

GEN. CASS'S ACCEPTANCE.

The Richmond Times of the 6th inst., says:—The Union of Thursday morning, and the Enquirer of yesterday, publish a correspondence between the committee (the President and Vice Presidents) appointed by the Democratic National Convention, to make known to Gen. Cass the fact of his nomination, and that gentleman himself. We publish Gen. Cass's letter in full. The letter of the committee contains nothing very remarkable.—They lay before the General the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and kindly inform him that they contain the "principles upon which they (the Convention) think the government ought to be administered." "These (add the Committee) constitute a platform broad enough for all true democrats to stand upon, and narrow enough to exclude all those who may be opposed to the great principles of the Democratic party." Gen. Cass, therefore, like Mr. Polk, was required to pledge himself explicitly to the creed prepared for him at Baltimore. He takes the nostrum with admirable fortitude, saying of the resolutions, "I adhere to them as firmly as I approve of them cordially." Neither firmness nor cordiality being a characteristic of the General, we think his profession of faith (and this, he says, is his "last") leaves his political compass some room for veering.

We have no space for further comment on this production, which takes a column to say what Mr. Clay said in two sentences. But we cannot omit to take notice of the writer's arrogant and ridiculous assumption that the Whig party questions the capacity of man for self-government, and that this forms the radical distinction between the two parties. If we seek for the fundamental difference, it lies in this: The Whig party appeals to the intelligence and sound judgment of the people; the Democratic party to their prejudices and passions. The Whig party not only believes in, but trusts to their capacity for self-government; the Democratic party practically denies it, by continually abating from the responsibility of the Executive. There is one sort of government against which the Whigs do, and ever will, protest: it is the uncontrolled supremacy of such time-servers and "equivocating betrayers" of the people's rights as Lewis Cass; whose history proves him to have been a federalist or republican; an apologist for Louis Philippe or his denouncer; an advocate of the Wilmot Proviso or its opponent; just as he thought one opinion or the opposite would be to his own advantage.

Gen. Cass's Letter of Acceptance.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, announcing to me that I have been nominated by the convention of the Democratic party its candidate for the office of President of the United States at the approaching election.

While I accept, with deep gratitude, this distinguished honor—and distinguished indeed it is—I do so with a fearful apprehension of the responsibility it may eventually bring with it, and with a profound conviction that it is the kind confidence of my fellow citizens, far more than any merit of my own, which has placed me thus prominently before the American people. And fortunate shall I be if this confidence should find, in the events of the future a better justification than is furnished by those of the past.

I have carefully read the resolutions of the Democratic National Convention, laying down the platform of our political faith, and I adhere to them as firmly, as I approve of them cordially.—And while thus adhering to them, I shall do so with a sacred regard to "the principles and compromises of the constitution," and with an earnest desire for their maintenance "in a spirit of moderation and brotherly love, so vitally essential to the perpetuity of the Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our common country."—A feeling which has made us what we are, and which, in humble reliance upon Providence, we may hope is but the beginning of what we are to be. If called upon hereafter to render an account of my stewardship, in the great trust you desire to commit to me, should I be able to show that I had truly redeemed the pledge thus publicly given, and had adhered to the principles of the Democratic party with as much fidelity and success as have generally marked the administration of the eminent men to whom that party has hitherto confided the chief executive authority of the government, I could prefer no higher claim to the favorable consideration of the country, nor to the impartial commendation of history.

My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the Democratic party, who has since established so many claims to the regard and confidence of his country, when announcing, four years ago, his acceptance of a similar honor, announced also his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views, so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say, that no circumstances can possibly arise, which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connexion with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

No party, gentlemen, had ever higher motives for exertion, than has the great Democratic party of the United States. With an abiding confidence in the rectitude of our principles, with an unshaken reliance upon the energy and wisdom of public opinion, and with the success which has crowned the administration of the government, when committed to its keeping, (and it has been so committed during more than three-fourths of its existence,) what has been done, is at once the reward of past exertion and the motive for future, and at the same time, a guarantee for the accomplishment of what we have to do. We cannot conceal from ourselves that there is a powerful party in the country differing from us in regard to many of the fundamental principles of our government, and opposed to us in their practical application, which will strive as zealously as we shall to secure the ascendancy of their principles by securing the election of their candidate in the coming contest. That party is composed of our fellow citizens, as deeply interested in the prosperity of our common country as we can be, and seeking as earnestly as we are to promote and perpetuate it. We shall soon present to the world the sublime spectacle of the election of a Chief Magistrate by twenty millions of people, without a single serious resistance to the laws, or the sacrifice of the life of one human being—and this, too, in the absence of all force, but the moral force of our institutions; and if we should add to all this an example of mutual respect for the motives of the contending parties, so that the contest might be carried on with that firmness and energy which accompany deep conviction, and with as little personal asperity as political divisions permit, we should do more for the great cause of human freedom throughout the world, than by any other tribute we could render to its value.

