should show that the adoption of this measure will settle a most agitating question, and give peace, harmony, and mutual confidence to the different sections of the country, I would yield a ready submission, and gladly surrender to it the opinions I have expressed. I would then go heart and soul for the adoption of the measure, if its certain result would be the defeat of the party to which I belong in the coming election, and, I had almost said its defeat now and forever.

From the National Intelligencer, September 5.

THE CAMPAIGN, No. VII.

The following article is, as the reader will perceive, from a distant correspondent, the general complexion of whose politics is democratic, and between whom and the Editors therefore there exists no particular political sympathy. The facts which he exposes, however, may be relied upon; and, as such, ought to be made widely known to those whom they most concern.

To the Southern States.

MICHIGAN, August 28, 1848.

It is proper, in a matter of such transcendant importance as the election of a President of the United States, that every section of the Union should distinctly understand what it is invoked to repose its confidence.

Various circumstances may constitute the basis of faith and trust. The local residence of a candidate, his identity of property and interest with the people among whom he resides, the integrity and stability of his character, are sufficient, without any specific pledges, to authorize an implicit reliance on his principles and his action in his executive capacity.

Vacillation of opinion, on the contrary, change of views and votes, support of a measure one day, opposition to it the next, justify the conclusion that the interests committed to the person, whose public course is marked by such inconsistency, are placed in unsafe hands. Infirmity of purpose, timidity of action, disregard of consistency, superinduced by unworthy ambition, are not the suitable and fit characteristics of a President of the United States.

You must not suffer yourselves to be deceived by a name. The word "Democracy" has always fascinated the imaginations, and almost universally governed the political actions of a large portion of the people of these United States. But it is not the word, it is the reality that constitutes its charm. Freedom of opinion, equality of civil and political rights among citizens, frugality in public expenditure, light taxes, whether imposed upon importations or home property, are among the best principles of sound Democratic Government. But, place Government in the hands of a man who merely *professes* this creed, whose every movement exhibits the practical reverse of these features of American Democracy, and who sustains or resists measures as they may tend to elevate or depress the aspirations of his ambition; and the essence of the principle, so attractive to a Republican, vanishes from our hopes, and is mingled and lost in the transient expediency and policy of the day.

You have, fellow citizens, before you three candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren has accepted the nomination from a new-fangled party, called the "Free Soil" men, made up of Abolitionists and Wilmot-proviso-Democrats and Whigs.—No Southern State can extend to *him* its support, particularly as Mr. Van Buren expressly approves and sanctions these principles.

General Taylor, another candidate, was made so, at first, by meetings of the People, without party discrimination. He had no aspirations for the office. He was more astonished than any one else at the suggestion of his nomination. He was in the tented-field, amidst the most trying events of the war, ardently devoted to his military duties, and determined, as far as the exertion of his best talents would enable him, to cover the arms of his country with success and glory, and to bring the Mexican War to a speedy and honorable close.

Gen. Taylor was born in the South.—He is of a race distinguished for its republican principles, as well as for its bravery and respectability. His family, his property, his domicil, are Southern. He has an unusual degree of common sense, a sound judgment, a discriminating mind, and a degree of resolution, stability, and firmness unsurpassed. He is a Republican in manners, habit, sentiment. As a citizen, no Roman was ever more remarkable for stern integrity and patriotism.—As a commanding General, no Roman was ever more uniformly or gloriously successful. As a man of honor, he is no less distinguished.

Gen. Taylor, in reply to all the letters addressed to him concerning the Presidency, has declared that he would, if elected, administer the Government according to the strict principles of the Constitution, and for the benefit of the whole People of the United States. He could not object to his nomination by any set of his fellow citizens. He had accepted the nomination of many primary assemblies, some Democratic, some Whig, some irrespective of party. He accepted the nomination made by the Philadelphia Convention, "and would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, had it been tendered on the same terms," without requiring party pledges from him.

Gen. Taylor has, in all his correspondence, substantially, uniformly, and consistently said that he would not go into the Presidency trammelled with pledges. He "is not a party candidate, and, if elected, cannot be the President of a party, but the President of *the whole People* of the United States."

Does the South ask for any other than a frank, honest, and firm candidate, pledged to administer the Government according to the strict principles of the Federal Constitution? If she does not, General Taylor cannot fail to command her confidence. *He* has "a combination" and a soul, indeed,

"Where every god *does* seem to set his seal,
To give the world assurance of a MAN."

