Libertas el natale solum.

RALEIGH, OCT. 4, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, THE COUNTRY'S CHOICE.

> FOR VICE PRESIDENT, MILLARD PILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK. WHIG ELECTORS. The following is the Ticket, complete.

District No. 1. Hon. Kenneth Rayner.

2 Hon Edward Stanly.

S. Henry W. Miller. Esq. 4. Hon. Wm. H. Washington; 5. George Davis, Esq.

6 John Winslow, Erq. 7. John Keer, Esq.
8. Rawley Galloway, Esq.
9. James W. Osborn, Esq.
10. Todd R. Catdwell, Esq.
11 John Baxter, Esq.

ELECTORS' DISCUSSIONS. We are requested to state that HENRY W. MILand Democratic Condidates for Elector, in this, the 3d Electoral District, will address their Fellow-Citizers at the following times and places, viz. Louisburg, Tuesday, do 10th, (Superior Court.) 17th, do. do. Warrenton, do. do Hulfux, Wednesday, do 25th,

TAYLOR & FILLMORE PLATFORM. The power given by the constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power, which should never be exercised except in esses of clear violation of the Connifulion or manifest haste and want of considera-1st Allison Letter. tion by Congress."

. I regard slavery as an eril, but one with which the national government has nothing to do. That by the constitution of the U. States, the whole power over that question was vested in the several States where the institution was tolerated. If they regarded it as a blessing they had a constitutional right to enjoy it, and if they regarded it as an evil they had the pow-er and know best how to apply the remedy, I did not conceive that Congress had any power over it." Mr. Fillmere's Letter to Gov. Gayle. "I disassee u requivocally, now and forever, any desire to interfere with the rights or what is called the property of the Southern People." "This government is a government of limit-

"This government is a government of limited powers, and that by the constitution of the United States, Congress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States."—Mr. Fillmere's Speech in the House of Representatives.

The following is the first Resolution of the string introduced by Mr. Atherton:
Resolved, That this Government is a govern-

ment of limited powers, and that by the con-stitution of the Usited States, CONGRESS, HAS NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER OVER THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE

CONFEDERACY." When the vote was taken on the Resolution, MR. FILLMORE VOTED IN THE AF-FIRMATIVE.

CASS PLATFORM.

We never shall be. We depricate its existence in principle, and pray for its abolition everywhere, where this can be affected justly and peaceably, and safely for both parties."

Gen. Cass's Pamphlet on the Right of Search

Wake Superior Court. The Fall Term of Wake Superior Court ed on Menday the 2d inst., his Hon, Judge Dick presiding. But little business is before the Court, and we understand there is not a single criminal case on docket.

We are indebted to the Hon. Gao. E. Bapons for a copy of a "Geographical Memoir upon Upper California, in illustration of his Map of Oregon and California, by John Charles Fremont, addressed to the Sena'e of the United States."

The Hillsberough Ratoon publishes certificates from several gentlemen of that town, discrediting she Card of Capt. Constable which appeared in this paper last week.

CONVICTION OF EPES.

On Monday afternoon the 25th ult, the trial o Wm. Dandridge Epes, charged with the murder of P. Adolphus Muir, was brought to a close; and after a very short retirement, the Jury found a verdiet of equilty of murder in the first degree." On Tuesday Judge Nava sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 22nd of December next. This remote day (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) was fixed in order to allow the General Court to act upon exceptions which the prisoner's Counsel ook to some of the proceedings on the trial, It is doubtful, we learn, whether any appeal to the General Court will be made, although it is in the prisoner's power to do so it he pleases.

We learn that Mr. J. M. H. Brunett has taken ergument of counsel, and will publish it in pamthet form as soon as the General Court has pasted on the appeal, if one shall be taken. It will prove highly interesting.

Judge Cone's Sentence.