We have a government founded by the will of all, responsible to the power of all, and administered for the good of all.—The very first article in the Democratic creed teaches that the people are competent to govern themselves: it is, indeed, rather an axiom than an article of political faith. From the days of Gen. Hamilton to our days, the party opposed to us—of whose principles he was the great exponent, if not the founder—while it has changed its name, has preserved essentially its identity of character; and the doubt he entertained and taught of the capacity of man for self-government, has exerted a marked influence upon its action and opinions. Here is the very starting point of the difference between the two great parties which divide our country. All other differences are but subordinate and auxiliary to this, and may, in fact, be resolved into it. Looking with doubt upon the issue of self-government, one party is prone to think the public authority should be strengthened, and to fear any change, lest that change might weaken the necessary force of the government; while the other, strong in its convictions of the intelligence and virtue of the people, believes that original power is safer than delegated, and that the solution of the great problem of good government consists in governing with the least force, and leaving individual action as free from restraint as is compatible with the preservation of the social system, thereby securing to each all the freedom which is not essential to the well being of the whole.

As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times, but should bear in mind that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The general government should assume no powers—it should exercise none which are not clearly granted by the parties to the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jefferson school. While rash experiments should be deprecated, if the government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its constitutional sphere—cautiously, indeed, but wisely and cheerfully—to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and the public will determine to do what the public authority itself should readily do, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and clearly expressed.

With great respect, gentlemen, I have the honor to be, your obt. s't.,
LEWIS CASS.

Hon. A. STEPHENSON, President of the Democratic Convention, and the Vice Presidents of the same.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and also a very superior quality of Lamp Oil and spirits of Turpentine.
BROWN & JAMES,
Salisbury, June 1, 1848. If 5

ATTENTION! GREYS!

YOU are hereby commanded to meet at the Court House on next Saturday evening, at 4 o'clock. By order of Lieutenant commanding,
Salisbury, June 15, 1848. H. JAMES.

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

The exercises of the Annual Commencement of our University, we learn, were very interesting, and well calculated to sustain the high character of the institution, which deservedly ranks among the first of the kind in the Union. There were twenty-nine graduates, whose names will be found in the following

SCHEME OF THE EXERCISES AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA. JUNE 1ST, 1848. FORENOON.

1. Sacred Music.
2. Prayer.
3. Salutary Oration. [in Latin.] Geo. T. Baskerville, Mecklenburg, Va.
4. Oration. "Inducements to Intellectual Exertion in our Country." John W. Cameron, Fayetteville.
5. Oration. "International Law." J. N. Montgomery, Caswell Co.
6. Oration. "The Glories of our Age." Thomas H. Holmes, Clinton.
7. Oration. "Poetry of the Bible."—Victor C. Barringer, Concord.
8. Oration. "Character of Sir Walter Raleigh." Willie P. Mangum, Jr., Hillsborough.
9. Oration. "Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina." J. B. Bynum, Northampton Co.

AFTERNOON.

1. Oration. "Deceitful Sentiment"—"Our Country; May she be always right; but right or wrong, our Country." Seaton Gales, Raleigh.
2. Oration. "Representative Democracy." Thomas J. Person, Northampton County.
3. Oration. "Character of Hugh S. Legare." Oliver H. Dockery, Richmond, County.
4. Oration. "Cedant arma togæ."—William A. Jenkins, Warrenton.
5. Annual Report.
6. Degrees Conferred.
7. Valedictory. John Wilson, Milton.
8. Sacred Music.

