EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH OF MR. MANGUM OF NORTH CAROLINA,

In Review of the "Democratic Platform," &c. IN SENATE, JULY 3, 1848.

Freturn to Gen. Cass and the Wilmot proviso. The " Nicholson letter" leaves us in the dark. The platform holds nothing to aid us. The Sen-ator from Mississippi stands mute or speaks in bensible as unintelligible and as incompre-bensible as are the opinione of Gen. Cass him-tall. Embarassed as I am and interly at a loss low further to proceed in these hitherto una. siling inquiries, it is barely possible that I hold in in my hand what may show that I am engaged in a wild-goose chase, that I am in search of the Philosopher's stone, that I am vainly attempting to grasp an evanescent shadow—in short, that I am looking for an opinion where none exist on if it exists, it lies hidden in the deep, dark, and silent recesses of the mind that formed it. It is a very curious thing that I am about to present to our friends of the Democratic party. Mr. President, do you recollect any thing of the "Kane letter?" The fruits of that letter were so perfectly mirranlous-the electing of a man who in his wildest mood had never dreamed of such elevation over the head of the foremost man of the age-I say, such were the fruits, that a bold, reckless, sagacious, I will not say unscrupulous party, would not be likely to abstain from the use of like means, when working heart and soul for a like result. No. sir. Here is a second edition of the "Kane" principle. Principles, says the Senator from Mississippi, are indestructible, eternal. I suppose that may be true, whether good or bad. The latter, in the hands of skilful, adroit, and unprincipled tacticians, are capable of an infinite variety of applications, and with a little ambidexterity such as that which once ap-'peared in a " Kane letter," may be revived as at once ornamental and useful in the life of a distinguished statesman. I hold in one hand "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass." I hold in the other "A sketch of the life and public services of Gen. Lewis Cass."

Mr. FOOTE. Where were they published? Mr. Mangum. They were published at the Congressional Globe office, Jackson Hall, D. C. Price 50 cents per hundred copies.

Mr. FOOTE. Will the Senator inform me where he obtained them?

Mr. Mangum. It is sufficient that I have them. The Globe office will not dare deny their publication there; their types speak the truth, and, if needs be, there is other evidence at hand. One of the pamphlets has written upon it "North." the other "South." One is evidently designed for a northern latitude and the other for a southern. The one, as I suppose, designed for the North, contains on the last page an eloquent outburst of Mr. Cass on the Mexican war, in reply to some poor remarks of mine. I will not detain the Senate by reading them, as we have sient summer tempest. tofore. It contains also on the same page a long extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Cass, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, at a meeting held to express the sympathies of the American people for France upon the result of the late French revolution. It also has on the same page an account of Mr. Cass's nomination for the Presidency, with some remarks upon his qualifications, public services, his age, his virtues, and his manners, but not one word on the " Wilmot proviso" On the preceding page there is a very slight notice of Mr. Cass's vote on the three million bill in the winter of 1847, and against the attaching of the proviso to that bill. from which the inference is fair and plain that he voted against it, because it was out of place there, and for that reason only. The pamphlet, designed, as I suppose, for the South, has on the last page the same remarks by Mr. Cass in reply to me; nothing upon the subject of the French revolution. But the "Wilmot proviso" and his opinions on it are strongly and impressively. noted by the biographer, with a commentary cal culated to mislead the public, otterly false is unively shown in a preceding portion of my remarks. The pamphlets are in all other respecie, as far as I have been able to see, identi-cal, precisely alike. I read what is found in his pamphlet for the South on the "Wilmot provise." It is as follows :

id December, 1847, Gen. Cass gave his views at high upon the Wilmot Proviso, in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he avowed Michalson, of Tannessee. In that letter he avowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the ferritories of the United States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that natura should be settled by the people themselves, who must to be allowed to regulate their internal concerns in their own way, and that Congress has ne more power to abolish, or establish alayery in such tarritories than it has to regulate any other of the relative daties of social life—that of husband and wife or parent and child, or of master and servant. He said, in conclusion: The Wilmest provise seeks to take from its legitimate tributal a question or dementic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another, created by the people of a special purpose, and foreign to the saviest matter involved in this issue. eign to the subject matter involved in this issue—
By going back to our true principles, we go back to
the road of peace and safety. Leave to the people,
who will be affected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility and in their own man
mer, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our Government, and furnish enother guaranty for its permanence and prosperity."

Mr. Facts. Does the Senator change that

Does the Senator charge that there is any reanguancy or conflicting principles in the two pamphlets?

Mr. Maseva. They do not come in conflict, for due takes the road directly to the

North, the other the shortest cut for the South.

Mr. Foors. Does the meaning conflict?

