

and particularly in their State Convention, declared a determination to support no man for the Presidency who is in favor of the *Wilmot Proviso*. This is very plain talk, but what is the practice? What are the facts? Are Mr. Cass' professions to be relied upon? That is the true inquiry.

In 1846 the Two Million Bill was before the Senate. It had passed the House with this Proviso. On Page 527th of the Journal, it will be seen that Mr. Lewis, (of Ala.) moved to strike it out. A debate ensued which was continued on the last evening of the Session until 12 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned without taking the question. During the whole of this debate, though Mr. Cass made no speech, he openly avowed himself in favor of the Proviso—declared that he intended to vote for it, and after the adjournment of Congress, expressed his regret that the Senate did not come to a vote upon it, that he might have recorded his vote against striking it out. This is testified to by one of the Senators from New Jersey, who charged him with it publicly in the Senate at its next session, when it was not denied by Mr. Cass.—This charge has been reiterated by the same Senator in the debate which arose within a few days past in the Senate. It is sustained likewise by a number of his political friends, amongst Messrs. *Rothman* and *Brinkley*. (Wilmot Provisoists) to whom he used the language "If it comes to a vote I am with you, you know!" In 1847 when the "Three million bill" was before the Senate (having passed the House without the Proviso) Mr. Upham moved to insert it. Against this motion Mr. Cass voted, and gave his reasons for so doing, which placed the question so entirely on considerations of mere expediency, viz: that it would defeat the bill, and prevent the acquisition of Territory, that his own political friends from the South were not satisfied, and called again for the opinions, which were given in the published letter he addressed to Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee. In that letter he uses this language, "The Wilmot Proviso has been before the country sometime. It has been repeatedly discussed in Congress, and by the Public Press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a great change has been going on in the public mind upon the subject—in my own, as well as others, and that doubts are resolving themselves into convictions that the principles it involves should be kept out of the National Legislature and left to the People of the confederacy in their respective local Governments."

Here then we are told gravely, upon this question, so vital to the South, and upon which Democrats themselves think so much is at stake, that a change "had been going on" in the mind of Mr. Cass that "doubts were resolving themselves into convictions." Is this language upon which we can rely with safety? Are we to depend upon "doubts" only, which are just "resolving" themselves into "convictions"? Are we to rely upon a "change" which "has been going on" in his mind? May not that "change" which has been going on "resolve" itself back again to the conviction which he was under when but a few months before this was written, he declared himself positively in favor of the Proviso? He admits it had been before the Country for "sometime," had been "repeatedly" discussed in Congress and by the Press—and yet, there are men who would have us believe that the mind of Mr. Cass—who is proclaimed by his friends a great statesman—having access to every source of information, a profound Constitutional jurist, well versed in the history and laws of the country, had, in December 1846, formed an opinion upon this great and vital issue, which was changed in a few weeks or months thereafter! If so, who can have confidence in the opinions of such a man? If he is now with us, who can guarantee that before the 4th of March next he will not be against us? If he has changed to us in six months, may he not change from us in nine? Who knows what "new lights" may break in upon his mind before this campaign is ended? With the "lights before him" Mr. Van Buren was declared by the Democrats for us, and with us, a few years since, and was urged upon our support, as the "Northern man with Southern principles," but behold now his position!

By reference to the Senate Journal 1846-7, page 244th, it will be seen that Mr. Cass presented to that body Resolutions of the Missouri Legislature, "in favor of extending the provisions of the Ordinance of 1817 (the same as the Wilmot Proviso) over any Territory which may be required by the United States." They were presented to the Senate on the 1st March, 1847. What a striking coincidence and similarity between the opinions of Mr. Cass' constituents and those which he himself entertained but two months before! Not a word of dissent to the principles of this Resolution was then heard from him! No "doubts" even were expressed when he presented it! Were they "resolving" themselves privately into "convictions" ready for the Nicholson letter? Judge Woon one of his own friends inquired of him on this point, in a public speech at Cleveland, (Ohio) a few days since, but the only response he could get from Mr. Cass was, that "the noise and confusion were too great" for him to explain! Yet, he spoke at some length on other matters. Does such conduct command confidence?

Does Mr. Cass occupy now a position any less equivocal than that of Mr. Van Buren in 1840 and 1844? As in 1840 the people preferred a Northern man with American principles, so in 1848, they would most likely adhere to the same taste, and stand by a Southern man who has an American heart, and will prove himself the President of the country, and the whole country! That man is ZACHARY TAYLOR!