Gen. Cass is the third candidate. He has received the Baltimore nomination, and is baptized as the nominee of the Democracy. But it is only in name. The proceedings of the Convention were irregular. South Carolina had no legitimate delegates in that body. A single individual, assuming to represent a single district in the State, was allowed by the Convention to usurp the power of casting the whole of the votes of South Carolina. The Convention excluded the delegates of the largest State in the Union, in the worst and most insulting form in which such exclusion could have been made.—The Convention violated the cardinal principle of Democracy by requiring two-thirds instead of a majority to make the nomination.

The Convention laid down a platform of principles, of which Gen. Cass said, in his letter of acceptance, that he "adhered to them as firmly as he approved them cordially."

Let us now see what this Baltimore platform is as regards the peculiar institutions of the South. The following is the principal resolution there adopted touching this subject:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; *that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto*, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

This is all well enough, so far as it goes; but let us recur to the past, to see what course Gen. Cass and his peculiar home friends have hitherto pursued in relation to this momentous topic, pregnant with so much importance to the South and so much danger to the Union. The South is generous; but she will pause before she gives her confidence to a man who has assumed as many forms and colors as the chameleon.

On the first day of March, 1844, Mr. Edwin H. Lothrop, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, came down from the chair, and introduced a resolution deprecating the annexation of Texas to the United States, as calculated to extend the area of slavery, and as a violation of the true spirit of the Constitution of this Union.

This resolution was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The Hon. William Norman McLeod, from the Committee on Federal Relations, on the 6th of March, 1844, reported back the resolution without amendment, and recommended its adoption.

That gentleman, who resides at the Falls of St. Marie, foot of Lake Superior, in Michigan, states that after the commitment of this resolution to his charge he waited upon Gen. Cass with it, and that the General expressed his approbation of it in substance.

On the 9th of March, 1844, the resolution passed the House by a vote of 32 to 15.

In a letter from C. K. Green, Esq., a highly respectable gentleman, now of the city of Detroit, dated at Niles, October 13, 1844, he makes the following statement to the Hon. J. M. Howard:

"NILES, October 13, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: I have to say, in answer to your letter dated the 9th of October, that while in the city of Detroit, about the middle of April last, I was in the habit of meeting and conversing with Gen. Cass daily. The subject of politics was introduced by Gen. Cass, and he would comment freely upon political men and measures. Upon one occasion I had a conversation with Gen. Cass, on the plank walk in front of Col. Howard's house, the subject of which was the 'Tyler Texas Treaty,' upon which *he made very severe comments. He said he was opposed to the annexation of Texas upon any Terms*; that we already had more territory than we knew what to do with, and the more territory we possessed the greater would be the difficulty of preserving the Union; that if we annexed more territory to please the South, we should be forced into a war with England to annex Canada, to please the North. It was intimated to Gen. Cass that England might secure Texas as a colony; to which he replied: '*My God! if England wants Texas let her have it*; WE DON'T. *It is better for us to have a civilized than a barbarian nation for a neighbor.*'

"Yours respectfully, C. K. GREEN."

The truth of this statement has never been publicly denied by Gen. Cass, and it is believed that he has never privately denied it.

The Baltimore Convention was then about to meet for the nomination of President. Mr. Hannegan, a member of the Senate from Indiana, was friendly to the nomination of Gen. Cass. He addressed a letter to him shortly after the conversation with Mr. Green, above described, requesting his views on the annexation of Texas to the Union. Gen. Cass replied, but in a manner not entirely satisfactory to his friends at Washington. He was requested to be more explicit, and the famous *Fraser Magazine letter* was the result. In that precious production he reversed his willingness to let England have Texas, and went as far as the farthest in favor of annexing her to the United States. Indeed, he treated the danger from English influence and interference as of more consequence, and more dangerous, than any one could have expected after reading his declaration to Mr. Green, that, "if England wants Texas, let her have it."

On the 10th day of August, 1846, the Senate of the United States took up the Two Million Loan bill, with the Wilmot proviso in it, which had been sent to it from the other House.