Mr. Maneum. The meaning of the two is not at all coincident. They do not approximate each other on the "proviso;" there is no similitude

up, and I shall not then have an opportunity of making any observations? I trust the Senator will not, for one monent, suppose that either Gen. Cass or any friend of his would ever counWhig party make a similar declaration?

Mr. Mangum. I am not at all supprised at any sensibility that is exhibited by the Senator from Indiana. I should feel it myself. But I have advanced no charge against Gen. Cass that he had any participancy in any such meditated fraud. Nor have I any reason to believe that such is the case. As to what gentlemen may do in this House or the other I know nothing. I do know, however, that here is a plain palpable case of meditated fraud, one of great enormity, seeking to mislead and delude the temple upon matters of the high-est delicacy and greatest importance to their interests.

While your jails and penitentiaries groan with culprits, convicted of "false pretence and frauds in trifling pecuniary matters," what ought to be done with the vile malefactor who, by flagitious frauds like this, cheat the people, not out of a few shillings, but out of their dearest rights, in matters touching their private happiness and the public prosperity?

Here are the pamphlets. I hand them over to the centlemen to examine, hoping they may be able to investigate the fraud, trace it to its source drag the guilty culprit from his hiding place, and expose him and his infamy to the scorn, the hisses, and the contempt of the public.

MR. FOOTE. The letter of Gen. Cass respecting the Wilmot Proviso was written as early as december-long anterior to the French meeting; and whether that is not sufficient?

MR. MANGUM. I certainly think it would be very proper, in a life of Gen. Cass published as late as June 1848, a reference should be made to his views upon the late French Revolution -They would not have been referred to in the March edition. But Ldo not see the propriety of excluding from the June pamphlet all the matter contained in the March edition upon the " Wilmot Proviso"-a question so widely agitating and deeply dividing the public opinion.

I cannot conceive how the biographer should have deemed a sympathising speech of more moment to the public, in a sketch of the life of a candidate for the Presidency, than the excess of their alarms, imagine may shake the pillars of the Union. It cannot be so. The purpose must have been sinister-a fraud was meditated.*

To shake the pillars of the Union! The 'Wilmot proviso' to shake the pillars of the Union ? I feel no such apprehension. These fears are idle ; they are ridiculous. This Union thank God is not in the keeping of ambitious political aspirants or disappointed politicians. This great work of Washington and his compratriots-the ark of our safety, sprinkled with the best blood of the Revolution, consecrated in the affections of our countrymen-this Union in its strength and its grandeur, will repose upon the hearts of twenty million of freemen; and when factionists, agitators, and conspirators shall assail it, will remain

Sir, I am a gouthern man, identified with Southern institutions; I take a common destiny with my countrymen, whether for weal or for wo; I would live or I would die, as I trust, by the side of my countrymen upon a proper occasion; but as to this 'Wilmot Proviso,' as a practical question, I regard it as of exceedingly slight importance. I stand by the right of the South ; I repel this ' proviso,' as implying an offensive disparagement: I resist it, as having no warrant in the constitution, in good faith, or in equal justice .-But what is it after all? Of what practical importance is it? Where can it apply to the real detriment of Southern interests ? Can New Mexico become a slaveholding country? A succession of bleak and sterile hills and volcanic mountains-fit only for pastoral life or mining operations-with no land for cultivation save only the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, which winds its way as a riband amongst rocks, barren hills and rugged and bare volcanic mountains; and the valley packed with a populaton of two hundred years beyond the capacity of the soil to support, but for the herds that wander and browns a mong the mine and mountains. Sir, talk not of periling this Union for New Mexico, for the

Mexico or for the whole wide world. This, the home of our fathers, great, free, and happy—our own happy home—the home we would transmit to our children—to peril this; and for what? For land that no wise man desired. No, sir; I had rather see New Mexico and California engulfed by an earthquake, receded to Santa Anna, or held in independance by it own degenerate population; I had rather see any or all of these than to disturb deeply the harmony of this Union. Our first duty is at home; our mission is 'to promote the general welfare, to form a perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our prosperity.' To peril this Union! To destroy it! It cannot be done. I have an abiding, never-failing confidence in the virtue, good sense, and patriotism of the people to defend and preserve it against all its enemies, foreign or domestic. Sir, what virtuous man who loves his country, and is proud of its glories and renown, could suffer that image of its greatness that he bears about with him in his heart to be dashed to the earth as a mirror, and shivered to pieces, each fragment reflecting but the broken fragments, of divisions, sections, and States of this once glorious and happy repub-lic? None, not one; for all the broad lands that all the empires of all the earth could give him.-But, sir, I quit this topic. I had no idea of touching it. My business just now is with much smaller things .- " de minimis," I talk.