But the Whigs are denounced for having placed Millard Fillmore on their

ticket. A more able, experienced and upright Statesman could not have been selected. He is charged, however, with being an Abolitionist, and the proof which is adduced to sustain it, is found in his having introduced a petition in Congress, in 1835, for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. We all know the feelings and opinions of many of the ablest and best men of the North, on the right of Petition, and the Democrats, perhaps, are not aware that equally as strong proof can be brought against Mr. Cass as Mr. Fillmore! So says the record, and to that let us appeal. On the 98th page of the Senate Journal, 1845-6, is the following entry:

"Mr. Cass presented the petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, with a Constitution tolerating slavery."

On page 131 is the following entry:

"Mr. Cass presented a petition of citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, with a Constitution tolerating slavery."

The former was presented on the 13th of January, 1846, and the latter on the 4th of February thereafter. The Joint Resolutions, admitting Texas into the Union, as a State, with a Constitution tolerating slavery, passed Congress about the 24th December, 1835, and were approved the 29th of that month. So Texas was then in the Union, as a State, and yet we find Mr. Cass introducing two Petitions, aimed directly at her domestic institutions!

Yes! We find this Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, then a Senator in Congress—representing the sovereignty of the States—bound to do all in his power to protect their rights—after Texas had been admitted into the Union as a Slave State, with a Constitution which Congress has no power to alter, amend or disturb—PRESENTING PETITIONS WHICH PROTESTED AGAINST ONE OF HER RIGHTS CONFERRED BY THAT CONSTITUTION!

These are facts from the record, and let those who have made the unjust assault and preferred the charge of Abolitionism against Mr. Fillmore, for having presented a petition thirteen years ago, on the subject of Slavery, make the most of it! They will find that they can gain but little in such a warfare, kept up against one who though residing in the extreme North, yet throughout his public career has been ever true to his country and her Constitution.

His unblemished character, public and private, renders him a fit associate of that Hero and Patriot, who is destined to bear the Whig Banner, (as he ever has, heretofore, that of his country) in triumph through the hottest of the coming conflict.

From the Richmond Republican.

A TRUE STORY.

The following anecdote will serve to illustrate the manner in which the canvass of 1840 was conducted by the Locofocos, and will also give us an insight into the line of military criticism which this same party will take a reference to Old Zach's campaign:

During the canvass of 1840 being then on my first legs as a politician, I was holding forth to a crowd at the county seat of C—, in this State, upon the highly respectable military services of Gen. Harrison. From the respectful manner in which the audience attended to what I was saying, I flattered myself that my efforts were highly acceptable to them. I spoke of the old heroes gallantry and generalship at the battle of Tippecanoe: of the firmness he displayed during the night attack of the savages upon his encampment; the promptness exhibited in all his arrangements upon that trying occasion, and the victory that crowned his efforts. I also dilated and enlarged upon the siege of Fort Meigs, and eulogised his constancy, bravery and self denial on that occasion, which brought the campaign of 1812 to a victorious close, turned the tide of savages back from the Ohio border, rescued thousands of women and children from the merciless tomahawk, and restored the blessings of security to the North Bend. I was proceeding to treat, in the same strain, of the battle of the Thames, when a Locofoco of considerable influence in the neighborhood stepped forward, and the following dialogue ensued:

"What sort of movement," said he, "was it that Gen. Harrison made at the battle of the Thames?"

"I don't remember any movement, specially; his movements were doubtless in accordance with the rules of the military art, and he certainly discharged his duty with ability and energy."

"Don't you know," says the Locofoco, with ill suppressed indignation, "that General Harrison made the small tail movement at the battle of the Thames?"

"Really, sir, I do not comprehend the drift of your remarks."

Upon this the Loco drew out of his breeches pocket an old edition of "Grimshaw's History of the Late War," opened it at a place where a leaf had been carefully turned down, and asked me to read aloud a passage to the following effect: "At the battle of the Thames, Gen. Harrison performed a novel movement. He ordered Col. Johnson's regiment of mounted men to charge the Indians who were posted in the woods, with *trailed arms*, &c."

"Stop," says the Loco, in great triumph, "what do you think of that?"

"Why, sir," said I, "it shews Gen. Harrison's genius. He invented a manoeuvre perfectly adapted to the occasion, and the whole affair was highly honorable to his military sagacity."

