WITHERN WEEKLY DOLLAR NEWSPAPER. FOR OF VEHAL CIRCULATION

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ETTER FROM GEN. CASS. DEVEOUT, July 10, 1849, I am much obliged to you the row have sent me, and for or attention to the remarks of some the Whig papers upon a letter from the ished in that journal a short time ince, and in which an effort is made by those papers to convict me of insincerity. I am sure you will bear me witness that I have been heretofore pretty patient under similar attacks, some of them as remarkable r viruleage as for their falsehood— able even in this country, where poto personal gloss na the protive had possed el array with the ocneasure of justice by our opponents, even if ty opinious or course should be deemed thy of examination. But the result was that I have been deceived and as no considerations of propriety connected with my position now forbid me from defending

my consistency, I choose to do so in the

present instance, not only because the charge

a speciously preferred, but because it is cal-

I have delayed writting you for some days, awaiting the return of Col Webb, who has gone on an exentsion to the Upper Lakes, as I did not wish to refer to him thus publiely, without a previous conversation with him; but he has not yet returned, nor do I know when he will; and as I am unwilling to be subject to such imputations, without applying the proper corrective, I have determined to delay this answer no longer. I have known Col. Webb from his boyhood, and have gover ecaled to esteem him. Our personal relations have always been kind. Divided in politics, we have not ceased to be and he will be as much surprised as I was at the disingenuous efforts to convert his letter into proof of my inconsistency -an bles. I am sure, that never occurred to bim. Nothing I state in this letter will be called in question by Col. Webb; and I may mil, that Mr. Greely's remarks are written in no unjust spirit; and though I cannot commend his care to ascertain the truth. I do not cendemn the spirit of his article. Whatever his brethren of the whig press may do, I believe he is disposed to do mo

to dishouesty, in my opinions concerning at profective tariff, internal improvements, and the extension of slavery. The first I shall themiss very briefly, but very explicitly. The Bultimore resolutions contain my sentiments on the subject of the tariff. And neither to Col. Webb or any other man have I uttered a word inconsistent with them. I voted for the tariff of 1846; and though there were some things I should have been glad to see otherwise, (and where are there not in such complicated questions?) yet I gave it my hearty support. I never exchanged a word with Col. Webb on the subject of a protective tariff in my life. Nor does he say I did. Why he supposed I favored it, I know not. It is enough to say he is in error, as are all

who form a similar conclusion. In the course of conversation between Col. Webb and myself, I referred to the last presidential contest, and to the palpable injustics which had been done me by the waig press and politicians in holding up my letter to the Chicago Convention as an evidence my letter to Mr. Nicholson as evidence of

ASK NOTHING THAT IS NOT RIGHT-SUBMIT TO NOTHING THAT IS WRONG .- Jackson.

FVOLUME I.

LINCOLNTON, N. C., AUGUST 10, 1849.

INUMBER 35.

Mr. Greeley's intelligence and reputation most of the prominent men of our party, the interity would revive this exploited who, while they held to the doctrines of the resolutions, held likewise to the power of uishing any index to my sentiments on this special legislation, and voted for the same touched upon it in my letter to Mr. Nicholsubjects, or any ground to convict me of in-consistency in my acts or opinions. I did is a single senator who denies to Congress all nity of expressing my sentiments more fully not go to the Chicago Convention, because I power to legislate over this mitter. Cer- at the next session of Congress. did not think any good would result from its tainly Mr. Calhoun does not, who adopts I shall content myself with presenting a information, can lead to any useful plan of tention of Congress; and I think, therefore, in Congress to legislate over the territories action. Invited, as the members of that looking to the abuse to which the whole sub- to be found in the constitution; for I believe convention were, from every portion of the ject is hable, that the effort should be to nar- it is now generally conceded—as indeed Union, the sphere of operation was far too row, and not to enlarge, the circle of power; it must be that the power to dispose of extensive for wise and cautious deliberation, and such I understand to be the views of the and make reedful rules and regulations for and decision. There were too many interests involved. If general propositions only are to be laid down in such a convention, the object is not worth the effort; for in the divided state of the public mind upon the plated to place me in a false position before" question, whatever platform might be adopted, the opinion of the parties, and general-

