SPERCH OF MR CLAYTON. Chylon said if behad not been interrupted by nator from Connecticut, (Mr. Niles) the re-which he designed to submit would have been ed in a much less time than had been con-The Senate would bear witness that he sel-introduced irrevalent matter into the debates.— On several occasions the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. Foote,) had appeared to the Whig side of the shapper for an expection of their principles—he repeatedly addressed him personally, and declared that he would not permit the issue to be dodged.—Upder these circumstances, and when thus invoked ind 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 provoked. At all event he stood ready to meet it, and having accepted the gauntlet, he now came

to do battle.
He disclaimed having any means of access to th inions of Gen. Taylor other than were open to the public at large. He never wrote him a let-ter 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 solely as a party candidate-bound to sustain every Whig doctrine—whether obsolete or not—whether professed or imagined—to early out every party behest, 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 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 pleases. 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 United 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 misunderstood 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 insignificance 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 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 diwided. 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 peoe 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 Convention at Baltimore, was to declare that the 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 onesaird, 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 The effect is to create an oligarchy of office-holders. They have a vote an 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 hocuspocus admitting the minority to govern.

so 'cordially approved' by their caudidate for the Presidency ! The first was the voto power without huntation. Mr. Madison and the patriots who acted with him, declared that the object of the veto was to enable the President to defend himself. No such 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 maintained for the veto an absolute negative on the law It was the feader of the Federal party. Mr. Gerry, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Mason, Mr. Sherman, and all the Republicans spoke against this one-man power, and defined it as the issue between Republicanism and monarchy: The introduction of an absolute veto on the laws, was the introduction of the monarchical features, which was only sustained in the Convention by Hamilton and Wilson. The party now claiming to be democratic passed a resolution, which formed part of the famous "platform," approving the fullest exercise of the veto and even its acknowledged abuse by Mr. Polk. The distinction then was 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 In the course of the last twenty years we had drif-

What are the doctrine of this modern Democracy

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 before Congress for fifty years.

The Government was rapidly tending to a monarchy. Old party lines would be greatly obligated in the struggle between Taylor and Cass—in that issue which was to re-affirm the right of the people to govern, and to deny the power to the President to legislate. Whenever this right is rejected, monarchy begins and nepublicanism ends—we should become an elective monarchy the mannest of all on earth.

gins and republicanism ends—we should become an elective monarchy, the meanest of all on earth.

He wanted the country to understand who introduced this veto into the Constitution, and cited from the paper offered by Mr. Hamilton, which proposed to make legislation subordinate to the veto, and to create a Senate for life. It was then manifest that the author of the veto designed to make the President a part of the legislation, while those who founded the Constitution manifed it solely to Congress.

Now as to some the questions, which had been propounded to him. First the Tariff—He had shown from the littern letter, that Gen. Taylor stood pledged to section the action of Congress on this subject, and as a trient of the Tariff of '42 he was willing to nable by that pledge from any President. It was the republican ground that Taylor

ident. It was the republicar ground that Taylor stood on, for it strengthened the popular branch against the arrang one. This was the principle of the party in '98, while pseudo Democrats were now for Executive power, to nullify the will of the people, and advocated a candidate pledged to veto what even three fifths of the country should desire. On ple, 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 voting 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 standard.

Cass stood on the Federal ground of 1787—Executive engreechment and opposition by veto to the popular will. Taylor was the reverse. Who was the Republican and which was the Republican parthe Republican and which was the Republican party? 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. It was a trand deliberately invented to defeat Mr. as Buren, him who had been styled the Magician. The noise and confusion we had been styled the Magician. The noise and confusion we answer from being heard if I were good to the party felt the party first was perpetually found to the fraud was perpetually found to the west fraud was perpetually for a while, but they will sent describe when the fraud was perpetually for a while, but they will sent describe when the had not enough of the favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

him for the Bresidency: though he as honorable, and patriotle, and highthe various candidates. Cass was a learned and knowing man, while Taylor was a wise man, and Van Baren a cunning man. He called the attention of the Senate to want. 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 mistrable Sub-Treasury, it would stand—but Case is piedged, though three-fifths of the people should ask for its repeal, to veto any bill passed by their authorized Representatives for that pur