"What is the meaning of the word *trailed*?" demanded the Loco, with a perfect roar of confidence and triumph.

"It means *new*," I replied.

"It means a *small tail*," said the Loco, with a tremendous voice; and drawing out of his pocket a small edition of Walker's Dictionary, asked me to look for the word. I did so, and found it to mean as follows:

"Novel, a. New, s. A small tale."

I saw at once the source of the fellow's error, and despaired of convincing him of it. I tried to explain to him the differ-

ence between an adjective and a substantive—told him that in the text quoted above the word 'novel' was used as an adjective. Said I, "don't you see little a there that shews that when novel is an adjective it means 'new'; but when it is a substantive, as shewn by s, it means 'a small tale'—that is a small book, a story. This was rather beyond the Loco's comprehension, and therefore rather staggered him a little; but recovering himself he squinted at the Dictionary and exclaimed, "I know nothing of your adjectives and your substantives; but this I know, that if little a means anything over there, big A must mean more on this side—and, therefore, this is the most important meaning."

"Sir," said I, in perfect despair, "did you ever hear of the small tail movement being performed?"

"Yes; I was at Camp Carter, near Richmond, during the last war, and frequently saw it."

"How was it done?"

"Why they went round and round, and came out, I can't tell how, exactly; but it was called the meanest movement in all the tactics."

I afterwards learned that the fellow in question carried his Grimshaw and Walker through the canvass; and actually convinced many in his section that General Harrison disgraced himself, at the battle of the Thames, by performing a movement called the small tail movement. He remains of the same impression to this day, and is generally known by the sobriquet of "the man of the small tail movement."

Z.

The Haverhill (N. H.) Gazette, a paper which did not come readily into the nomination of Gen. Taylor for President, has the following queries and remarks upon the movement for a separate organization to put down the Whig candidate, and in effect to aid the election of General Cass. After speaking of the duty of those who enter a Convention to adhere to its doings, asks—

What practical good can result from an organized opposition to the Whig nomination? Can we escape by so doing the responsibility of securing the election of a far worse candidate? Wherein will our condition and instrumentality differ from that of the third party in 1841? The analogy is full; and a separate organization to oppose the election of Taylor will aid to consummate the plot of the slave power, made partially victorious in 1844 by the indirect, but no less valuable, aid of the Liberty party. Without the auxiliary aid of that party neither Texas, Polk, nor the War could have been inflicted upon this Union.

The "Hear" is Sound.—Our Correspondence from Worcester, (Massachusetts), of the scene of the late Convention, is of the most cheering kind. A new daily Whig paper is to be started there within a week, and the "Taylor stock" is above par, as was to be expected from the demonstration on Wednesday last. The sound Whigs of Worcester are not prepared to give up all their cherished principles to support the one idea of the Liberty party. We learn that a Taylor Club was formed on the morning following the late Convention—numbering in its ranks the most distinguished and influential citizens of the town; and that at no time since the nominations of Taylor and Fillmore has a better feeling prevailed there than now. A meeting of the Whigs of Worcester is soon to be held, at which Ex-Governor Lincoln will reply to the address of Judge Allen. A large meeting is expected, and we doubt not that the Whigs of Worcester will turn out in such numbers as to convince all opponents of Whig principles of the utter futility of attempting to draw off the rank and file of the party from the support of Whig nominations, by any false issue.—Boston Journal.

WORSE THAN A WHIG.—The Washington Union says: "The man who goes for sectional or geographical parties is virtually worse than a Whig."

This is a very candid confession on the part of the Union, who, of course, does believe that the Whigs are guilty of narrow geographical partialities; for to be influenced by such feelings is to be worse than a Whig. The Whigs are governed by the great principles of their candidate, who said "I have nothing to serve but my country."—Mir.

Major General Butler, lately commanding the American army in Mexico, and the Hon. A. H. Sevier, one of the United States Commissioners to that Republic, arrived at New Orleans on the 26th ultimo, and were received with due honors by the people of that city. Mr. Sevier brought with him the ratified treaty.

New Orleans is fast filling up with the Soldiers of our Army returning from Mexico. The "Delta" remarks of them that "many look worn and fatigued by disease, many are not well off for creature comforts; but the majority present a healthy, brown, and happy appearance. A perfect unanimity prevails among them on one point, and that is, in their perfect unalloyed happiness in getting back to this land of peace, liberty, and happiness."