ly of individuals, would remain the same. If a general plan of operations is to be proposed and pressed upon Congress, the objections are palpable and grave. members are under little responsibility; and as each section of the country will have its own objects to attain, these must be attained by concessions to the objects of others, and the result will furnish evidence of a mutual spirit of accommodation, rather than disregard of his true position. It will not sur- ten instrument, ought not to depend on a cautious regard for the general interest. prise you, but it will many who have viewed such loose constructions. Nothing shows Such an assemblage is a very different thing my course only in a party aspect, to be told the well-grounded doubts respecting this a particular portion of the Union, where slavery never would extend to California or maintain it by an express constitutional there is a community of information and inte- New Mexico; and that "the inhabitants of grant. And no wonder that now, when rest, and where there is no weighing of one these regions, whether they depend on their peculiar circumstances bring this question project against another, nor any sacrifices to ploughs, on their herds, cannot be slavehol- more forcibly than ever before the country, ensure the desired result.

advantage has resulted from its labors.

I am accused of inconsistency, amounting it origin. The carliest notice of it which I saw ry will not pass, not only because it is forknown whigs, prominent politicians of the there preponderates in the ratio of ten to one to the will of the people to be affected by it, eity of New York; and I believed, and I over the whites; and holding, as they do, the which is another and quite a different thing. object was to injure the democratic party by session, they will not permit the enslavement the condition of sovereignty, or the rights taking advantage of the excitement which of any portion of the colored race, which makes it brings with it. That subject was a good prevailed in certain portions of the county in and executes the laws of the country." And deal delated at the last session of Congress: consequence of the failure of two successive to these remarks I ald: The question, it will but it had been already exhausted in the internal improvement bills. And I have therefore be seen on examination, does not discussions previously to our revolutionary since understood, though I cannot youch for regard the exclusion of of slavery from a re- struggle. We are sovereign, said the Britthe fact, that such was the actual intention, gion where it now exists, but a prohibition ish government to the colonies, and may and that the proceedings of the convention against its introduction where it does not ex- legislate over you as we please. You are would have assumed a party character, and ist, and where, from the feelings of the inbeen directed to this object, had not the de- habitants, and the laws of nature, "it is sign been frustrated by the firmness of the morrally impossible, as Mr. Buchanan says,

> did not attend this convention. But I can- ment in opposition to these views. And not understand why he seeks my opinions subsequent events, the events, the events, the events of events assumption of power does on this question, in my letter, which is ry day confirm their justice; and render it