We learn from the Columbus (Ga.) Enquire that the Grand Jury, "sworn, chosen and selected for the County of De Kalb," returned a true bill, on Wednesday last, against Francia H. Cone for stabbing Hon, A. H. Stephens—to which he plead guilty, and for which he was fined eight hundred llars. We are only serry that he had not faller into the hands of a less companionate Judge that signed to hand labor in the Penitentiary, by this

ELECTORAL DISCUSSION. Perrin Bushee and Henry W. Miller, Esgra. On Monday evening last, we had the pleasure of strending one of the most interesting political meetings it has been our lot to witness for many a day. It was a glorious time for the supporters of

Taylor and Fillmore! Seldom it is, that the opportunity is afforded of condidly and fairly discussing the political questions of the day. Party slang, and party spirit and party prejudice so blind the eyes of the people that their minds are not open to the impartial and clear perception of truth. But on the occasion to which we refer, an calightened and attrative audionce were forced to see and appreciate the light, without the assistance of shade or tinsel from Locofoco organs. It was for this reason we said it was a propitious season for the advocates of Democratic Republicanism and Constitutional Liberty. Our principles on such occasions are ever nobly and triumphantly vindicated, and we can assure our readers, they never realised a more decisive victory than under the happy exposition of our talented and patriotic Malern. Mr. Busner was completely pealed-his arguments were torn into threads-his charges were sifted to chaff! It is. doubtless, policy in the Federalists to wage a pitched battle but seldom, for they are ever completely routed. For this reason they prefer the system of Guerilla warfare-of garbling and direct fabrication. Well, let them garble on-let them throttle the truth by misrepresentation, humbuggery or actual falsehood-we are consoled by the reflection

" Truth crushed to earth will rise again. The eternal years of God are her's, While wounded error writines in pain, And dies amid her worshippers.

We must, however, do Mr. Bushee the justice remark that he was more candid and moderate than we could have expected one of his party-Yet, while he exhibited a zeal and ingenuity worthy a better cause, Federalism and Locofoco slung would still display itself. He occupied the stand for about two hours. Some 15 minutes were ocsuoved in a vain attempt to prove, from Jetached ortions of Gen. Taylor's Letters, that the old man was inconsistent and politically dishonest. But is big gun was fired at Mr. Fillm re--for an hour more he labored to convict him of Abolitionism. But it would not do. It was too much like an postle of Bacchus reading lectures on temperance! He closed with quite a learned disquisition on the veto power-advocated the unrestricted exercise of the veto power-declared that the President was the true representative of the people, and grandilequently eulogised the patriotism and bravery of Gen. Case in indignantly breaking his sword at Hull's sur-

ender! Mr. Miller's reply was powerful and convincing, satisfactorily refuted every attack, both on Genl'aylor and Mr. Fillmore, he proved the abolition. ism of Gen. Cass; totally demolished the Bultimore platform, and very ably and very satisfatorily confuted his opponent's views on the veto, and demonstrated that its abuse as advocated by Federal Lo. ofocousm, was to clothe the executive with denoti-

We regret our want of room and time to give a sore extended sketch of the remarks of both parties. We will endeavor to furnish a more complete report of the discussion in our next number.

The Whig Party Unanimous.

essus Greet & Botts por Taylor & Fillmore! It will be recollected that in speaking of Gen. Taylor's last letter in the Star of the 20th ult. we said,

"We would not be much surprised were the publican benner at its mass head, with the gracefulifolds. Nay--we might almost be allowed to hope that John Minor Bous (if a particle of respect for his party—devotion for his coun-try or love of the Constitution still lurks in his breast) will shrow up his hat and shout hurrah for Old Zack." "

And sure enough, just as we predicted, Mr. Botts has declared for Taylor, and the Tribune has unfuled the Whig banner to the breeze,-This is truly encouraging. Go on then, fellow Whigs, with confidence-Old Zack's prospects are bright, are brighter than ever! The brave old men is certain to be elected, and then we may look for retrenehment and reform. The Whig ball is advancing to the White House and wo! to the Loco who dare attempt to arrest 1ts course. Whige of North Carolina take fresh courage and go to work with spirit and enthusisem. Wipe out the etain of the last election by 10,000 majority for the hero of Buena Viste! The 7th of November is close at hand-The Federaliets are turning every thing they can to their advantage, if you do not wake up and work, you may repent it when it

in too lafe! But we have no fear for the Old North State. For 13 years past she has declared that Loco focciem should not rule over her, and on the 7th proxime she will again record in a voice of neven thunders that Whig rulers and principles are as dear to her as ever!