Mr. Miller, of New Jersey, a member of the Senate, made the following statement on the 22d of June, 1848, in debate upon the resolution fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress:

"Mr. MILLER. At the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress the Two Million bill, as it was called, came to the Senate from the House with the Wilmot proviso in it. On the last day of the session, (August 10, 1846,) and about half an hour before the time fixed for the adjournment of Congress, the bill came up for consideration, when the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Lewis) moved to strike out the proviso. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) took the floor against the amendment and in favor of the proviso, and spoke until a few minutes before the adjournment. No vote was taken upon the question, and the bill was lost for the want of time to act upon it. As soon as Mr. Davis had taken his seat General Cass came over to this side of the Senate, and with much earnestness said, in the presence of Senators, that he regretted much that Mr. Davis had by his speech prevented the vote from being taken; *that he* (Gen. CASS) *and every Democratic Senator from the free States would have voted to sustain the proviso*; that Mr. Allen would have led off, and all the rest would have followed. He said that he was very sorry that they had been deprived of the opportunity of voting upon it; that it would have settled the question, and Gov. Davis was responsible for defeating that result."

This statement, so made in the Senate by Mr. Miller, on his responsibility as a Senator, remains uncontradicted to this day. Mr. Miller proceeds:

"At the next session of Congress, on the 1st of March, 1847, the Three Million bill came before the Senate, but without the Wilmot proviso in it. The Senator from Vermont (Mr. Upham) moved to amend the bill by inserting the proviso, when Mr. Cass rose, and, in a speech of some length, opposed the amendment. This speech is reported, and I refer Senators to it. Recollecting what had taken place at the previous session, I rose at once and expressed my astonishment at the course of the Senator from Michigan, *so directly at variance with his sentiments declared at the last session, when the same measure was before the Senate.* I also stated what had taken place on that occasion, and repeated what I understood Gen. Cass to have said in the Senate, and then called upon him to give to the Senate and to the country his reasons for the sudden change in his opinions upon a subject of so much importance. Gen. Cass, in reply to me, commenced by saying that he was surprised at the extraordinary course of the Senator from New Jersey, in calling him to an account for his opinions, but said he was prepared for it, and then took from the drawer of his desk a manuscript speech memoranda, which he read to the Senate. *He did not deny the statement made by me*; but said, in substance, that *he had not changed his opinions expressed the session before upon the subject of the proviso*, but that that was not the occasion nor the bill in which to apply the proviso; that the object of the bill then before the Senate was to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace with Mexico; that he did not wish to do any thing which might delay peace; that it would be of no use to attach the proviso to this bill, but that the question should be reserved until we acquired the territory. *It was a question of time with him.* This was not the time nor the occasion. He also spoke of the resolutions of instructions from Michigan, which he had presented during the session, and to which I had referred him, and said that he had examined them, together with the resolutions from other non-slaveholding States, and that all these resolutions looked to some permanent provision or fundamental law; he did not think they were intended to apply to the bill then under consideration."

This, be it remembered, was the first day of March, 1847, when General Cass thus expressed himself as still in favor of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. Ten days before that day, General Cass wrote the following letter to his correspondent at Ann Arbor, in Michigan, dated at

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 19, 1847

MY DEAR SIR: Your friend Doyle will be selected as a lieutenant, and I am glad we can give you this proof of a desire to pay respect to your recommendation.

I am pressed to death by business, or I would write you a longer letter. However, the newspapers give you a full account of our strange proceedings. We have not done much good; but they say it is darkest just before daylight, and I am inclined to think that our darkest hour has passed. It seems to me that good is coming out of mischief. There is a more determined spirit to support the Administration than I have seen heretofore. It is now distinctly understood, and it will be the Democratic sentiment throughout the country, that every thing must give way to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and that no measures must be proposed that will embarrass the Administration.

The Wilmot Proviso will not pass the Senate. It would be death to the war—death to all hopes of getting an acre of territory—death to the Aministration, and death to the Democratic party. It was so intended. It no doubt originated with proper feelings; but things have now come to such a pass that its adoption will produce these effects. It is distinctly avowed by the Southern members of Congress that they would not vote for any measures for the prosecution of the war, nor would they ratify any treaty, if this provision becomes a law. It will probably go back from the Senate to the House, where I hope the appropriation will pass without any proviso.

I am, with great respect, truly yours,
R. S. Wilson, LEW. CASS.

No objection is made to the principle of the proviso. The opposition is put on party grounds. How far the imputation on the patriotism of the Southern members is true, they may best tell.

This letter appears in an extra "True Democrat," issued by Mr Wilson himself, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, on the 25th of August, 1848.