He mentioned the Bank of the United States because 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 Mr. 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 vote of the candidate against it, in conflict with each

At this point as interruption took place, in the course of which Mr. Foote declared that Mr. Cass was opposed to a system of Internal Improvements, nd wouldveto such a bill; while Mr. Breeze, 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 what really were the views of Mr. Cass. He had voted for Internal Improvements and against all vetoes. 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 "noise and confusion" would continue to he end of the campaign. Nobody denied that Mr. Cass cordially approved the Baltimere 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 any such bill.

He had been asked what were Gen. Tayler's sentimente on the Marionn war - Ha had answe 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?-majority should not govern. In playing solitaire, 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. abandoned 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 Tariff, and claimed the exclusive merit of the bill, and they succeeded in deceiving the honest people of Pennsylvania by that unworthy fraud. Lord deliv-

er us from any more platforms. He wanted an hon-

est man, like Taylor, for President, who would res-

tore the government to its ancient integrity. There was one other subject to which he had not referred—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 constitu tion, 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 Local Focos in 1840, against Gen. Harrison, of selling white men into bondage, and exhibited a law algued by Gen. Cass, as Governor of Michigan and as a member of the Council which passed the law, in which men were whipped, consigned to corrected for being brawlers, idlers, and the like. He compared it to the Sedition law, and proved it to be more odious in

I have not attempted to give the many interrup-tions that occurred 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 printe, 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 ournal has brought Gen. Cass to the forum and aken 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 mod,' 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 if you are a Southern man, you will find my opinons embodied in my recent votes and speeches in the Senate.'

'Are you for or against the Wilmet Proviso If you are a Northern man, I refer you to the

edition of my life just published in the Globe office for the North, but if you are a Southern man

to the Detroit Advertiser for proof that I opposed the project most warmly; but if you are an annexation man, you will find my views very satisfactorily set forth in my votes and speeches in favor of the measure." Are you for or against the dynasty of Louis

Philippe, General ?

"It you are a Louis Philippe man, you will he so good as to read my book on the French King 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 harbors, General ?" The noise and confusion would prevent my answer from being heard if I were to tell you.

OF 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

The Senate, on July 2h took up and agre the report of the committee of Co

Army Bill.

The Territorial Bill reported by Mr. Clayton was then taken up, and Mesars. Underwood, Butler, Foote and Westebtt discussed the hill on its

. In the House of Represen

Committee rose, and the

were ealled for rep sented, On merior the sented, of the Chair) and that up the Senate's a mendment to the Naval Appropriation fall. 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 defeace of the course pursued by the last Virginia delegation on the Oregon uestion, and then replied to the speech of Mr. Holmes. When he had emcluded, on motion the

The House adjourned In the Senate on July 16, soon after convening.
Mr. Clayton moved to ake up the Territorial Bill, which was assented to, and Mr. Johnson, of Maryland addressed the Senate on the marits of the question. He was followed by Mesers. Badger and Dix, and the debate is now, at 5 o'clock Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR progressing, with the steepect of occupying haif

The House consumed the larger portion of the session to-day in taking the year and nays on motions to stop the debateon the Oregon Bill. The roll was called over five different times, and the House finally adjourned without coming to any decision as to the period when the debate should THE COMPROMISED BOOK PASSED THE

I premised in my despatch of last evening, that the 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 depast seven this morning the question was taken on the passage of the bill-the year and nays being demanded, were taken and stood as follows: Yeas 33, Nays 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, retarive to the boundaries of the Territory acquired from Mexico. &c. Messrs. Kauffman, Crallamer, Stamon, Bowdon having obtained the floor, gave way to a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the House then adjourned.

JUDGE YE BETWEEM THEM.