A New Move of the Democrats and their "Nasu rat Allies" to Defeat Old Zack! The New York Tribune states upon authority in which it confices, that the leading Hunker Comment of New York medical the withdraw bolling Emphasticket and policyte. Tryes of the Regular Democracy which is pledged to the Democracy, so far as the Presidency is con-

John Van Buren some time since inquired how long Case would continue to hold on and distract the Democracy? If this statement of the Tribune is to be credited, the day of surrender in the En pire State, at least, is not distant.

But what a confession is here implied! The Prec-Soil, Abolition-Van Buren party is the Regu-lar Democracy of New York! And to what desperate expedients are the Democracy driven to defeat Gen. Taylor!

It is expected or hoped by this movement to deprive him of the vote of New York and hereby defeat an election by the peole, and transfer it to the House of Representives. And men, who call thumselves Democrats are the parties to this proceeding! The lust of office and Federal gold will carry some men to great lengths, and involve them in all sorts of gues. But this scheme, though well laid, is too refined to operate successfully on so broad a theatre.—Richmond Whig.

Gen. Cass cannot be elected !! The Washington Union, some month go, ventured to insert so estimate in relation to

the next Presidency, by which, it will be seen, he gives Gen. Case series more electoral wotes than ere necessary for his election.

It was elicited by a communication, asking Editor if he serio sely and candidly thought that Cass and Butler would be elected. The writer, at the same time expressed his opinion that such a result was utterly impossible. This, it seems, nettled the editor of the official, and he forthwith proceeded to claim the following States for Cass and Butle

er:	
Maine	9
New Hampshire	6
Pennsylvania	26
Virginia	17
South Carolina	9
Ohio	23
Mississippi	6
Indiana	12
Illinois	9
Alvbama	9
Missouri	7
Arkanens	3
Michigan	5
lows	3 5 4
Texas	4
Wisconsin	4
	1897

Total

But let us analyze this calculation and see if it is reliable. First, the Union puts down Pennsylvania as certain for Cass, when Democrats, themselves, admit it is doubtful and the Whigs claim it as good for Taylor. Next, Sou h Carolina, which all admit as doubtful, he claims for Cass .-And finally he hopes to carry Ohio, which has always been a concede ! Whig State, and which voted for Mr. Clay at the last election. Now let us count up:-Take away Pennsylvania (26.) and Ohio (23) and by the Union's own computation, Gen. Taylor will be elected by 40 electoral votes Or by conceding only Ohio to Gen. Taylor, (which he will get without a doubt,) he would still beat

Gen. Cass by 13 votes! Since writing the above, we learn from the Richand Republican, that a correspondent of the Herald, who is friendly to the administration, conends that Ohio is sure for Cass, in consequence, however, of the Van Buren movement in Pent sylvanis, he concedes that State to Taylor. He gives the following as his Presidential calculations:

the lollowing as	For Taylor	For Cass	Doubtful
Vermont	6	. 00	00
Maine	00	9	00
Massachusette	00	00	12
Rhode Island	4	00	00
N. Hampshire	00	. 6	00
New York	00	00	36
Connecticut	6	CO	00
Virginia	00	17	00
New Jersey	. 00	00	7
Delaware	3	00	00
South Carolina	. 00		00
Maryland	00	00	8
North Carolina	11	00	00
Alabama	00	9	00
Michigan	00	oa	5
Louisiana	6	00	00
Mississippi	00	6	00
Wisconsin	00	00	4
Kentucky	12	00	00
Illinois	00	9	. 00
Iowa	00	00	4
Тепнево	13	00	00
Missouri	00	7	00
Georgia	10	00	00
Arkansas	00	3	00
Florida	3	00	00
Indiana	OU	12	00
Pennsylvania	26	00	uo
Texas	00	4	00
Ohio	00	23	00
	100	114	76

the doubtful"-The writer puts lown under this head, New York, count of the irremediable mutiny in the Whig amp." But since he wrote his letter the 'munity has been remedied So also, he speaks of disaffection in New Jersey and Maryland. This likewise, has disappeared. Massachusetts, too, will vote for Taylor; so that even without Ohio, (which we by no means concede to Cass) OLD ZACK'S E-ECTION IS CERTAIN!