On the 24th of December, 1847, General Cass addressed a letter to the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, of Nashville, distinctly *repudiating the Wilmot Proviso.* The following is a passage in that letter:

"The WILMOT PROVISO has been before the country some time. It has been discussed in Congress, and by the public press. I am strongly impressed with the opinion that a change has been going on in the public mind upon this subject, in my own as well as others, and that doubts are resolving themselves into conviction that the principle it involves should be kept out of the National Legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy, in their respective local governments. Briefly, then I am opposed to the exercise of any jurisdiction by Congress over this matter; and I am in favor of leaving to the people of any territory which may be hereafter acquired the right to regulate it for themselves, under the general principles of the constitution."

This letter and the extraordinary organization of the Baltimore Convention, produced the nomination of General Cass for the Presidency. The General subscribed to the "Platform," which denounces the Wilmot proviso, and any interference by Congress with the question of the extension or prohibition of slavery. He thereupon resigned his seat in the Senate and returned home.

What has since followed? A compromise bill, for adjusting the slave question, was reported to the Senate by Mr Clayton, and passed by that body. Mr. Felch and Mr Fitzgerald, the Senators from Michigan, *the friends of General* Cass *for the Presidency*, VOTED AGAINST THE COMPROMISE BILL.

It was sent to the House, and there unceremoniously laid on the table; *the confidential friends of General* Cass, *the Representative from Michigan, voting the bill to the sleep of death.*

But this is not all. A bill to organize the territorial government of Oregon, with the principle and substance of the Wilmot Proviso in it, was passed the House, the Representative from Michigan voting for it. It was sent up to the Senate. That body struck out the objectionable restriction, and returned it so amended; the House refused to concur in striking out the restriction, the Representatives from the State of Michigan voting with the majority, and for the Wilmot or ordinance restriction. The Senate were notified of this vote of the House, and finally receded from its amendment, Mr. Felch and Mr. Fitzgerald voting again in opposition to the South on the question.

But neither is this all. Mr. Bingham, of Michigan, in a speech delivered in Congress on the 7th of August, 1848, has taken extreme positions in favor of the Wilmot proviso, and against all the views of the South on the subject. He complains that, in the joint resolution of Congress for the annexation of Texas, no authority is granted to prevent the introduction of slavery into any part of it. He complains that a provision in the Three Million loan bill of 1847, declaring it "as an express fundamental condition to the acquisition of new territory from the republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any treaty which may be negotiated between them, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory," was stricken out by the Senate, and that the House concurred in the vote to strike it out. He maintains that Congress have full power to legislate for the Territories in all cases, slavery or others; and that *he* "should prove recreant to the memories of the past and the hopes of the future, if he should fail to insist upon the application of the prohibition of slavery to the new territories acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, in his speech on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, on the 21st of July, said "*he was in favor of the Wilmot proviso*," and yet for General Cass, whose latest *profession*, in the Nicholson letter, was against it!

The whole delegation from Michigan in both houses of Congress, the fast friends of General Cass for the Presidency, are to this moment for the *Wilmot proviso.*

His immediate supporters at home, the men who surround him, his chosen associates—Mr. George Lothrop, Attorney General of the State, Mr. Henry N. Walker ex-Attorney General, Mr. George E. Hand, who was one of the committee to obtain signatures to a remonstrance, in 1844, against the annexation of Texas—are now warm advocates of the Wilmot proviso, and equally warm in favor of Gen. Cass as the next President!

The foregoing facts are specially presented to the Southern States, without more comment. They are incontestably true, and founded on public records of letters, votes, and debates.

They are worthy of consideration in every other part of the Union. They show the variableness and versatility of principles and views of a politician presented to the people of the United States as a candidate for their Chief Magistrate. If the historical delineation satisfies the South or the North that he will make a firm and consistent President either the one or the other or both, will vote for him.

A Man of integrity, with broad and comprehensive AMERICAN PRINCIPLES, no matter where his political habitation, is the candidate for whom the patriotic citizens of all parties, in every quarter of the Union, can cast their suffrages, with an abiding confidence that the CONSTITUTION, the UNION, the LIBERTY, the PROSPERITY, and CHARACTER of the NATION will never be impaired or sullied by his administration.

WASHINGTON.

New Mexico.—The Santa Fe Republican of the 16th July, having just received the message of Governor Wood, of Texas, in which he sets up a paper claim to the best portion of New Mexico, ridicules the pretension with great severity. It says Texas might as well have legislated a claim to Louisiana as to any portion of New Mexico; that if Texan authorities attempt to govern that country they will find themselves awfully taken in; and that New Mexico has a population competent to elect their own officers and make their own laws, and never will consent to this unexpected and unjust claim.—*Nat. Int.*

Why is Gen. Taylor like fortune?—*N. Y. Globe.*
We can tell you why Cass's face is like misfortune. It "never comes single."—*Louisville Journal.*

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

WHIG ELECTORS.