there to be found one ayllable favorable to and by which my inconsistency is to be ing an exclusion which Congress has no right the constructions thus put upon them. The proved. On the question of the power of to pronounce. letter to the Chicago Convention makes not | the United States over the subject of inter- In the view here taken, the effort to en- late Mr. Justice Story, he entertained similar the most distant allusion to the question of in- nal improvements, my sentiments are in ac- graft the Wilmot Proviso upon an act of views when he said that acquired territory segual improvements A person may be the cordance with those of the great democratic Congress, even if Congress had the requisite "must be under the dominion and jurisgreatest latitudinarian, or the strictest con- party, and are fully expressed in the resolu- power, is a useless attempt to direct the le- diction of the Union, or it would be without structionist, and yet have written that letter tions of the Bultimore Convention. In the gislation of the country to an object which any government at all." If to avoid this with perfect consistency, simply because all words of one of these resolutions, I believe would be just as certainly attained without latter consequence Congress exercise a powit does is to decline being present on that "that the constitution does not confer on the it. If Congress have not the power, as I er not otherwise to be defended, that power eccusion. The letter to Mr. Nicholson ex- general government the power to commence | believe they have not, in common with a should be limited by the necessity of the amines and denies the power of Congress to and earry on a general system of internal ini- large portion of the people, it becomes worse occasion which calls it forth. To preserve pass the Wilmot proviso, and endowors to provement," and no man living has the than useles, by becoming unconstitutional. the peace of society-and to this ground of show that that measure would be inexpedi- right to gainsay this assertion. But at the And in addition to this, it is peculiarly of- support we must come at last—there is no ent and unnecessary, even if it were con- same time I have never disputed the right fensive to one-half of the States of the Un- more need that Congress should conduct the stitutional. There is not in it, from be- of Congress to improve some of the great ion, who see in it an attempt to circumscribe legislation of territories than that they should ginning to end, one word going to show my harbors and rivers and lakes of the Union, their rights, and to mortify their pride of conduct the legislation of Virginia or of Mass. inion was that slavery would be establish- national in their character, and important character. No man can look at the signs It is enough that they should organize goved there, or my wish that it should be estab- to the commerce and some of them to the of the times without being satisfied that the ernments, and then the necessity for their lished there. All this will surprise many defence of our country. While the demo- prosecution of this question is producing interference ceases. And the result proves good men who yet retain the impressions eratic party deny the power to devise and the worst state of feeling; and though I trust this; for the local governments do manage they received during a period of excitement, carry on a vast system of operations-whose that happen what may, our southern breth- the internal concerns of the territories in which they gained from the press, too pecuniary extent no man can foresce, and ren will still cling to the Union, equally most cases, and would as safely in all, if not their ark of safety and ours, still there are restrained by congressional interposition; and as well in the legislature as out of it, canhim who doubts what I say on the subject not be viewed but with the most serious apcitizen should seek to avoid. He should ganize governments, they may rule a terriof these letters, turn to them and read for prehension—the great majority of that par- seek to avoid all occasions of unfriendly tory at their pleasure, and prostrate every To the law and to the testimony. ty, indeed nearly all of it, has advocated feelings; to avoid as far as may be the agitation of questions hostile to the sentiments said, they can regulate the relation of master his cander what has my letter to a gentle cumstances of position and importance. Al- or interests of different sections of the conn- and servant, what but their own will is to man who invited me to attend the Chicago most at the same time that I decelared my try, and thus tending to array one of them prevent them from regulating the other re-Convention to do with my opinions upon the adhesion to the resolutions of the Baltimore against another. There is enough passing lations of life—the relation of husband and subject of internal improvements? I was Convention, I voted with equal good faith in the Old World—and if there were not, wife, and of parent and child, and, indeed, a ked to attend that convention; and that for the bills in the Senate providing for the there is enough passing around us—to teach all the objects which belong to the social was all I was asked. I answared I should improvement of the rivers and harbors and us the inestimable value of our institutions, state? There is no man who can show the not attend; and that was all I answered. lakes, and advocated their passage in my and that these ought not to be hazarded by slightest necessity for this interference on

democratic party.

already stated, is drawn from the fact that in

my letter to Mr. Nieholson I took the ground ders." I quoted with full approbation the the true foundation of the power should be And I am fully confirmed in my previous opinions of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker, the severely investigated. anticipations concerning the Chicago Con- former of whom says: "It is morally imvention. I imagine that the first man is yet possible, therefore, that a majority of the to be found who will venture to say that any conigrants to that portion of the territory maintain not only the right of that body But I had yet another reason for declin- ry within its limits." Mr. Walker main- the necessities of legislation over the public ing to attend that convention. I did not like tains that "beyond the Rio del Norte slave-territory, which is one thing, but also the was connected with the names of some well- bidden by law, but because the colored race legislation at its pleasure, without, regard have yet no reason to doubt, that one great governmentand most of the offices in their pos- I shall not enter into any subtleties touching "that it can ever re-establish itself." I Now Mr. Greeley will understand why I have never uttered to a human being a sentitation, is the very essence of despotism. This wholly silent on the subject, and not in my impossible that slavery should be received and votes in the Senate of the Unible listed in the region coded to us by Mexico.