We may with confidence, then, claim as certain or Taylor and Fillmore.

Vermont	
Rhode Island	
Massachusetts	
Connecticut	
New Yo.k	
Pennsylvania	
Delaware	
New Jersey	
Maryland	
North Carolina11	
Louisians	
Kentucky12	
Tennessee	
Georgia10	
Florida3	
Ohio	
Onio	
Total 186	

This gives Gen. Taylor a majority of 40 electoral otes; besides his standing a good chance for a majority of the following States, which we set down a

ul:	
Virginia	
South Carolina9	
Indiana12	
10:nois	
Michigan5	
Wissunsto	ı
lows4	

Total. We will leave the following to Gen Cass, when ter stand dends stands senies of

Arkansse

Total, The total number of votes, then, which Gen Cass can confidently claim are but 44! We among close without warning the good poor

of Michigan to put carefully away all the old swords they may have in their possession. Let not one of them appear in sight. And be sure to do this before November, for GenCass is death on 'em after a de-

(Huen Wanners. Esq., Whig Senstor elect from the County of Orange has resigned his seat, and a new Election will take place on the 7th of November, the day of the Presidential Election See his circular in another column.

Letter from Mr. Fillmore

WHAT WILL THE Federalists SAT NOW! The hope (we started to say) that the Loco Foco papers will now take from their columns that standing lie, which they weekly present to their readers, and insert in its place the tollowing letter from Mr Fillmore. But no, we have no hope that they will do any such thing -- their policy is to deceive and humbug the people. and we need not expect that they will be caught at any thing fair or above board. They have said, times without number, that Mr. Fillmore is an Abolitionist—and though it has been repeatedly proved false-they still persevere in their misrepresentations. Read what Mr. Fillmore says and then read the resolutions he subscribes to:

ALBANY, August 26, 1848 Dear Sir-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, enclosing a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond on the 5th inst., and desiring to know whether the political sentiments contained in those resolutions are in accordance with my

The 10th and 11th only, speak of my posi-tion and views; and though I cannot feel justi. fied in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions ye AMBAPPY TO SAY THAT THEY TRULY DE-FINE MY POSITION AND EXPRESS MY VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT TO WHICH THEY ALLUDE

I am happy to inform you that unless some. thing occurs which cannot be foreseen, I think this State is certain for the Whig Ticket by a large majority.

Please to make my acknowledgements to the nembers of your Club, and believe me,

Respectfully yours, MILLARD FILLMORE. John B. Peyton, Esq., President.
The following are the resolutions referred

Fillmore, the Whig candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a genuine republican a pure patriot. man of exalted intellect and high acquirements-one who has served the republic long and faithfully in the civil department of government, whose very act manifests that he is a true devotee of liberty, whose name is prominently identified with the Whig party, and whose talents and patriotiam justly entitle him to the love and admiration of his countrymen. 11 Resolved. That the CHARGE OF ABOLITION

sam recklessly adduced against Millard Fillmore, by unscrapulous partizan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, HAS NO FOUNDATION WHATE VER IN TRUTH; but on the contrary, is triumphantly disproved by the solumn declaration of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, uttered long since in the councils of the nation, that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States of this Union and therefore we feel assured that SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS WILL NEVER BE ASSAILED OR MO-LESTED BY ANY ACT OF MILLARD FILLMORE.

When, asks the Richmond Times, has Gen. Cass ever made declarations so strong as these of Mr. Fillmore! When has he, who praye for the abolition of slavery everywhere, ever had the boldness to tell the people of the whole Union, North and South, that "THE CHARGE or abolition" against him, "HAS NO FOUNDA-AION WHATEVER IN TRUTH?" And when has he ever told the people of the South "that SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS WILL NE VER BE ASSAILED OR MOLESTED BY ANY ACT" of Lewis Cass?

The Southern Democracy will find it as p-hill a job to convict Mr. Fillmore of abolitionism, as they did to lessen the public ad. miration of Gen. Taylor by accusing him of ignorance, shuffling, suppressing letters, and, to crown all other enormities, of having shewn himself "unworthy of support," Wonder if the Standard will publish the above!