easily as I can now avoid offering you, sir, a person al indignity. Had the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Calhoun) remained in the State Department, and his wise counsels could have prevailed, we should have had neither war nor scarcely the rumor of war. The matter of Oregon being settled, with a wise for bearance the Mexican matter would have settled itself. For, with all the vaunting and gasconading in contrast with that of Gen. Taylor—and this laton that subject; there is manifest incongruity, spirit of Mexico, she never would have thought se-

to the consideration of the ten regiment bill," gia,) who had charge of, and therefore knew, or were and, if opposed, I can almost see the slight air of supposed to know, all the matter printed by the Debustle very slightly tinging. I do not say detracting, from his bearing, invariably courteous and gentlemanlike.

Supposed to know, all the matter printed by the Denocratic party for public circulation. His explanation was that it was deemed proper to present Gen. Case views on the late French revolution, as well as other matter, in the June edition; that the pamphlet could not be extended beyond eight pages without the names, and exhibit the pictures simply, there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States.

Our upon the people of the United States.

Now, Mr. President, look on this picture, and now on that—the first is the Democratic Hyperion, the latter, the Whig Satyr. Now, my first observation is, that if the honorable Senator will strike out the names, and exhibit the pictures simply, there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States. out an increase of cost; that something had to be ex- is not a man, woman, or child in the United States, cluded, and in that way this "Wilmot proviso" matter was excluded from the June edition, to make room for Gen. Taylor. I have always heard, and readily out of 772 votes Mr. Reid and Agrarianism, got 26!

for the new matter. When this explanation, lame believe, that Gen. Cass is unexceptionable and At Albemarle the county seat, the vote stood, Manand unsatisfactory as many deemed it, was about to have its proper effect, another pamphlet was productionable would not recognize the portrait that the 190: Reid 1! The Whig majority in 1844 was Senator who is a skilful artist—has pointed for 1846 it was 532; and now it is 720. By No-Gen. Case or any friend of his would ever countered the publication of a document from these published in another. I know not whence these two documents proceeded, nor by whose authority they were published but I am authorized to assure the honotable Senator that the explanation entirely failed, and that the honotable Senator that the Congressional Committee, appointed to the published but I am authorized to assure the honotable Senator that the Congressional Committee, appointed to the first that the explanation entirely failed, and that the documents have nothing to do with any thing of that kind: on the contrary, they have unanitated that the first that they are nothing to go out with their authority that was not had go out with their authority that was not had go out with their authority that was not had go out with their authority that was not had congressional friends either knew or had any agen-

intended for each part of the Union. Can the in war with Great Britain. In that event she might | low, vulgar, ragamuffin deserter, who had just rehave hoped for much, but alone and single-handed she never would have dreamed of it.

Disregarding this obvious policy, the Executive pushed into Mexico a minister who acted upon them more like a firebrand than a messenger of peace.—The President moved the army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande. That made the war inevitable: It was an act of war—the one-man power in its worst, most dangerous form—and I gold him and his advisers—the country and posterity will held his and his advisers, General Cass as the of them—r sponsible for this dangerous viol tution, and for all the blood and war has cost our people. It may be the litwas not wickedly begun; if not, the President weakly binadered into it, and I may say he blundered out of it; for peace came against all Executive expectation, and when, in truth, they had no one in Mexico authorized to make a treaty. Yet, when come it did, it is due to the President to say-he being probably more anxious for peace than any other man in the republic-that he patriotically, and I think wisely, overlooked serious irregularities, and, against a strong opposition in his cabinet, took the responsi-bility and sent the treaty to the Senate. I do not desire to stint my commendation of the course-next to not being wrong at all, is the virtue of repairing it as soon as possible. And here let me say, in justice to General Cass, that notwithstanding his high war spirit, and that the ten regiment bill was not passed through the Senate, yet with commendable assiduity he set about getting the treaty ratified. But Gen. Cass was not to be thwarted wholly; though he had not got or "swallowed" the whole of Mexico, yet he afterwards got through his ten regiment bill; and but for the Baltimore Convention calling him from his post-to the loss of his country-if-the ratifica- | prejudices, no artificial standards, no personal intetion in Mexico had been a little longer delayed, it rests, strong as we have to bias and thwart strong, cannot be doubted that Mr. Cass would have got sound, plain, common sense. No, sir, this studied through his twenty regiment bill also. A

obvious to every one. If it did not originate in views and delicate sense of self-respect, as it would be unof that sort, it was continued to signalize and files- befitting me. I am not, by nature, strung and tuntrate an administration that had little hapon achieving much in the higher walks of statesmanship. Mr. Cass has encouraged, aided, and stimulated every excess. The election of Mr. Cass will be but the elongation of this incompetent and dangerous administration, grown into greater hardihood and rashness by reason of the singular good fortune with which they have escaped the natural consequences of their want of judment and forecast. The aggressive ambition of this portion of the Democracy is boundless | me weave garlands for the pinnacles of the Sierra and unappeasable. When it shall lift its foot again | Madre, that lift their heads and bathe their naked under the auspices of Mr. Cass it will be planted on | brows in sunlight far above the region of the clouds. the Sierra Madre, Tehuantepec, and, perhaps, Gu-