States.

Have Congress any power to region over the territories? I said in my letter to over the territories? I said in my letter to over the territories? Wr. Nicholan, "How far an existing necessities to be a subject." of my hostility to all improvements, however name, but that it would be invidious to do attached to the compromises of the constitugeneral and necessary, by Congress, and to so, were invited to attend the Chicago Con- tion, and most determined to maintain them. vention, but neither answered nor attended. And I do not doubt but there are many perhumbugs of the day, as they were, and must constitutes the only difference between my- to the rights of the South, but who still be- produces it.' how be confessed to have been by every self and others, has been made the text lieve it is a question rather of principle than candid man. In neither of these letters is book whence my opinions are to be deduced, of action, and that circumstances are prepar, which Mr. Madison placed the action of the

onclusive evidence of my hostility to any | worse, in a serting that my Chicago letter, | So much for the expediency of urging a | ground of its necessary action. The people provement by the general government, be which contained not a word on the sub- measure thus advocated and opposed. But the character of the object what it might. I jeet was proof of my hostility to all action beyond this question is a still more important had supposed the device had served its pur- of Congress, in the very face of my offi- one in a constitutional government, and that pose, and was among the things that have cial course and of my publicly declared is the power of Congress to legislate over been. Little did I anticipate that a man of opinions. And my position was that of the subject; and this must be settled affirm.

The other proof of insincerity, as I have States contains no grant of political power over persons upon such property either within or without the respective States. And ground the Wilmot Proviso, excluding slave- if it does in the one, it must in the other ry by law from the territories, and now be- | for these words are equally applicable to we that slavery, with or without that re- the territory end other property of the Unistriction, will not be established there. And | ted States, wherever situated. But there are the wonder is gravely expressed how I could some five or six provisions in the constituwrite that letter and the letter of three lines tion whence the power is sought to be deto the Chicago Convention, and yet claim duced-some persons deriving it from one the character of an honest man. It is a clause, and some from another; while each much graver wonder to me, how intelligent is more fortunate in showing where it does editors of public papers, whose influence on not, than where it does exist. The exercise public opinion is so great, should venture thus of a great political power like this by a legto deal even with a p ditical opponent, in utter | islature, deriving its existence from a writ-I expressly stated my opinion to be that which we are involved in the indeavor to

Those who maintain the right of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, must south of 36 30 will ever re-establish slave- to establish governments, and to provide for sovereign, said our fathers, and may establish governments; but you have no right to interfere, by your legislation, in our internal concerns. Such legislation, without represendispute divided one empire. Let us take not divide another.

sity may have operated in producing this le- regions, and has left them without governgislation, and thus extending, by rather a ment, and in a state of social disorganizaviolent implication, powers not directly giv. | tion, to our own reproach and to the surdesire that slavery should be established I thought it due to the gentlemen who in sons in the Southern States who resist en, I know not. But certain it is, that the prise of the world. the territories coded by Mexico to the vited me to acknowledge his attention, and the Wilmot Proviso with all their power, principle of interference should not be car-Inited States. I called these efforts the did so. And this act of courtesy, which as offensive to the feelings, and injurious ried beyond the necessary implication which on the face of the earth which would have

The ground of necessity is that upon old confederation in passing the ordinance of 1787; and if I do not misunderstand the And yet this answer, as I have stated, was seat; and this is precisely the reason why I internal dissensions, as unnecessary in their consections of the Union to the consecuently no man who can show that it has any right to interfere on the Thomas and the presidential contest, as can't of disingenuousness, or something quences.

of the territories are fully competent to conduct their own affairs; and the very first principle of our social system demands that they should be permitted to do so. "Whichever may be the source," says