Another Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

The Locofocos have had nothing to harp on for the last four weeks, save a detached portion of "Mr. Fillmore's Erie letter"-a letter alleged to have been written by that gentleman in 1838. Every spar has drifted from their reach and poor Federalism is now clinging to a straw, while the tempestuous waves of the politicical sea threatens momentarily to submerge them utterly. Poor "Feds," we pity you verily but, justice demands that we now deprive you of your last buoy! Your last hope is now blasted-you may as well give up in despair!

We have always doubted the genuineness of the alleged letter which you have so carefully stereotyped, but now we are doubly convinced that it is a forgery. In it you represent him as declaring his opposition to the slave trade between the different States of the Union. But the annexed correspondence will show that Mr. Fillmore is of opinion that Congress has no power "to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another," but that the power is vested in the

Tay St. That the New York Street, Nouthern Loca Focoism, as willing to slay Northern man true to the Constitution (if he is in the way,) as a Garrison, or an Abb Folsom, has been assailing Miller, Fillmore in all manner of form, and with all manner of falsehoods, respecting his opinions upon the subject of slavery. He is denounced in the whole Logo Foco Southern Press as an abolitionist of the darkest stamp, and as holding opinions, not only in contravention of all common sense, but in utter repugnance to the constitution of the U. States, It will not be the fault of the Southern Loco Foco Editors if Millard Fillmore is not as much a burabos mong the children of North and South Carelina Locofocos as 'Tarleton' was after the Rev. olution, whose name was used by nurses to frighten or scars naughty babies to their beds. Now, nothing is wickeder or sillier on the past of Southern men than such electioneering as this. The eternal cry of theirs-of "wolf wolf"-against Northern men, anon, will comes. The sheep will be devoured, and shep-berds will laugh as the frightened things, in

their real agony, cry then "wolf "- Acording to these Southern Loce Pocos, indeed, there is nothing in the North, that is not "Abolition," or "Woll," save and except—sow their Mr Van Buren has turned "wolf,"—one Lewis Cass of Michigan, who is travelling exactly in Van Bu. ren's footsteps! We trust, that even Scuthern Loco Foculsm, always silly enough in the choice of its allies North, is not so silly as to believe all

But,-to set our Whig Editorial friends in the South all right on the subject of Mr. Fillmore's position, and to give them amunition to kill the Loco Foco "Abolition" ghost, that the Richmond Enquirer has conjured up, we addressed a letter to Mr. Fillmore requesting him to define his position on one point, for we took a point and only a point, because this "ghost of a woif," can never be killed unless you stand him upon a point. The correspondence explains the point, and speaks for itself. It is only necessary to add, that we have delayed publishing it, in the hope, that the silly Richmond ghost would lay itself,—but as it yet haunts the public there, here is the shot that

NEW YORK, Sept. 10, 1848.

To the Hon Millard Filimore: Dear Sir: You may not be aware, as I am whose business it is daily to read Journals from all parts of the Union that while Gen. Taylor is denounced in the North by what calls itself, "the Democratic party," tiere for being a Slaveholder, culled Democratic party in the South, for being an "Abolitionist." and for holding extreme abo lition opinions. We who have known you here need no reply to calumny,-but calumny every where, concerning you, cannot be treated contempt, as among your own friends and citi-

For an example of what is said concerning you see it charged in the Richmond Enquirer, tha you hold it to be within the power of Congress, to interfere with or to break off the transportation. removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another. I was so sure not only from my own knowldege of your opinions, but from your deference to the Laws and Con-stitution of the country, there could not be one word of truth in such a charge that I peremptorily denied it to some Richmond friends who wrote me on the subject, and I promised to write and to ask you if I was not correct. In pursuance of this

Yours respectfully, JAMES BROOKS.