Sir, I turn from these reflections, and look out for safe resting place for the country and its great interests in this crisis of troubles and portentous ty, and unerring judgment-firmness of purpose, inchange. I think, I see safety in the great and con- corruptible integrity, and his open downright frankservative principles of the Whig party, and the rep-resentative of that party. I mean Gen. Taylor.— kind and humane. His expansive view—looking to And here let me say to the Senator from Mississippi | the whole country as his country, and every part of that I have just read his printed speech in the main | the country as his part of the country-knowing no as firmly and quietly seated on its foundation as do the eternal Alleghanics in the midst of a transient summer tempest.

With much pleasure. There were a few things I repartisan cliques or mere sectional interests—planting in the midst of a transient summer tempest.

With much pleasure. There were a few things I repartisan cliques or mere sectional interests—planting in the midst of a transient summer tempest. writes nonsense, says the Sepator. I am very sure; ple. All this the people know well. when the heat and excitement of debate shall have passed away, the honorable Senator, true to his instincts of justice and generosity, will regret the passage even more than I do. Again: the Senator speaks of a letter concocted here, "deceiving and de-luding," &c. I know nothing of the origin of the letter. This is certain, whether written by General Taylor or not, its sentiments were his and published by his authority. Now, I appeal to the gentleman's candor, to say, whether he believes that Gen. Taylor would intentionally deceive or delude any human being. Again; speaking of Mr. Fillmore, the Senator charges him with being favorable to the Wilmot Proviso, not upon any word that he (Mr. Fillmore) has spoken or written-neither is allegedbut upon circumstantial evidence detailed in a letter of Mr. Croswell's, and upon divers extracts from divers newspapers, &c. Now, I submit to the Senator whether angry extracts from partisan and perhaps venal and subsidized prints, is the sort of evidence that should find its way into this body to impeach or exculpate any one of opposite politics—not by statements of facts, but upon surmise and inference. Sir, it is the least reliable and many

vitaperation are the vocation of the licentious press. Many an angry and unprincipled libelies fishes up day by day his dirty and dependent bread from the vile pools of slander and calumny. What public man escape the malignant shafts of a licentious press? man escape the malignant shafts of a licentious press? If any, he is shielded by his insignificance rather than by his public virtues and public efficiency.— Why, sir, let me remind the Senator, that he, too, has been the mark for many a poisoned arrow—for the most unmeasured vituperation. Is there any one here who would rake into those vile reservoirs of calumny for matter of impandment against him—him whom we know and respect for his high impulse and generous and frank nature? Fig. sir, not one. I would scorn it from the bottom of my heart. That there are presses, and many of them conducted with perfect honor and veracity, we all know; and ye we and they know there are many others a disgrade to the profession. That great engine of modern bivilization is entitled to all respect, when pure, and the severest condemnation when otherwise.

But to return—this debate of the honorable Sen ator's and mine is a sort of model debate—its gra-tions, simosities, and episodes are without limit, so herence, or continuity. I have said so found in the Whig policy, and in their leader Gen

The Senator from Mississippi, has drawn a strong and vivid picture of the eminent abilities, the large attainments, and the thorough accomplishments of Gen Cass, in all things pertaining to public affairs—of his steadiness, his perseverance, his manliness, his independence of power—his singleness and frankness—concealing no opinion—giving no conflicting assurances—his fearlessness, as a statesman. With a statesman at the head of our Government, of popular clamor—and his abhorrence of being ele-the war with Mexico might have been avoided as easily as I can now avoid offering you, sir, a person in any other way, than upon a full inspection and consideration of every not, sentiment, principle, or inclination of his mind. The Senator indicates that Gen. Cass may be regarded as carrying his heart in his hand, and opening to the public gaze the deep, on that subject; there is manifest incongruity, and, I think, antagonism. In the pamphiet for the North, General Cass is represented as voting against the "proviso" because offered by a Federal Senator from New England, with a view of embarrassing the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war. We all know that Gen. Cass, in season and out of eason, whether election and thorough exposure of this andacious fraud. More sented it is easily that I now see the late Senator Cass rising from his seat, with his good natured face slightly touched with a shade of anxiety, and moving "the postponement of the previous order, and to proceed to the consideration of the true regiment bill," and, if opposed, I can almost seather slight a supposed to heave of the sum of the source of two members of the Democratic Committee, (Mossrs, Bayly, of Virginia, and Cobb, of Georgian, and, if opposed, I can almost seather slight aims of the hory and this hat the example and gasconading apprint of Mexico, she never, would have thought septiment of the substance from that we would at the same time be engaged in contrast with that of Gen. Taylor and this later exhibits Gen. Taylor and this later exhibits Gen. Taylor and this later exhibits Gen. Taylor and trying no mature opinions on natilic affairs, a mere opinions on natilic affairs, a mere opinions on mature opinions on natilic affairs, a mere opinions on the solution.