As the Southern Locofoco press and party have, with an air of confidence, rimugh without any evidence, boldly charged that Mr. Fillmore is an abolition of the may not be improper to compare his sentiments with those of the Federal Abolitionist-Loco candidate for the presidency. Gen. Lewis Casa; and we are glad that we have the opinions of both in black and white, where there In the United States House of Representatives,

Mr. Fillmore, in a speech delivered while a member of that body, made the following emphatic de-

I DISAVOW MOST UNEQUIVOCALLY NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DESIRE TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS, OR WHAT IS CALLED THE PROPERTY, OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Gen. Cass the Democrate configure for the Presidency, and for whom the leaders of the party in Georgia are trying to force Southern men to vote, gives utterance to the following sentiments n his pamphlet on the Right of Search :

I AM NO SLAVE HOLDER-I MEVER HAVE BEEN-I NEVER SHALL BE. I DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE IN PRIN-CIPLE AND PRAY FOR ITS ABOLITION EVERYWHERE, WHEN THIS CAN BE EFFECTED JUSTLY AND PEACEABLY AND EASH FOR BOTH PARTIES."

Now people of Georgia, whom will you trust? Which of the the two is an abolitionist? Let pour votes tell in November! These leaders. notwithstanding the above facts stare them in the face, denounce Fillmore as an Abolitionist and ask you to place your rights and the rights of your 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 ratifica-

In the course of his remarks, he asked what had Old Zack done? Here a voice in the crewid replied, " I'll tell you what he has done; about two weeks ago I stopped at General Taylor's house, and he received me to 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 be was; to which be replied that he was a wounded soldier on his return from the army in Mexico. This incident created great enthusiasm among the crowd of listeners, and was the preude 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 Southern 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 Valoaceina to pay a visit to Campa. So like source in a schooler, they were struck with a equal, on the thin of April, when about a hundred miles from Hong Kong. The schooner was upset, and Dr. and Mrs. James, with several others, were drowned. The accounts which have been received are so brief that the family and friends of the deceased are left in great suspense. The tidings 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 and we hope to be able to present the particulars of this heart-rending calamity?"

Consistency. Gen. Cass is now proved to have 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 Phil-

The only subjects on which he is known have held but one opinion, are the censure of General Taylor and the scheme of appointing a Licutenant General; and the scheme of appointing a Licutenant General; and the scheme of appointing a we doubt not that he has seen enough of popular feeling to make him sorely regar as vine given his vote for either of those discreditable measure. ure .- Richmond Compiler.



5 Our's are the plana of fair delightful peace, " Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

The People's Ticket! FOR PRESIDENT.

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 REGISTER.

The melancholy announcement of the sudden and unexpected demise of the late Editor, the lamented 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 dere of the late Editor, that we should succeed in that capacity. This paper was established in October, 1799, by JOSEPH GALES, Sr, the Father of the late Editor, and Grand-father of the undersigned. In 1822, he associated with him his son, WES-TON R. 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 adulged, 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 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 extensived our numerous readers. All that is requisite then, at present, may be said in 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 its strength, since its first establishment in this City-now near a half century ago. Its highest ambition has ever been to sustain the cause of the People, and in return, it has been fostered by the unbought, though gratefully received support of the People. If therefore, it has been a faithful sentinel at its post, if it has pursued with undeviating steps the good of the Country and the interests of North Carolina, if it has maintained its ground with independence, 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 inhovation, then we must cherish the hope that our diligent exertions to merit further success, will be adequately rewarded-and that the circumstances imder which patronage is now solicited, will be responded to by the punctuality of old and the accession

In extending the right hand of fellowship to our brethren of the Press, we feel that we shall need their forbearance and aid. While our own principles 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 for the opinions of others, that has always characterized the career of the Register. As has hitherto been its motto, seconded uniformly by the spirit therein inculcated -- so now.

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

August 1, 1848.

THE ELECTION.