THE REPLY. ALBANY, Sept. 13, 1848,

aines Brooks Esq. Dear Sir: I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say that it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that I hold it to be within the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off, the trans portation, removal, or disposal of persons held as siaves from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever en discussed in Congress, or was ever presented or the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States before 1841. In that year the cele brated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on thi point, in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the Const tutional powers over this matter was vested in the severa States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced mind, and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my own opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to

declare it. You will therefore perceive, that you did ne no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments. I write in haste, anid the pressure of official Truly, yours, MILLARD FILLM RE. luties, but remain-

GEN. TAYLOR'S MARYLAND LETTER. It will be recollected by our readers, that the federal or government Editors made a monstrous ado shout a letter addressed by Gen. Taylor to the "Independents" of Maryland. It was charged that aid General was afraid to let it see the light, &c. ke Well, the fion flavanor Jourson, by su-

thority from Gen. TAYLOR, has brought this letter out; and here it is, the same frank, candid, modest, patriotic expression of his position and purposes in regard to the Presidency that we find running through all his letters -containing nothing but what, in the light of the sun and in the eyes of every reader, will reflect still brighter lastre upon the unsullied honor and integrity of its distinguished author. The subjoined is a copy of the letter Barox Roves, La., June 29th, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your polite communication of the 12 h instant, calling my attention to certain statements, relative to my position before the country as a candidate for the Presidency, which are percented to have been made, in the Whig National Convention, recently held in Philadelphia, pending the action of that body, by Judge Saunders, of Louisiana, in the name of the delegation from that State, and requesting to be informed whether such State; and requesting to be informed whether such statements were made by my authority. I have to inform you, in reply, that, on their way to that Convention, Judges Winchester and Saunders, of the Louisiana Delegation,—who have been, for many years, my personal friends and neighbors,—wrote my years, my personal friends and neighbors, — wrote to me, requesting my views, before the meeting of the Consention, as to the course I desired my triends to pursue in that body. In two communications, addressed to them in reply, I informed them, in substance, that at my distance from the scene, it would be quite impossible for me to give any specific instructions upon the subject; that many constitutions of continuous and continuous a ne of contingences might arise, action or the Convention, the character of which could not foretell; and that they must therefore arounce the responsibility of acting for mer—that I telt my honor and interest safe in their hands, and that whatever they should see fit to do, I would nost cordulty approve.

I substantially informed them, forther that unless they should discover an evide at disposition to treat me unfairly, which I had no reason for supposing

would be the ease, - I thought that my triends should go into the Convention, as they had been established by the convention of the conven put that, having once entered it they were of course support the nominee, whoever he might be, and That I was a candidate for the Presidency, only so far as my triends had chosen to make me one, but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject, without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at tiberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my triends, in whose hands I had ever been could do so whenever they should see fit, and finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office that if they ended succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful and parriotic, it was their duty to go for him, and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should

so far from being unapproper that the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I had on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it I regret that I have not a copy of my communications to Judger Saunders and Winehester; but the above helieve to be their substance. Under the general nuthority thus given these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper, and confident in their integrity and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, there-

sibility of the sets of the Louisinos Delegation, in

sibility of the acts of the Louisians Delegation, in that G necession, and are prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length, and breadth.

I rear a exceedingly that my triends in flatimans, whom you represent, should have these minusters stood the course pursued by the Louisian Delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had shand-used the position which I have might formly held in my published letters on this subject I teel bound, however, to respect the opirious of

I ted bound, how ever, to respect the opirious of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I leel conscious of no change of leeling or consistency on my part, I cannot expect or frame that any of my friends, whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my political views. I ask no man, be he whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest in the welfare of his country, to be as more and as thep as me every American extraen's interest in the sense of his country, to be as pure and as thep as my own; and I have, therefore, no right, and extrainly no desire, to influence his serie in the extraine of the important duty of voting for the offices of his Government.
Though I have no objection to your circulating

I hough I have no objection to your executing this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connection with such subjects, is my apology for the request. With great respect, genilemen, I me your ob't serv't.

Z TAYLOR.

Messrs. Chas G Pitts, John W. Walker, Tr.
S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md. JUDGE MANGUM.