[*Note by Mr. Manoum.—It is curious that a circumstance purely accidental led to a complete detection and thorough exposure of this andacious fraud.

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[*Note by Mr. Manoum.—It is curious that a circumstance of the same the solution of the substance of two members of the Democratic Committee, Mr. Hannegan interposed for explanation, at the instance of the substance of two members of the Democratic Committee, Mr. Hannegan interposed for explanatio false interpretations-or, what is the same thing, being "art and part" in a fraud sought to be played

that would take the one for Gen. Cass, or the other children would not recognize the portrait that the Senator—who is a skilful artist—has painted for their kind, affectionate and dearly believed father. Loco shall be left to tell the tale to his brethren of known as models in excellence and accomplishment. The continued session of Congress, in their kind, affectionate, and dearly believed father. Loco shall be left to tell the tale to his brethren of known as models in excellence and accomplishment. We shall continue to wear Stanly who affectionately wear in their immost heart to the true excellence them all?—N. C. Argus.

Gentlemen: The continued session of Congress, in puts it absolutely out of my power, to avail myself of your obliging invitation.

I should visit Raleigh with great pleasure at any time: but at no time, and for no purpose, with great er pleasure, than to unite with my fellow Whigs of North Carolina on the let of August part, in continued session of Congress, in their kind, affectionate and dearly believed father.

Loco shall be left to tell the tale to his brethren of your obliging invitation.

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I should visit Raleigh with great pleasure, than to unite with my fellow Whigs of North Carolina on the let of August part, in continue to wear stanly in co

turned from the wars. Sir, the artistical skill of the Senator, reminds me of a vulgar story that I have seen or heard somewhere of the Dutchman's horse, painted at first with masterly and exquisite skill and exhibited in public with paints and brushes, at hand for all the amateurs-the judges of horse flesh-just to touch and alter, so as to exhibit a perfect animal The amateurs (they were doubtless Democrats of the genus Loco Foco) went to work, one clongated the ears; another—but you know the story. At length

a non-descript was produced, and but for "horse" witten under, none could have known whether it was ass, lien, or horse. The Senate first works at the ears, (this is instinct—Democrate instinct) but he should recollect that the merest dauber might make an ass of Bucephalus—the proud Bucephalus that spurned any rider but the master of the world. would commend the next efforts to be made upon the mane, if he can paint a few pearly "dew-drops" on the said mane, he may have awakened in his mind an idea of the noble and powerful animal before which the Democracy trembles, and, trembling will they fly.

Sir, to be serious, this studied disparagement of

Gen. Taylor need not and ought not to excite a feeling of indignation. The ravings of despair are objects of commiseration, not of resentment. They can do no harm. The people of this country have sense, they have sagacity, they have judgment.— They are better judges of men, and the worth of men, as I verily believe, than even this Senate. I mean no disparagement of this body-which for talent, virtue, and patriotism, may not shrink from a comparison with any other. But I mean the people live, move, and have their being in a clear, pure, and calm atmosphere; no cliques, no passions, no -I must think, ungenerous disparagement, can do That this war has been presecuted that the very he harm. I have no purpose to eulogize Gen. Tay-first with views of territorial aggrands and, is now left. It would be as offensive to his simple tastes ed to give out the music of eulogy and encomium to men in power or to be in power. It is not my wont, to me it would be a new vocation. Sir, I leave him in his simple dignity and grandeur of character-when unadorned, adorned the most."-Would you have the Venus de Medici furbelowed and flounced in the tinselled finery of modern millinery? Would you have the statue of Hercules crowned with a tawdry cap and feathers? Would you have Given down to immortality as they are in history, in poetry, and in song, by the associated glories of the hero of Monterey and Buena Vista, I leave them in their simple grandeur. The people well know how to estimate him. His strong sense, fine sagaci-