Gen. Wool, in command of the army of occupation, stationed along the Rio Grande on the 12th ultimo issued a general order announcing the reception of the news of peace, and directing our troops to evacuate the posts on that line and retire to the left bank of the Rio Grande.

The news was received with great rejoicings, both by the Americans and the Mexicans. At Matamoros preparations were being made to celebrate the return of the peace by the people of both countries,

From the Richmond Times, of the 6th instant

STRANGE DEVELOPEMENT.

One Life of Gen. Cass for the North, and one for the South.

Mr. Mangum of North Carolina, in what is represented to have been a masterly speech, delivered in the Senate on Monday last, made a truly extraordinary development, in regard to the Biography of General Cass, which the Democratic members of Congress have, since his nomination, been franking by hundreds of thousands over the country. We have, as yet, seen no full report of Mr. Mangum's remarks; but a sketch of them in the Baltimore American sufficiently indicates the character of this remarkable episode in Democratic history.

The distinguished Senator commented upon the Nicholson letter, and argued that it gave Gen. Cass no certain position whatever, but that standing he did, first upon the Wilmot Proviso, then upon the Nicholson letter, and then upon the Baltimore platform, no conclusion could be arrived at as to his principles. According to the American's sketch, Mr. Mangum then said:

He held in his hand what would perhaps show that he was grasping at an evanescent shadow in grasping for an opinion from General Cass on this subject—a second edition of the "Kane" principles, to be found in two little pamphlets, each sketching the life and services of Lewis Cass, both alike—both alike until you get to the last page, and both professing to have been printed at the Globe office, Jackson Hall, price 50c per 100 copies, on one of which he had marked "North," and on the other, "South," and on the last page of one of which General Cass is represented to have replied in an eloquent strain to his (Mr. Mangum's) poor remarks on — (some subject not understood,) and to have made some eloquent and patriotic remarks on the French Revolution, and in which there is but one allusion to the opinions of General Cass on the Wilmot proviso, and that was in connexion with the effort of a "federal" Senator from the North to defeat the two million bill and the bill for the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hannegan—No friend of Gen. Cass would authorize the publication of one for the North and another for the South. But he would say that the committee who have these things in charge have directed the publication of no documents of any kind which were not intended for the whole Union. They disclaimed any knowledge of these discrepancies. Could the Whig party say as much?

Mr. Mangum was not surprised that some feeling should be manifested by the friends of General Cass. He proceeded to read from the pamphlet which he deemed intended for the Southern market, when

Mr. Foote referred to the introduction into the pamphlet of that portion which related to the French revolution, &c., and the proceedings in reference to which were had subsequently to the publication of the first edition, and inquired whether he (Mr. Mangum) conceived it improper that some modification was made to meet these events.

Mr. Mangum did not, but he did think that was improperly in striking out all that part which related to the Wilmot Proviso, and he asked, had not a fraud been perpetrated on the American people by the dissemination of opposite views on the same subject, as coming from the same individual, from opposite portions of the Union?

He concluded with a few eloquent remarks on the necessity of preserving the Union against the efforts of all agitators. Let who would—Whigs, Hunkers, Democrats—attempt to lay their hands upon that sacred instrument, the constitution, and whole States would be seen rising in its defence and protection.

After some very brisk sparring, on other subjects, between Mr. Mangum, and Senators Foote and Hannegan—

Mr. Hannegan, when Mr. Mangum had concluded, referred to his remarks in reference to the charge on the last page of the life of Gen. Cass. On the authority of the publishers he now declared it had been made, in the second edition, simply to introduce other matters, (in reference to the Baltimore Convention, the French Revolution proceedings, &c.) which had transpired subsequently to the publication of the first edition, and in order to embrace which within the same compass, that the pamphlet might be afforded at the same price, it had been found necessary to condense the contents of the last page, as they had appeared in the first edition. But the character of the pamphlet had been in no way changed, and no fraud whatever had been perpetrated.

When Mr. Hannegan had finished speaking on other points of Mr. Mangum's speech—

Mr. Johnson, of Md., followed in explanation of the remarks of Mr. Mangum in the alleged change in the character of the pamphlet on Gen. Cass, and to show that the inferences drawn by Mr. M. were perfectly natural. But he did not seem to think that the difference in price was the true cause of the change, or that the desire to introduce new matter warranted the omission of that which appeared there before.