Chief Justice Marshall, speaking doubtfully of the origin of the jurisdiction, "whence this power may be derived, the posession if it is unquestionable." He is speaking of the power of Government; and no doubt it has been pessessed; but it becomes very important to ascertain how, and how far, Congress has justly possessed it, in order to asblors. I did not believe, that such bodies, in periods of political excitement—perhaps, indeed, at any period—either by the concentration of public opinion or by the diffusion of the congression of the c after endeavoring vaguely to deduce it from some clause or other of the constitution, the principal reliance is at last upon the authority of the few instances of its exercise to be found in the statute books. Authority and precedent have weight, and ought to have some weight in doubtful questions; but I trust there are few to be found who are pre pared to shut the constitution, and to seek in the practice of the government the foundation of its power; and more especially when, as in this case, the early legislative proceedings passed, as we have reason to believe, without objection or inquiry. They commeced by adopting the provisions of an ordiance of the old government to the administration of the new one, and thus impliedly recognising the exclusion of slavery, and seem to have gone on silently and unquestioned for years. I have not had time to look back to ascertain the facts precisely; but I believe it will be found that this power has never been exercised where there was a united sectional opposition to it. Precefrom the attempt to concentrate opinion and that in that very letter from Mr. Nicholson power better than the very uncertainty in dent may weigh much in the consideration of a doubtful anestion where the whole subject has been maturely considered, and many minds have been brought to bear upon its adjustment. But as the foundation of political power a practice thus introduced is of little value, particularly when it comes to involve a grave question seriously affeeting the Union. We turn then instinctively from what has been done to what ought to be done-from the authority of precedent to the authority of the constitution. These are times which try such questions. Who can wonder, that with the views entertained of this subject by the South, an appeal should be made to the common charter of the country, or that a large portion of our citizens should be satisfied with no answer not derived from it? That what has been must continue to be, is a principle which has done more to perpetuate abuses than all the other causes which have operated upon political institutions.

Those who advocate and those who op pose the Wilmot Proviso occupy very different positions. The former urge its adoption as a matter of expediency, in order to exclude slavery from the newly acquired territories, where it does not exist, where it cannot be denied that this exclusion is as morally certain without it as with it; while the latter all oppose this measure on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and a large ortion of the Union on the ground also of ts interference with their rights and feelings. The contest to which this subject has given rise has already been productive of the worst consequences. For two years it has prevented all legislation over most important

I do not believe there is another country permitted such a state of things. And how long is it to continue? Is California to become a prey to intestine dissensions in the absence of all law, or is it to be driven to separate from us because we neglect to discharge one of our first duties-a duty of necessity—that of organizing a government for the people who inhabit it? Those who oppose the Wilmot Proviso on the ground der their opinions and vote for it. Those who have heretofore advocated its adoption may ed, or extinguished by lapse of time. I well abandon it, convinced, as they must be, feel admonished then to beware of incenthat their object will be as well attained without it as with it. It appears to me one of the most barren questions that ever divided a country; barren in useful results, but fertile in difficulties and dangers. I freely confess that I look with amazement upon the zeal and pertinacity displayed in urging this measure under these circumstances, and augur from them the worst consequences.

These are my sentiments. They will give offence to many, and will expose me to much obloquy. But I do not hesitate thus ppenly to avow them; for every public man who is not prepared to take a decided part these, is not prepared to discharge one of the ing who are here, and unjust to the now first duties which belongs to his position. "To forever gone. insure domestic tranquillity," in the words of the constitution, was one of the great motives of the people of the United States ment. Measures which may endanger that tranquillity should be scrutinized with great the imperial sneer that did not yield to cantion, and never adopted but in the last amazement, as he freely handled the imnecessity, and then with great reluctance.

THOMAS RITCHIE, ESQ,

From the West Chester Democrat. LINES ON THE DEATH OF JAMES K. POLK.