> Sir, I shall support General Taylor, and support him cordially, as the true representative of all the great conservative characteristics of the Whig party. I shall support him as a man of peace -as opposed to all wars of conquest -- as opposed to that rapacious policy that would pick a quarrel with a neighbor, and then seize his goods. I support him for his sound constitutional views in regard to the relative duties of the respective departments of the government. King Veto will not be put in chains, but confined to his proper sphere. He will not be permitted, as a marauder, to make forays upon every department of the Government and upon every public and private interest. I support him also because believe he will suffer the will of the people to become the law of the people within constitutional limits; because I believe that things that lie before us in the unknown future, may be of vastly more magnitude than all the transient party questions of the day; and because I have confidence in his moderation and good sense-above all, in his moderation and right-mindedness. If I have learned any thing in qualic life, it is that pure intentions and single

the most splendid abilities and the largest experience without them. It would be sail were it otherwise. He who seeks what is right, and seeks it with singleness of mind, will rarely miss it. What care I whother Gen. Taylor can or cannot play at a game of sophisms with expert and dexterous politi-cal dialecticians? What care I whether he can, with "metaphysical scissors;"

A hair 'twixt North and Northwest side?". What care I whether he has exact and precise views All we all have them?) upon many of the transient and unimportant questions of the day? Might not Washington have been worried in political metaphysics—say the Resolutions of '98 and '99—by many a knight of the green bag, scarce out of his "teens?" and one, too, who would not have been entrusted by his neighbor with the trial of a cause of the value of one hundred dollars? And yet the people entrusted in the hands of that same Washington the henor, the safety, and the clory of this great Republic.

Were they unwise?
What I do core to know is, that his views are moderate, conservative, national—all tending to peace, to wholesome and gradual development and progress. He who has learned by experience the miseries and necross of war, if he be a good man, will generally be the most strenuous advocate of peace, as long as peace can be preserved with national honor. Who so pacific as Washington? Who could have curbed the wild passions and preserved peace during the phrenzy of the first French revolution but Washington? Who so powerful an advocate of peace on the continent of Europe as he who struggled on a hundred battle fields-Soult? Who has done so much to preserve the peace of Europe as Wellington, the conqueror of Napoleon? And Taylor, with equal virtue, equal moderation, and equal bravery, will act upon the wise maxims of peace.

> OLD ROUGH AND READY. Hearty and hale, on the downhill of life, Nurtured by labor and strengthened by strife Gray from exposure, where the danger was rife,

Our Zach has grown rough and grown old. Quick as the flash from the flint and the steel, Prompt to express what his bosom may feel, Eager to show a true patriot's zeal, He is watchful, and ready, and bold.

Old - like the oak in whose age we delight, Rough !-like the diamond whose heart is still Ready !- to wake like the watch-dog at night,

When the wolves shall break into the fold. Long may he live to his country endeared! Long as its ruler may he be revered! By friends well beloved, and by enemies feared,

Boston Atlas. ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR STANLY. Stanly is emphatically the Banner County of the State. Ever since she set up for herself the Loco-

When the tales of his prowess are told.

foco vote has been growing "Small by degress and beautifully less."

no. They might look upon it as the picture of a that exalted post by the voice of the people."

MR. BADGER AND THE MISCALLED COMPROMISE BIL ..

BADGER, though anxious to alleviate the present excited state of the country upon this question, saw in the passage of this bill no reasonable hope of benefit to the South, and expressly stated that in his opinion, by this bill, the South was yielding everything them. and gained nothing. He saw in it nothing in the nature of a compromise. Neither did he believe that it would produce reconciliation or allay excitement.

In a few days, however, we hope to receive the cils, the strong sense and starty

"Mr. Badger, of N. C. spoke at length in opposition to the bill. He complained of the hot haste which had marked the action of the committee, and regretted that the bill had been reported without a more severe and deliberate investigation of the subject. Indeed he seemed to be of opinion that it would have been much better to postpone the attempt to settle the question in any way, to another session of Congress. He admitted the heated and excited state of the public mind upon the question, but he did not believe that this bill would produce reconciliation, or that it would have any tendency to allay excitement

or soften asperities of feeling.
"He went on to say that Congress had full juris-

press law or statute.

ved that Mr. Pinckney was not an abolitionist.

mation of a Senator of Maryland-(both these Senators were absent at the moment.) But, said Mr. Badger, whether he was or was not an abolitionist would not affect the weight of his judgment and opin-

"Thus, inasmuch as the law was clearly against the South on this question, and as the Supreme Court would decide upon the law, he considered this bill as giving up the whole qestion, and he could not vote for it. He would rather vote for a bill expressly declaring that slavery should be excluded from these territories. That would be plain and honest. He was told that by this bill the honor of the South was saved. He did not perceive it, and was not influenced by the argument.