From the various Counties of the State we have the 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, ad if to-merrow does not add another brilliant triumph to our annals, all our advices are deceptive. Therefore, we say to our political friends, be of good cheer. Labor diligently and heartily. Bring out all your friends to the polls, and allow no pains to be spared to detect and expose Loco Foco 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 Foce 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 Pagnoy leanis, the degree of Bactor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Wm. M. Green, of Chapel Hill, N. C.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE NORTH CARO. LINA VOLUNTEERS.

We have been led to expect, from the run have heard on our Streets for the last fortnight, that a deep scheme was being concocted semewhere, by which an endeavor would be made, to impute to Gen. Taylor the use of language in reference to the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers in Mexico. which would cause a feeling of Indignation to be raised among our troops, sgaines the old Here and very brodet. naturally, among the People of the State generally, if the vile expressions said to be used by General T. should be proved to be true. We published recently, from the New Orleans "Bulletin," a short artily, from the New Oricans Dances, the truth of without discrimination, should be cle, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of without discrimination, should be cle, denying in the most positive terms, the truth of without discrimination, should be cledy discharged and the clean of t the accusation. From this, we learned that General ably discharged, and the Private TAYLOR was charged with saying in relation to the tion, every one) should have been Carolina Regiment in August, 1847, that "ALL the Officers should have been shot, and the Regiment sent home in disgrace!" This report was circulated in New Orleans, while a part of our Regiment was there, awaiting transport vessels to convey them home; and when it reached the ears of Cols. Buiss, and BRAGG, they both at once, "GAVE A POINT-ED DENIAL TO THE SLANDER." Not content with this, however, several gentlemen called upon Gen. Tayron himself, and apprised him of the report which was in circulation, when the old Hero "DENIED IT IN THE MOST EMPHATIC MANNER, AND SAID IT WAS ENTIRELY DESTITUTE OF THE LEAST FOUNDATION IN TRUTH!" This set us easy; for we knew that own impression, in February or

the testimony of three such men as Cols. Buiss and the real observations of Gen. The BRAGG, and Gen. TAYLOR himself, could effectually At all events. Gen. TAYLOR silence any Loco Foco slander that might be set agoing, without any given authority. We consequently withheld, for some future occasion, evidence which came into our hands immediately after publishing the above referred to article, which entirely | SLANDER !!" The language disproves the allegation there made, and which we will give presently. As we anticipated, the accusation has appeared in

the Loco Foco prints of this State, though considerably changed. We are proud to state, however, that not 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 that which they were ashamed to do themselves .-A writer in the "Wilmington Journal" says, that Gen. Taylor declared in the presence of Lieuts. Singeltary and Pender, that "the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought ALL to be dishonorably pitalities of the city, and was antidischarged, and the Privates shot." In the Petersthe signature of "Truth," purporting to have been written by "the Officer" (Lieutenant Pender,) in whose presence the expression is said to have been 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 volunteers, 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 to That ALL the Officers of the North Carolina Regiment ought to have 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 suthority 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 to Gen. Taylor, in a Communication that appeared in 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)

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 another statement by Lieut. Pender, and to show the

LIEUT. PENDER AT HOME,

LIEUT. PENDER IN MEXICO!

On Saturday, the 22d ultimo, we received from E J. Hoster, Esq., a native of Franklin County in this State, once a resident of this City, and more recently Editor of the Jackson (Miss) "Southerner," the following Correspondence, which we have preserved until the accusation should come from some responsible quarter. That event having occurred, we now proceed to lay it before our readers, as follows:

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 harshly of them on some particular occasion in Mexico. The expressions attributed to Gen. Taylor, conflict so palpably with the general prudence and discretion which marks his intercourse 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:

Dear Sir: In reply to the enquiry as to the remarks which Lieut Pender, of the N. C. Regiment "Impossible, sir!—but tell me rise Volunteers, is reported to have testified to, as made to?" 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 Carolina,) 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 Lieus, 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. Vela We have now, we believe, narrated all the cir-

cumateness and regited the different statements in relation to this matter, and we triumphantly submit public. But will it not strike every reader, that the made by Genl. H. G. SPRUILL, E. The Crops in this region, are most premising. memory of Lieut. Pender must be very oblivious, R. Stusses, Esqrs.