Mr. J. contended that the change made, from circumstances which he pointed out, could not have been made for the object stated. And he had no doubt that thousands and tens of thousands of the editions with and without the alteration, had been distributed, the one at the North and the other at the South. He cared not which was the platform laid down, but there was a platform upon which every party should stand, and that was the platform of honesty. He cared not what were the pretensions of Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, but he would say that if Gen. Cass were there, he would denounce such miserable trickery, to which that of the thimble-rigger was an honest employment.

Mr. Hannegan disclaimed for every Democratic member of the Senate and House any participation in the fraud, if any had been committed. If any misguided man had committed such an act, why were General Cass and the whole Democratic party to be thus implicated? The history of the political life of Lewis Cass during the last few years was to be found in the faithful reports of the faithful reporters of the two Houses.

Mr. Foote followed. He considered the effort which had been made to magnify this change in a political pamphlet, in reference to facts which were known to all the Union, and perhaps throughout Europe, Asia and Africa, one of the most frivolous which had ever been made by sensible men and dignified Senators.

Upon examining a copy of the Biography, which we procured in Washington, before Gen. Cass's nomination, we find that it belongs to the Southern edition, and contains the passage which, it appears, has been omitted in the Nor-

thern edition. The character of this passage will best explain the reason for the omission. It is as follows:

"In December, 1847, General Cass gave his views at length upon the 'Wilmot Proviso,' in a letter to Mr. Nicholson of Tennessee. In that letter, he avowed himself opposed to the measure, and to the exercise of any legislation by Congress, over any of the territories of the U. States, respecting the domestic relations of their inhabitants. He believed that all questions of that nature should be settled by the people themselves, who ought to be allowed to regulate their own internal concerns in their own way; and that Congress has no more power to abolish or establish slavery in such territories than it has to regulate any other of the relative duties of social life—that of husband and wife, of parent and child, or of master and servant. He said in conclusion:

"The Wilmot Proviso seeks to take from its legitimate tribunal, a question of domestic policy, having no relation to the Union, as such, and to transfer it to another created by the people for a special purpose, and foreign 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 manner, and we shall render another tribute to the original principles of our government, and furnish another guaranty for its permanence and prosperity."

It is impossible to read this passage, and credit the statement that the publishers had no other design in omitting it from the later edition than to make room for something about the French revolution. Was any thing that Gen. Cass had said or done, in reference to that foreign subject, half so important as the position he had so gravely assumed, on the great domestic question which, more than any other absorbed public attention throughout the country?—And if it was indispensable to state that he had made a speech in Washington, explaining away his book about Louis Philippe, why could not Messrs. Blair & Rives leave out some other part of the pamphlet than that relating to the Wilmot Proviso? We observe that several unimportant anecdotes of the electioneering tour which Gen. Cass took in Ohio in 1844, are rather tediously recorded; surely the foregoing brief reference to the Nicholson letter was worthy to supplant them.

But when we consider the obvious tendency of the unequivocal statement—that Gen. Cass, in that letter avowed himself opposed to the Wilmot Proviso—to make him unpopular in the North, where, to this day, his advocates (the Cleveland Plaindealer for example) boldly proclaim that they know him to be a Wilmot Proviso man; and the presumption becomes too strong to be resisted, that the omission was designed to produce its natural effect.

In another point of view, it may perhaps be the just conclusion, that the passage was discarded, not only to make the pamphlet more palatable to the North, but unobjectionable to the South. For, it will be observed, that, unlike the unanimous Democracy of Richmond, the author manifestly understood Gen. Cass as conceding to the people of the territories that right of legislation on the subject of slavery which he denied to Congress; and, like Gen. Cass himself, never dreamed of the Richmond doctrine, that those people can only act when they come to form State constitutions in general convention. Gen. Cass says the people of the territories, "in the meantime," before "their eventual admission into the Union," "are just as capable" of regulating "their own internal concerns," "as the people of the States." His Biographer rightly regards slavery as the "internal concern" to which General Cass referred in this unequivocal declaration, and thus furnishes direct authority to convict the Virginia, Alabama and Florida Democracy of violating their solemn pledge in supporting Gen. Cass. It may therefore, possibly, have been equally the object of the publishers to withhold the first edition of the Biography from the Southern and Northern Democracy. In some parts of the South, however, they might circulate it with impunity; for the Georgia Democrats (and we may presume that others also) place themselves distinctly on General Cass's ground, as opposed to the Virginia and Alabama doctrine, and admit the right of the inhabitants of a territorial government to prohibit slavery. Great care, however, would be required, in the distribution of the documents, and we incline to the opinion that the wiser plan was adopted, in causing the Biography to be altogether silent on the dangerous subject of the Proviso.