"Still he would vote for the bill if he thought it would terminate this dangerous agitation, but he believed it would only exasperate and embitter it.—
Mr. Badger concluded with some considerations on the expediency and morality of the proposed exclusion of the South, as he termed it, from this territo- and Master's Office, Raleigh Aug M

The following replies, among others, were received to letters of invitation, forwarded by the corresponding Committee of the Rough and Ready Club, asking their attendance at the Whig Festival held

ent, on the 1st day of August next, at a mass meeting to be held in Raleigh.

in this County compel me to be here at that time. spite of party, to elect the Patriot of good sense, the soldier, who never surrendered, the man of the people, Zachary Taylor.

Messrs H. W. Husted, Richard Hines, James F. Taylor, F. C. Hill, and George Little, Com. of Cor. Rough & Ready Club, Raleigh.

ELIZABETH CITY, July 24, 1849. Mesers. H. W. Husted, R. Hines, James F. Taylor, F. C. Hill, and George Little: GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the

18th inst, inviting me to be present at a Mass meeting, to be held in Raleigh on the 1st of August, and to deliver an address. I regret very much that it is out of my power to

comply with your request, as it would afford me a great deal of pleasure, to contribute my humble efforts, to the promotion of the good cause, in the election of so pure and honest a man, as I believe Gen. Taylor to be. Should the Whig party fall in its object at the

approaching election, it will in my opinion, be the lest time that the people of this country, will have the opportunity of deciding by their votes, whether they will be governed by a Constitution of defined and fimited powers, or by an irresponsible executive, the creature of party. It is, gentlemen, a melancholy reflection, that so monstrous an outrage, as the day after the 4th Monday in September manner in which the Mexican war was commenced, judgment will be taken against him prodid not rouse our whole population as one man, to put down this weak and unprincipled adminis-

So important to the country do I believe it to be, that our present rulers should receive a signal rebuke, that I regard all the old issues, which have hitherto divided the parties of our country, as utterly insignificant, in comparison with the momentous importance of the present issue, viz: whether the President alone has the power to declare war, an issue which involves the lives, the fortunes and the sacred honor of every individual in the country .-With my best wishes for the success of your exertions, I remain,

> Your obedient servant, WILL: B. SHEPARD.

North Carolina, on the 1st of August next, in cont certing measures for our common success, at the approaching Presidential Election.

I believe that the best interests of the country re-

quire a change of our National Administration. I believe that the only mode of accomplishing such a change, is by the cordial union of the Whigs of

the whole country, in support of

I rejoice that those Candidates

can give my voice and my ro

Of both of them, it may be

proved themselves equal to even

they have been placed; and of

said, that they have been alread

in which no common capacity by

If the eminent services of Ge

I remain, gentlemen, with the

Very Respectfully,

success of the Whigs of North Co

H. W. Husted, Richard Hines

C. Hill, and George Little F.

MR. AND MRS. AR

No. 40 Lexington St.

THE Principals of this Academ

their next annual term will coming

Under their direction, extensines

The location of this Institution

ges which perhaps could not be on

eraged about one hundred yearly,

last academic year, it is not remen-

was one case of indisposition, work

family; this goes to show its perfect

It is central, and easy, and contain

all parts of the South and West

sors of all the useful and ornament

ucation, are at hand; Professors of

order in the country, are engage

with the confidence of individual

standing in the community where

low there will be found the name

The French Department will be

A Professor in the department of

of the school rooms during every he

and besides taking classes for instant

have a superintendence of the whole
The extent of the institution can

pals to afford these advantages been a small number of pupils, while the

of an overgrown establishment, by me

than eighteen pupils to each insure

English education, are \$260; me

ing made, but for ornamental base

The terms in the day school and

Refer to Maj. Gen. Scott, U.1

for the advanced classes, and sill

Johns, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Dr. W.

J. G. Hamner, D. D., Baltimote;

Esq , Va., Dr. H. W. Tabb, Va. Ba

by, Ala. ; Hon. W. L. Sharkey,

Mr. Archer is a graduate of Wat.

TATE OF NORTH

WAKE COUNTY. In the Count

B. F. Moore, Attorney General

An Information in the nature of all

Pheeters, was appointed Gunda

McPheeters, by Wake County &

that being notified to renew his be

Ber Term of said Court 1847, held and was removed from his Gunde ruary term 1848: And the later

that the said Jas. G McPheeten

dants, his sureties on his Guardial

required to render an account of the

This information having been field

our said Court of Equity, and thems

supported by affidavit in writing, L

Clerk and Master of the said Count

of the said Attorney General, and we

of Assembly, in such case made, by the

to be six weeks inserted in the libereby notify and warn the said hat he do appear before the Judge of Equity, at the Court House in the

first Monday after the fourth Monday

next, and plead, answer or demur to

mation: otherwise the same will be

fessed by him, and be heard ex ports.