I.
My soul, inspired with sacred love,
God's holy name for ever bless;
Of all his favors mindful prove,
And still thy grateful thanks express.
The Lord abounds with tender love,
And unexampled acts of grace;
His waken'd wrath doth slowly move,
His willing mercy flies apace.
God will not always harshly chide,
But with his anger quickly part;
And loves his punishments to guide
More by love than our desert.
As high as heaven its arch extends
Above this little spot of clay,
So much his boundless love transcends
The small respects that we can pay.
Let every creature jointly bless
The mighty Lord; and thou, my heart
With grateful joy thy thanks express,
And in this concert bear thy part.

II.
We give immortal praise
To God the Father's love,
For all our comforts here,
And all our hopes above:
He sent his own
Eternal Son,
To die for sins
That man had done.
To God the Son belongs
Immortal glory too,
Who saved us by his blood
From everlasting woe:
And now he lives,
And he reigns,
And sees the fruit
Of all his pains.
To God the Spirit, praise
And endless worship give,
Whose new creating power
Makes the dead sinner live:
His work completes
The great design,
And fills the soul
With joy divine.
Almighty God! to thee
Be endless honors done;
The sacred Persons three,
The Godhead only one:
Where reason fails
With all her powers,
Thine faith prevails,
And love adores.

9. Benediction.
Illustrissimo GULIELMO A. GRAHAM, Armigero
Carolinæ Septentrionalis Reipublicæ
GUBERNATORI:
Honorando DAVID L. SWAIN, Armigero, LL. D.
FACULTATIS PRÆSIDI:
Omnibusque Sanatus Academicis Sociis;
Universis denique Humanitatis Cultoribus;
Exercitationes hæcæ Juvenes hodie primi gradus
in arduis honorum petentes.

Victor Clay Barringer,
Georgius Thomas Baskerville,
Johannes Boen Bynum,
Richardus Alexander Caldwell,
Johannes Wilder Cameron,
Johannes Xavier Campbell,
Belfield Gulielmus Cave,
Oliver Hart Dockery,
Seaton Gales,
Bryan Grimes, Jun.,
Benjamin Simmons Guion,
Thomas Hall Holmes,
Erasmus Roscoe Hooker,
Jacobus Johnston Iredell,
Gulielmus Alexander Jenkins,
Petrus Hector McEchin,
Willie Person Mangum, Jun.,
Oliver Pendleton Meares,
Jacobus Newton Montgomery,
Hardy Murfree,
Hasell Norwood,
Lorenzo Dow Pender,
Thomas Jefferson Person,
Nathan Alexander Ramsey,
Johannes Kirkland Strange,
Rufus Sylvester Tucker,
Georgius Washington,
Johannes Wilson,
Robertus Willis.

DORRISM IN FULL BLOSSOM.

We are indebted to our contemporary at Baltimore for the subjoined pregnant article. If any one of our friends has thought that, in our allusion, some days ago, to the wild and disorganizing views and principles avowed of late years by the Democratic Nominee for the Presidency, we dealt rather harshly with him, or that we overrated the danger of his principles obtaining ascendancy in the Government, let him read this article, and then sit down and calculate how far, under the Presidency of such a Fatalist as he, this Government will be from the Despotism of the Mob, and how long—how many years, months, or days—we may expect it to survive its fell dominion!

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF JUNE 6.

In the concluding paragraph of his letter of acceptance addressed to the President of the Baltimore Convention, Gen. Cass uses the following language:

"As a party, we ought not to mistake the signs of the times, but should bear in mind that this is an age of progress—of advancement in all the elements of intellectual power, and in the opinions of the world. The General Government should assume no powers. It should exercise none which have not been clearly granted by the parties to the federal compact. We ought to construe the constitution strictly, according to the received and sound principles of the Jefferson school. But, while rash experiments should be deprecated, if the Government is stationary in its principles of action, and refuses to accommodate its measures, within its constitutional sphere—cautiously, indeed, but wisely and cheerfully—to the advancing sentiments and necessities of the age, it will find its moral force impaired, and THE PUBLIC WILL DETERMINE TO DO WHAT THE PUBLIC AUTHORITY ITSELF SHOULD READILY DO, when the indications of popular sentiment are clear and clearly expressed."

Whenever the Public determines "to do what the public authority itself should readily do," a crisis arrives not much different from a revolution. It is not unusual with some who claim to be statesmen to magnify the power of the people to the depreciation of the Government which the people themselves have framed, which they sustain, and in the body of which they have a political existence. Such appeals to the turbulent propensities of civilized men imply a most derogatory estimate of those to whom they are addressed.