DIST. No. 1—KENNETH RAYNER.
" " 2—EDWARD STANLY.
" " 3—HENRY W. MILLER.
" " 4—W. H. WASHINGTON.
" " 5—GEORGE DAVIS.
" " 6—JOHN WINSLOW.
" " 7—JOHN KERR.
" " 8—WILLIAM WITHERS.
" " 9—JAMES W. OSBORNE.
" " 10—TODD R. CALDWELL.
" " 11—JOHN BAXTER.

ORGANIZE! ORGANIZE!!

Mass Meetings!

A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, in order to arouse the Whigs of the State to the importance of the approaching Presidential Election, proposes that five or six grand Mass Meetings be held simultaneously on the 4th day of October next, at Morganton, Greensborough, Raleigh, Wadesborough, Weldon, and Newbern. We like the suggestion, and hope that the Whigs of this region will act upon it. A meeting in our humble opinion, should be held at Statesville, as Morganton is most too far away. What say the Whigs of Old Iredell? Wake up and shake off the coldness which binds you down; let the cohorts of Executive corruption feel your stength. Shall the vote of North Carolina be given to the enemies of *your rights* on account of supineness in our ranks? Let not such be case, Whigs of Western No. Carolina. The State is largely Whig, and all that is necessary, is that every vote should be polled. When we reflect for a moment how the country has been dishonored by the recklessness of Polk democracy, it behooves every man to be at his post—to come out from the retiracy of private life for a season and help expel the men from high places who have been the cause of this stain upon our national character—who have run the Country in debt—and arrayed one section against the other on the subject of Negro slavery, by adding worthless territory to the Union. These are subjects worthy of the grave consideration of the good people. In their adjustment depends the perpetuity, the safety, and the happiness of the Country. Into whose hands then, shall the settlement of these important questions be given? If CASS should unfortunately be elected, we have no reason to expect an equitable adjustment, but on the contrary, he is pledged by the miserable batch of resolutions adopted by the Convention which nominated him, and by his own speeches and declarations in the Senate of the United States, to add more fuel to the flame by new wars of conquest. So that it is alone in the election of that stern old Patriot, General ZACHARY TAYLOR, that the people of the South and of the Union, can have any hope that the interest of every section of the Country will be impartially looked after.—Feeling an irrepressible desire for the preservation of the glorious inheritance handed down to us by the fathers of the Republic, we appeal to the people of North Carolina to come forward to a man and help to preserve unimpaired the principles which animated and cheered our ancestors in their struggles for liberty.

Let the meetings proposed above be held, and let the enthusiasm of the year 1840, take hold upon every pure Whig, and a complete and glorious victory awaits us—a victory which will tell for ages to come, and establish Whig principles upon a foundation not easily undermined.

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION.

We observe that there seems to be some difficulty in deciding how Mr. Calhoun stands upon the Presidential question; and although he made a speech at Charleston, on his return from Washington, it was so put together, that the public was as much in the dark as to his whereabouts as before. There has been for the last week, quite an interesting discussion kept up in the Charleston Courier by several correspondents on this subject. One contends that his language was susceptible of being construed in favor of Gen. TAYLOR, the Southern man by birth, education and feeling, and gives as proof the following remark made by Mr. Calhoun in his speech: "*remember that the man who is farthest from you in politics at the South, is nearer to you than any man of either party at the North.*"

What is meant by this sentence, if correctly reported, we are not informed by those who deny that the South Carolina Senator is for Taylor; but one thing is undeniable, it is true to the letter. Gen. Taylor, though he may be far from many of the People of the South on politics, is emphatically nearer to them on the vital question of slavery, than Lewis Cass.—Another writer in reply, argues that he is for Cass, and that he said nothing which could be construed otherwise. We do not think it highly important to know how he stands on this question; but since Mr. Calhoun has taken especial pains to convince the people of the South, that he is and always has been her champion on the question of *slavery*, it ought to be distinctly known. Does he go for Gen. Taylor, the fast friend of our institutions, and of honesty and reform in the administration of our national affairs, or does he support Cass, an enemy to the South, and an upholder of the *abuses* and *corruption* which exist under the present dynasty?