Court, 7th August, 1848.

Witness, Perfin Busbee, Clerk and

PERRIN BUSBEEL

of said Susan T.

James G. Mcl'hepten, mi

languages.

The terms for the scholasicy

highly educated Parisian lady, of se

MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER.

ACADEMY FOR TOUNG

erto been confined to the Can will not think it unfair, I am san length be allowed to exhibiting

racterize him every where.

proaching contest,

minated at Philadelphia.

confidence.

We learn from the correspondent of the "Commercial Advertiser," and from other sources, that Mr.

published opinions of the Senators, as contained in their arguments. Until then, we content ourself with the following extract from the correspondent of the "Commercial Advertiser," above referred to:-

diction over the new territories, and that the only additions are now being made in the control of the new territories, and that the only additions are now being made in the control of t diction over the new territories, and that the only limits and restrictions to its right of legislation were ding, which will add greatly to be to be found in the constitution. He then said that concerned; and to secure the the slavery had been abolished in the Mexican provinces, and that in his judgment it could not exist in their usual number. those acquired by us unless established there by law. He thus met the issue tendered by Mr. Calhoun and The number of pupils, for the less of his supporters, and distinctly refused to stand upon the "platform" erected by them for the South.

"He then proceeded to illustrate with great distinctness the fallacy of the above doctrine. He supposed that in the course, perhaps, of the present generation, our policy might require that we should by some means obtain possession of an island or fortress in the outskirts of the Chinese Empire, for protection of our commerce. If so, could it be supposed that our constitution would instantly subject that spot to the laws of slavery? We had the constitutional power to acquire territory for many other purposes besides that of making new states. We might, for instance, in time acquire Cuba, and so far as the question of power was concerned, might hold it or tant parts of the country, who has any part of it in a state of tutelage, "to the last syl- daughters in the school, lable of recorded time."

"He showed from the records of the Senate that this doctrine of the constitutional establishment of rience in teaching, who will reside slavery, without the intervention of law, was alto- to insure the advancement of the management of the gether new. He spoke of the course of the distin- the French language, it is designed guished Senator Pinckney, of Maryland, upon the ly in conversation. Aissouri compromise, and showed that in his opinion, and that of the body of Southern Senators at | will deliver a course of lectures, that time, slavery could only be established by ex-"Mr. Calhoun said he had the authority of one Mr. and Mrs. Archer will be

of the Maryland Senators for saying that Mr. Pinckney was an abolitionist, and therefore his opinion on such an occasion was not to be taken as of any force. "Mr. Badger said that if Mr. C. made that charge he should be prepared to prove it. He thought that the very opinion he had then read conclusively pro-

"Mr. Calhoun replied that he spoke upon inforion as a lawyer and a statesman.

TAYLOR AND FILLMORE FESTIVAL. in this City, on the 1st instant:

WASHINGTON, July 31, 1848. Gentlemen: After an absence of several days from home, I returned and had the pleasure of finding your letter of the 12th inst., inviting me to be pres-

I very much regret that it is out of my power to be with you on the appointed day; my engagements I congratulate you, on the bright prospect before us. The people every where, seem determined, in

With high respect, Yours, &c., EDW. STANLY.

August 10, 1848. (Pr. Adv. 85 4) State of North Carolina Country. Superior Court of Lat.

Eliza White Upon the return of the Sheriff, that?

cannot be found, and proclamation hard liely made at the door of the Court Hos fendant to appear and answer as comme subpæna : Therefore ordered by Cont. tion be made in the Highland Messel at Asheville, and the Raleigh Repass Raleigh, for three, moullis requiring to be and appear at the next Term with held at the Court House in Asheville, 18 the petition heard.

Witness, J. H. Coleman, Clerk of of at office, the 2d Monday after the 411 March, A. D. 1848. J. H. COLLE

Pr's. fee 86 64 July 13, 1848. NORTHAMPTON COUNTY. Court

Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848. Petition for Partition of Les Thomas J. Garner, # 48

Richard H. Garner, d. ah It appearing to the satisfaction of the the defendants, John Ferguson and and hart Ferguson and wife Cherry Em Heirs of John Garner, dec'd., and Will reside beyond the limits of this State: ordered by the Court that publication is Raleigh Register for six weeks, notifying pear at the next term of our said Cours the Court House, in the town of Jackson Monday in September next, then and

answer or demur to the petition, or the heard ex parte. Witness, John B. Odom, Clerk of car at Jackson, the first Monday of Just and in the 72nd year of American Land

Pr. Adv. \$5 621.