To discriminate between the people as a mass and the people as a body politic, formed into an organization of nationality, with institutions and laws, and rights and duties, is to make a distinction between chaos and order; which the mind may readily do in an abstract way; but to make that distinction real, would be to dissolve all elements and leave civilization to begin her work anew.

General Cass probably wrote the paragraph we have quoted without having any particular meaning other than to say something in eulogy of democracy, which he understands about as well as a courtier comprehends a King, where the one is a parasite and the other a despot. He has played desperately for the nomination by virtue of which he is now a candidate for the Presidency; and, should he be unfortunately elected to that office, he would go into it committed to all those ultraisms by which he has courted popularity, and which are so dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country.

COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The "Standard" invites the attention of the Raleigh Register, and others who have been endeavoring to produce the impression that Col. Benton would not support Gen. Cass, to a "significant" article from the "Washington Union," from which it appears that a procession waited upon Senators Dix and Benton, who addressed the crowd in a handsome and satisfactory manner. The official proceedings of this "Mass Meeting," as it is termed by the "Union" and "Standard," say that "Col. Benton made a few remarks in regard to the nominations of the Convention, and pledged the vote of Missouri in their support."

Now, it is a pity the Editors of the "Standard" and "Union" did not furnish their readers with a copy of this "handsome" and "satisfactory" address of Col. Benton. It is so short, that no excuse for "want of room" can be given for this delinquency; and the "pledge of Missouri" for Mr. Cass, is so emphatic and hearty, that their Democratic readers would have been electrified with its perusal.—For their edification, and "all whom it may concern," we here insert Col. B.'s speech, with an explanation of how it came to be made, taken from the "Alexandria Gazette":

"Senator Benton was not anxious to come down. He looked out of the window and thanked his friends for the honor conferred by the call. But the venerable editor of the Union, with a lantern in his hand, and gay and blythe as a lark, called out, 'come down Senator, and let us hear how Missouri is going!'"

"Ah," said the Senator, "is that you, father Ritchie; you remind me of Diogenes with his lantern in his hand, looking about the streets of Syracuse, for an honest man. Missouri is right—will be right—has always been right. Good night, gentlemen."

We leave it to every one, then, if it is not shadowed forth as clear as mud, that the "Standard" is correct in its prediction that Col. Benton will give his "cordial support to Cass and Butler." Our neighbor, if he can take courage from this speech, is, indeed, "thankful for small favors."

P. S. Since the above was in type, we observe that Mr. Ritchie denies that Colonel Benton compared him to "Diogenes in the streets of Syracuse"—he says: "We

disclaim the lantern, and the Colonel made no such classical allusion at all." A number of letter-writers, however, "talk mightily the same way," of the account quoted above; and it is to be regretted, (says the "Richmond Times") that the lantern is disclaimed, and that "the Colonel" made no classical allusion at all. The concurrent accounts, in different letters, present a strange example of fallacious circumstantial evidence; and, in truth, the story is too good, not to be true.

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR GOVERNOR,

CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN A. LILLINGTON,
OF DAVIE.

FOR THE COMMONS,

Col. JOHN F. McCORKLE,
WILLIE BEAN, Esq.

We throw to the breeze, to day, our Ticket in full. Gen. Zachary Taylor for President, Millard Fillmore, of N. York, for Vice President, and Charles Manly, for Governor of the State. For the Legislature—as our Senatorial candidate, we present J. A. Lillington, Esq., of Davie, and for the Commons, Messrs. McCorkle and Bean. Of these last we need say nothing at present; but of

GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR

AND

MILLARD FILLMORE

as our candidates for the highest offices in the gift of their countrymen, we take occasion to express our entire satisfaction, and with heart and hand, shall most cordially contribute our humble influence to secure their election. Gen. Taylor is all that we could wish: a sound Whig, a good man, and noble spirit. Whenever and wherever his country has called him to her service, he has promptly obeyed and faithfully performed the duties assigned. As a General, his skill and bravery in the field has secured him the victory in every contest, some of which were as astounding to the world as grateful to the hearts of his devoted soldiers and countrymen. We love the man, honor the soldier, and admire the citizen; and as we believe Gen. Taylor's greatest ambition is to serve his Country for the good of the Country, no name could have been brought forward to secure our support with greater cheerfulness. Nor, do we think, we are speaking our individual sentiments alone: The wisdom, good taste, and especially the gratitude of a grateful people, will ensure for Gen. Taylor such a vote, as but one man alone, the Father of his Country, ever received at the hands of the American people. So may it be; and from this good day, may the glory of our country commence returning, and its growing prosperity be secured.