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* denies that the Locofocos have slandered Gen. Taylor. This is a piece of impudence on its part we were not prepared for, as it is well known to almost every man, that the party to which this paper is devoted, voted in the House of Representatives, to censure the General for the capitulation at Monterey. He has also been slandered by the editor of the Standard. In his paper of the 30th August, he publishes an article in which Gen. Taylor is represented to have written a letter to Senator Baldwin, promising not to veto the Wilmot proviso. This Mr. Holden knew or ought to have known was false. He also has said that Taylor has no principles, and that the Whigs have sacrificed theirs by nominating him. And this declaration it has made even since the Allison letter was published which contains principles based upon the only true platform—*the Constitution.* T[illegible] Locofoco principles. They [illegible] ocracy—and all their hope[illegible] from the facility with which [illegible] and trample in the dust the [illegible] usages of the Country. [illegible] and again in his paper that [illegible] candidate, although Gen. [illegible] nee of the National Whig [illegible]

Is not this slandering [illegible] the Country, and as respe[illegible] existence?

If we had time and sp[illegible] and enumerate instances wi[illegible] this same editor and others [illegible] have done the same abomin[illegible] people would just believe [illegible] in the *Standard* and other [illegible] they would believe that [illegible] purest fellows in the world [illegible] cates of disgraced men and [illegible] have been published and [illegible] to detract from the old Hero [illegible] blast his reputation not only [illegible] *mane* man.

MR. FILLM[illegible]

The unscrupulous Edi[illegible] gogues of the Locofoco p[illegible] all their attempts to lie [illegible] lor are vain, have turned [illegible] upon Mr. Fillmore, the Whig [illegible] the Vice Presidency, hoping [illegible] the attention of the people [illegible] LEWIS CASS, but they will [illegible] most egregiously. The [illegible] that its "astounding devo[illegible] General TAYLOR was [illegible] to make a great fuss ove[illegible] have been written by [illegible] 1838, avowing himself [illegible] which is completely [illegible] the letter which we [illegible] column from Mr. F. [illegible] Gayle of Alabama. [illegible] North Carolina, and who [illegible] misrepresent the Whig [illegible] President, put it at them [illegible] mouths. Hurl it back [illegible] that Mr. Fillmore never [illegible] *abolition of Slavery*" as [illegible] Neither is the Whig candi[illegible] President an old *Federal*[illegible] Mr. F. ever draw 60,000 [illegible] United States Treasury [illegible] make himself a rich man [illegible] of the public, as Lewis Ca[illegible]

☞ We understand the [illegible] have formed a *Republican* [illegible] appearances, are very [illegible] meetings, and making [illegible] approaching election. [illegible] about Town that they [illegible] *seriously* of carrying the C[illegible] this is so or not, we cann[illegible] not be surprised that such [illegible] culations. There is no [illegible] tremendous exertions will [illegible] party to accomplish that [illegible] are quite saucy since the [illegible] Let this be borne in mind [illegible] of Rowan, so that when [illegible] all their hopes may be [illegible] How they expect to do [illegible] from the apathy of W[illegible] made known, but one thi[illegible] ture to say, that with all [illegible] and wire-pulling, they [illegible] The Whigs of Rowan, wi[illegible] napping on the day of [illegible] section of the County.

☞ We regret to an[illegible] Hon. Mr. Stephens, mem[illegible] of Representatives of the [illegible] from Georgia, got into a [illegible] *Judge* Cone at Atlanta, [illegible] in which he received five [illegible] posed to be mortal, but [illegible] happy to state, from infor[illegible] ceived is not correct. [illegible] was thought, would be able [illegible] to be about. So great was [illegible] against Cone, that it was [illegible] ficulty the people could be [illegible] taking summary vengeance [illegible] instant. The difficulty [illegible] flections which Judge Co[illegible] on the course of Mr. Steph[illegible]

UNION MAGA[illegible]

The September No. of [illegible] work has been received, [illegible] with matter calculated [illegible] amuse the reader. Unlike [illegible] works of the kind, presents [illegible] in the first number, well [illegible] teresting articles and the [illegible] It maintains its charac[illegible] spect admirably. It is [illegible] two beautiful plates—"*the* [illegible] and "*the Solitary*"—besid[illegible] for September. Jas. L. D[illegible] 140 Nassau St., N. York.

☞ We have received [illegible] ber of the "*Carolina* [illegible] started in Lincolnton, by [illegible] It is printed on the old T[illegible] coln Republican, and [illegible] itics throughout.

Who signed the Wi[illegible]
James K. P[illegible]
A Southern Democrat[illegible]
of the United St[illegible]