen from the scene of his ephemeral glory, and has sunk him so low that there are none to do him reverence. Had he quietly reposed upon the laurels he had won in a just war, which was bitterly denounced by the very party that has tarnished his fame, he would have lived long in the memory of his fellow citizens. But, unfortunately, in an evil hour, he listened to the siren voice of ambition, and fell from his lofty position; and thus he has drawn upon him self the utter contempt of all parties. Departing from his proper sphere, as an American soldier on duty, he became a political gladiator without civil qualifications sufficient to prevent his becoming supremely ridiculous; and now he is more pitied by his opponents, than respected by those who he beguiled him.

We feel sorry for the poor old man; and were it not for his audacious presumption, in supposing that the American people could permit such gross folly as to place the reins of government in his hands while he haughtily refuses to declare his opinions, we should feel the more deeply pained at his most feeble condition. We believe that the old man is weak, not wicked, vain and ambitious, not vicious and designing; but how do we know that some hidden evil design does not lurk beneath the tenuous concealment of his opinions, if he is capable of forming any? We cannot utter such an insinuation against the hero of the Mexican war; but we are free to say, that if any other aspirant for public favor, were thus to come forward asking the suffrage of the people, the natural inference would be that he was more knave than simpleton.

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