The Hon. John S. Pendleton, of Virning, has published the following letter from Judge Manat M, in reply to one from him informing Mr. M. that the Democracy of Virginia were circulating a report that he (Mr. Mangum) had gone home with the determination of opposing the election of Gen. Taylor, and supporting that of Cass. Verily, the Locolocus of Virginia must be hard run indeed when they invent such a preposterous falsehood, and their party must be ignorant and credulous indeed if they can be induced to believe it:-

Washington, August 26, 1848. My Dear Sir: I have this moment received your favor of the 24th instant, saying that a rumor is current in that part of Virginia in which you reside that I have returned to North Corolina determined to support the election of Mesers. Case

Your favor was handed to me in the rooms "the Whig Executive Committee," where I and have been for several days aiding in the distribution of matter designed to enlighten and bring up the public mind to the support of Messa. Taylor and Filmore for these offices, I thank you for your prompt and confident de-

nia of the truth of the rumor, and I am very sum you know me too well to have felt that you be zarded any thing in nailing the false and base com age to the counter In truth, my dear sir. I cannot con-eive of any conjunction of circumstances, however monstroughthat could induce me to lend my support insign

nificant as it is -- to the elevation of Gen, Case the Presidency. I am in favor of Gen, Taylor, as only with zeal, but with undoubting confidence. And, mark me! Nothwithstanding the appa-ent reverse in North Carolina, (which we in that State perfectly understand,) she will cast a hearing majority in November for the Whig sicket than the has done since 1832—possibly with the ex-

peption of that for Gen. Harrison in 1840. I shall be obliged to you to denounce the runse referred to in the manner you think most suitable, whenever you meet it, it you shall doem it of sufficient consequence to spend upon it so mor

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant, WILLIE P. MANGUM. To the Hon. John 8; Pendletan, Virginia.

Gen. Cass on Slavery. The only sentiment ever promulgated by the 'hero of the broken sword," which can be construed by the "Federalists" os favorable to the South is his position with regard to slavery in the Territories. And even this, when examined after tively will be found to be as hostile to Souther interests as those of either HALE or Gippines!

favor of leaving the people of any Territory which may be hereafter acquired, the right to regulate it for themselves." This, we consider, as virtually saving, "I am in favor of the abolition of Slavery, and the extension of Free Soil." For it is eviden to any man that a slaveholder will not carry be slaves into any State or Territory where they are not already recognized as property, and where, by law, he is not protected in the use of this preperty. Indeed were there no objection on this are the bate risk he would run in case a majorily if the people should decide against the institute would prevent any owner of slaves from emigrate to a new Territory. Thus would the question necessarily be left to the decision of those wh have no interest or sympathy for slavery-sai it does not require the penetration of a Penels to guess how it would be determined.

If those who really believe that Gen. Can's a " Vorthern Man with Southern Principles," examine this matter in connection with his Nibe son Letter and other public expressions #1 position, they will be compelled to perceive that? is a Northern man with no principles at all; any he has, it is a principle of hatred and opposed to the South. Don't let it be forgotten, that

"I am no slaveholder—I never have been lost er shall be. I depresate its existence in principal and pray for its abolition every where." THE CLAY MEETING IN NEW YORK.

or The Clay meeting advertised for Friet vening the 22d ult, in New York, turned ods ridicuous farce. The movers in the affair had withdrawn their call but something of a crow met together and had a little uproan. It adjourns over till I desday.

The New York Herald, of Wednesis and g Committee & 1611 security of the Chy act held in that city on Tuesday evening, at " it seems Mr. Botts, of Virginia, came out to footed for General Taylor. The Hemid 1975

The conclusion to which the friends of M Clay arrived, was to assume a position of an neutrality between Genral Taylor and Ger Cass—asserting that they could not told Gen. Taylor, would not support Gen. Cass. and as their chosen favorite would not all name to be used, that, therefore they hait the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I conclusion of Mr. Butta' speech, when a have uniformity held on this subject since my name of confusion ensued, which would put was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret blush that which we are informed tool that I have not a copy of my communications to at the building of Babel. It was indeed Judger Saunders and Winebetter, but the above have a supply of the subject of the supply of the building of Babel. It was indeed that the building of Babel. No attempt to portray it is all its P

> The following is the conclusion of Mr. speech as reported in the Herald;

I say, therefore, that in my just