"THE UPPER CRUST."

What is patriotism? Does it consist in turning up your nose at every man and thing that does not belong to your own State? Does it consist in ministering to such prejudices in narrow minds? Does it consist in standing out against all improvements, unless it begin and end within our own borders? We only wish our modern croakers could have been here at our last week's Convention; the feeling that then prevailed would have shamed and rebuked them. Surely there never was a day in which men might feel more like citizens of a great Republic and less like partizans. There was one passage of the speech of Mr. Tunstall, which we should like to see recorded and re-applied whenever like occasions occur. It was the awful busting-undoing which he administered to petty politicians: The gentry who raise out-cries against improvements of all kinds; men who had rather enjoy their little day in petty schemes of self promotion than to lend their hand to spread landscapes of beauty and wealth over the face of the country. Shame to these gentry, and we saw more than one in attendance at the Convention, who must have felt ashamed for themselves. Virginia politics! South Carolina politics! These are the points of honor for our modern statesmen. But let us tell these gentlemen that on the occasion to which we are alluding, there was very little room for the peculiar views of these abstractionists to boast themselves. For not only these, but the quackeries and nostrums of all sorts and sizes of politicians felt the unmerciful lash of the orator's scorn and ridicule.—They the upper crust indeed! They would have felt very small indeed, come they from where they might.—The great consideration that addresses itself to the public, and that which gives life and vigor to all the works concerned in, that we call

for no forced loans.

WONDERFUL COURAGE.

The Locofoco man, who was the enemy to a wonderful courage, Baltimore conclave, vengeance, everything, alism of the often time, ing this professed and tired, every prominent fore this modern progre Convention was a full Hartford Convention, have believed that this could have been induced pretensions of one of the publicanism for a moment nominate one of the most them as the democratic candidate for the Presidency States. But so it is, the rejoiced over the revelation in times gone by, have suddenly, to the highest honor in the so called Let the Whigs, heretofore ing demagogues of the federalists, point to Legidate, and tell them to him clean. Let the Whigs Buchanan, another old candidate before this the same post of honor. These are the men of the Locofoco party, and who democracy, and brand tending for the triumph of principles—those upon of the Republic acted—this not be forgotten, his sion expose them.

The Democracy (or rather a small portion) met in the Court House, on Saturday, out their candidates for We were not present, but friend, that the attendance and nearly as many Whigs

The nominees are John David Barringer, for the mons, and a man named Davie, for the Senate.

Both parties are now fair, and we would say to our all, that now is the time If we only preserve harmony ours. Let every Whig whole armour and begin combat manfully those who kept the country under the influence of Locofocoism. Turn out the men who have run the country on the tune of one hundred and of dollars unnecessarily by the War! Turn out the men who ishly deprived the country of its best citizens. Expel them say we, and put in those who are and capable.

In General Taylor, the Country pose the utmost confidence, be as undimching in resisting the elements of Locofocoism upon the as he was in resisting the Mr. Polk's Mexican friend, Santa at Buena Vista.

The Locos here are many much the nomination by the Whig Convention of the of the hardest fought battles They preferred Mr. Clay's most proper man in their these Democrats, surely have ten, how they only a few abused this same Mr. Clay, thought he would be the he was any thing but an riotous man, but since the Gen. Taylor, Mr. Clay is in the world. We have was a head and shoulders and pure patriotism, than party, but could never believe acknowledge it. Poor sorry they are so badly Why did they not make sooner, and repent of their

absquatulated.—John where horse of the Dea County, has left for parts ing some of his brethren handsome pile. Wherever he will no doubt add party, as he is an ardent largest liberty. His loss reparable.

The Democracy of Charleston on the 6th, condemned the Rucker Convention. In the regarded with distrust. His was the WILMOT PROVISIO, although he says in his his mind has changed as it of Louis Philippe and repulsi Plenipotentiary at the French the knowing ones inform us

CONGRESS.—But little transacted in either House of past. On the 5th instant, the Rib, on account of the ventions at Philadelphia.