The Vermont Watchman, which hesitated for a long time, has at last run up the Whig flag of Taylor and Fillmore, and in a long and able editorial of six columns, gives its reasons for so doing.

This is the last of the doubters in Vermont. The whole whig press of the old Green Mountain State is now arrayed in solid unbroken phalanx doing battle on the Whig side against Locofocoism and all its allies. The Watchman concludes its article thus:

"Our judgment is that the wisest course is to concur in the support of Gen. Taylor. Ours is the last Whig press in Vermont to except the nomination. We have waited for no factious purpose, nor from wilfulness, but to satisfy our best judgment. The course is clear; we enter upon it cheerfully"

The following is said to be the amount paid for the burning of Archbishop Cranmer, and his two fellow-sufferers, Ridley and Latimer, as entered by the bailiffs, during their residence in Oxford:

"For one hundred of wood faggots, 6s.; for one hundred and a half furze faggots, 3s. 4d.; for the carriage of them 8d.; to two labourers, 1s. 4d.; to three loads of wood faggots, to burn Ridley and Latimer, 12s.; item, one load of furze faggots, 3s. 4d.; for carriage of these four loads, 2s.; item, a post, 1s. 4d.; item, for chains, 3s. 4d.; item, for staples, 6d.; item, for labourers, 4d."

We learn that the ratified Treaty of Peace with Mexico was received at the Department of State on Tuesday evening. It will doubtless be forthwith laid before Congress by the President.

EVERY WHIG PAPER IN PENNSYLVANIA bears aloft the banner inscribed with the names of Taylor and Fillmore.

CAROLINA W. Salisbury.

THURSDAY EVENING

FOR PRESIDENT

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR OF LOUISIANA

MILLARD FILLMORE OF NEW YORK

FOR GOVERNOR

CHARLES McCLAY OF MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SENATOR

JOHN A. LILLY OF MARYLAND

FOR THE CONGRESS

Col. JOHN F. MANNING OF VIRGINIA

WILLIE B. HARRIS OF MISSISSIPPI

¶ We discovered that Hartman's on Thursday Klutts, the Sheriff, is not receiving County dues of Taxes. It is believed is for the want of an appointment on his part. A few words of explanation will be sufficient to show that there is an important cause.

It is known that our Clerk, Mr. John Hartman, is in a bad condition, just as it is also right, in a measure it is owing to some misadventure is a pity that that gentleman's honesty, however, is not why and how it is that this situation. He is sufficient to suggest that the fact that Whigs fill the Clerk, Coroner, Special Committee, &c. This is to prejudice the ignorant cupants of these places, the Whigs as a party, only send "old ball" styles himself, to the Legislature will straighten matters will have cause of complaint.

But as we said the County How did she get so? The edition of the two individuals filled the office of Sheriff whom there is now due to \$1,100 to \$1,200; Second, in consequence of the expenses incurred in prosecuting and Volentine, all of whom sinned a long time, and moved their trials. His trial first to Davidson's ford, and appealed to the once, possibly twice. It that from circumstances of their Whig nor Democrats could exercise any control of their duties as Justices of County is subjected to a upon her resources, which be met by an increase of provide for this unusual demand Treasury, the Court of May Term, '46, and against the Tax for County the School Tax, which is time being collected, as informed and unprejudiced accounts for the preparation in Rowan, and adopted by Sheriff Klutts, and not of choice. Indeed, the kind and obliging man, are perfectly satisfied could, in justice to him, negotiations under which the County claims in payment for the current year, be the greatest pleasure.

we were asked the cause of this State, and several of them, and which will heavy burthens on all the State, we would say it is the act of the Legislature criminals the right of appeal preme Court without paying the costs. It is not to be under this act, any criminal sentenced without one of the Supreme Court, and years imprisonment; and persons are almost entirely the whole expense of the execution falls on the County offence was committed should be lessened there, and we leave it to the Legislature to say how it shall be done.

SETTING UP THEIR OWN MARKS

The Locofoco press in this none are more greedy in thing which comes to the seal, are constantly playing the people, on the success of the emoluments of office considerations to them of the What is this false game? own marks to shoot at: of their enemy—and of course