which he has made. And, this pear that Gen. T. spoke exclusion Carolina Regiment, admitthig Lieut. P. before the Court of I one. He spoke of "the Officers and ed in the outrage," and no one elect others "concerned in the outreet

Carolina Regiment, and of course But the most disreputable and the whole affair is, that NOW and greate the impression, that Gen man in America who believes Gar any such thing? We do not be Gen. T. always and on all occasion highest terms of the North Cards Volunteers, and if he ever said gingly of any portion of our has strict reference to those few, and gaged in the mutiny of August, 182 But when it is remembered then

given by Lt. Pender before the after he had been dishonorably Wool, and whose decision had Gen. Taylor, is it not natural to held great animosity towards Gat was so prejudiced against him min emphatic manner, and says it IS Em TITUTE OF THE LEAST IN TRUTH! Cols. BLISS and " GIVE A POINTED DEN T. is entirely at variance with him and we believe it will be universals a malicious calumny and slander

> NON-COMMITAIN It comes with a mighty bad gree

dard," an advocate of Lewis Castle to be pinking Gen. TAYLOR about his principles. We would call to the last Speech of his Presidential as worthy of perpetual remembrane letter. On the arrival of Gen Co Judge Wood was selected to tente opportunity of setting himself right western people on two very impor ing subjects. He pressed the Ge come out like a man, and tell the he was opposed to the improvement rivers and harbors; and how his would behave on the subject of slave told him that the people were rain would LISTEN WITH THE GREATERS it was rather an impeachment of the of his audience for the General h were in such a riotous state, the cuss such matters before them. the excuse. Why did he not gind Why not say like a man that he fession of political faith? That Resolutions of the Baltimore Com more, and nothing less. But he make ed into speaking the truth.

We republish this speech for a particularly, of calling attention with eral Cass here adopts the Tane subject of pledges. Compare white ed in the following speech, with wi LOR says in the Allison letter, and w ments identical. Certainly, my Cleveland would have been slope we all know that the General had

EXTRAS of all kinds. We annex in "Sir, the NOISE and CONFU vade this assembly will prevent my the important topics to which you attention. I must, therefore, coult thanking you for the generous in

the unworthy representative of the ic party of the country, have recin "Fellow-citizens, fifty years aga t years, I first looked upon this Notes ry, then containing a population of ered with 5,000,000 " No young man in the nation was likely to occupy the proud position

been assigned, than I was A beauti this, of the genius and character of stitutions!!! Let us, fellow-cities institutions as long as we have dressed to the National Democratic declared that to be the close of my sions. Fellow-citizens, if forty-tal for my country, in the cabinet and the on prairie, at home and abroad, do at pledges, then any thing which I will

"Again I thank you for the disting which you extend to me." Now, will the "Standard" abuse

be mere delusion.

any longer for abstaining from sof his future good conduct, than is to history of his past services? NEVER TAKES BAS

We have frequently called upon to retract various charges which he the Whig party, after they had been false; but in not a single case do sta ever doing so. He is of the same Same "Infallible Editor," of whom the

"You said that Mr. M. had been

"True." "Condemned?"

"Very true." "Hung?"

" Most true." "Now, sir, I am the gentlemin is

"Impossible!" " I assure you it is a fact, and not contradict what you have alleged

By no means, sir." "Hum! what do you mean! you "I may be so, sir; but I will not "I will complain to a magistrate "As you please, sir: [never rem

that I can do for you, is to some broke, and that you are now in phare my principles, sir; it is said deceive. DISTRICT CONVENT

The Convention in Plymouth forty-odd delegates from Pitt, Washington, Tyrrel counties. He LE wan unanimously nominated at \$1