BY G. W. PEARCE, ESQ. There is a wail upon the breeze, That westward comes on silent wing.
A requiem mourneth through the trees,
Sad as the wind harp's plaintive string.
The busy mart awhile is still, The arm of labor stays its And hearts with swelling memories fill That mourn the golden censor broke

Gone to his resting place, the grave-Gone in the freshness of his fame, While glory's banners o'er him wave, And laurel'd trophies bind his name. Proudly he quits the field of strife, And bids his battle-scenes adieu, A sentry on the post of life, Whose eve'ry pulse was tried and true

Dust on his marble bosom lies, The fiery eye is duff and cold, But yet his burning thoughts arise. Like stars that gem night's azure fold. His councels may not less their light,
Nor fade before the trump of Time,
But glitter as a meteor bright,
O'er every nook of Freedom's chims. We thank the spirit of the clay, That lies a mouldering ruin now,

For ev'ry thought that shed a ray; On Liberty's uplifted brow. The bowed and bleeding hosts of men, Who people Europe's toly soil,
Have heard the glowing tonge or per,
And spring from out the Tyrant's coil

When the last beating pulse grows faint When earth is fading like a dream, And Hope as some unspotted saint, Stands by the verge of Death's dark stream.

Then may the Christian Patriot feel, That life devoted to the cause, Of Justice, Truth, and Human West, Receives its own unsought applause

Rest from thy labors, noble son ! A nation's trust of power to thee, Was wielded with an arm that won, A place sublime in History. Thy country feels the sacrifice. Which thou upon its alter flung, Nor will its children lightly prize, A gift from deep devotion wrung

The honored dead beside thee lie, Heroic men whose forms arose, Like pillars tow'ring to the sky, A terror to our country's foes. These sleep beside thee, patriot, well, Their fame unsullied by a stain, Like thee, at duty's shrine they fell-Like thine, their deeds to us remain. West Chester, June 21, 1749.

## Mr. Dallas's Eulogy on Mr.

On Monday, the 16th Instant, George Mr. Dallas delivered a Eulogium upon ti late President Polk. In a literary view, every thing from the polished pen of that eminemt man is worthy of careful reading. while connected with such a man as Mr. Polk it doubly commends itself to public

Having recently tried the patience of our readers, in spreading before them two elaborate and indispensable documents, we cannot further try forberance by publishing the entire production, though deserving, in our estimation, of national circulation; but shall condense it sufficiently for a correct understanding of the character of him it honors:

James K. Polk is introduced as welcoming to the Presidental office his successor, on the 4th of March, 1849, at the capital, and then " he seemed to glide through extended avenues of approving and applauding countrymen just fast enough to secure at his home an unostentations and tranquil grave. It is around that grave, fellow citizens, that I wish you to stand with me for a whilesuffering me to recall him whom it conceals, and to develop, summerily but truthfully, the causes which link that sod of earth with the freedom, prosperity, glory and gratitude of America .- S. Carolinian.

"The permanent fame of eminent men rests undoubtedly in charge of the unimpassioned tribunal of posterity. In a government like ours especially-where opposite opinions and antagonistic measures are ever in ardent conflict -- cotemporar impartiality, though not wholly impossible, cannot reasonable be expected. The tomb of its unconstitutionality can never surren- itself is no certain sanctuary against the rage of prejudice which has not been soothtiously exciting the hot-breath of vitoperation to seethe over the very turf you would consecrate and cherish. And yet so short, so rapid, so signalized by extraordinary civil achievements, so devoted to the attainment of vast and salutary purpose by noble means, so conspiciously characterized by intellectual and moral energy, so eventful in national blessings and renown, and so blameless and unsputted in all the relations and intercourse of private life, was the career of this patriot, that not to portray it faithfully, even with the warm coloring of personal or political friendship, would agreeably to his convictions, in times like | be unjust to the occasion, unjust to the liv-

Five years ago it may have been esteem ed almost natural and fair to inquire " Who is James Knox Polk?" but now where is in the organization of their present govern- that corner of the earth so obscure as to need the question answered? Where is mense executive power of his free country? I am, dear sir, with great regard, truly Were are the suffering masses, insensible LEW. CASS. to the rescue of a distant people from star-

(Concluded on fourth page.)