

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BRUNER & JAMES,
Editors & Proprietors.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULES."



"DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE."
Gen'l. Harrison.

NEW SERIES,
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THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.
SALISBURY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1848.

WHIG PLATFORM.

BYRON ROYCE, APRIL 22, 1848.
DEAR SIR—My opinions have so often been miscon-
strued and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself,
not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them
upon the topics to which you have called my attention.
I have consented to the use of my name as a candi-
date for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my dis-
taste for a contest of this kind, and have, in the
selection of many of my countrymen, taken my
position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to sur-
render that position until my friends manifest a wish
that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so.
I have no private purpose to accomplish, no party
to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve
but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my
opinions have been asked upon almost every question
that might occur to the writers, as affecting the interests
of their country or their party. I have not always re-
sponded to these inquiries for various reasons.

I confess, while I have great cardinal principles which
will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently in-
formed with all the minor details of political legislation
to give solemn pledges to carry out or to refrain from
measuring. I hold no concealment. I hold no opinions
which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled
countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of pol-
icy, which may be right to-day and wrong to-morrow,
are perhaps not the best tests of fitness for office. One
who cannot be trusted without pledges, cannot be relied
on in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your in-
quiries:
First—I reiterate what I have so often said. I am a
Whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a
party. I would endeavor to be independent of party
feelings, and to administer the Government untrammelled
by any party adherents.

Second—The Veto power. The power given by the
Constitution to the Executive to withhold his assent, is a
high and conservative power; but in my opinion should
never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the
Constitution, or manifest haste and want of considera-
tion. I have never known a President who, for many
years past, the known opinions and wishes of the Ex-
ecutive have exercised an undue and injurious influence
upon the Legislative Department of the Government;
and for this cause I have thought our system was in dan-
ger of undergoing a great change from its theory. The
personal opinions of the individual who has happened to
occupy the Executive Chair, ought not to control the ac-
tion of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor
ought his objections to be interposed where questions of
constitutional power have been settled by the various
Departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the
People.

Third—Upon the subject of the Tariff, the Currency,
the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes, and
harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their
representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and
carried out by the Executive.

Fourth—The Mexican War. I sincerely rejoice at
the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to
arms, yet I look upon war as a necessary evil, and under
circumstances, as a national calamity to be avoided if com-
patible with the national honor. The principles of our
Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to
the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment
of other countries by conquest. In the language of the
great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to
assist in the conquest of another? In the Mexican war our
national honor has been vindicated; and in dictating terms
of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and mag-
nanimous to a fallen foe."

These are my opinions on the subjects referred to by
you, and any reporter publications, written or verbal,
which differ from the above, are unauthorized and untrue.
I do not know that I shall again write upon the sub-
ject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes,
no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people
have no confidence in me, they ought not to give me
their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well
enough to believe that I will decline. I am too old a
soldier to murmur against such high au-
thority.

To CAPT. J. S. ALLISON.
OFFICE OF THE PRIVY SEAL,
New Orleans, Sept. 6.
GENERAL TAYLOR.
The following letter has been prepared by
Gen. Taylor to correct any misconception which
might possibly be produced by the recent pub-
lication of extracts from his private correspond-
ence, and the appearance of his signature of
replies to single and detached questions relative
to his position before the public. The letter is a
connected narrative of the series of circum-
stances which resulted in his becoming a candi-
date. It presents, in a compact form, all the
matters bearing upon the subject, and exhibits
Gen. Taylor in his proper character—true to
himself, to his friends, and to his country.

EAST PASADENA, SEPT. 4.
DEAR SIR—On the 23d of May last, I addressed
you a letter explaining my views in regard to various
matters of public policy, lest my fellow-citizens might
be misled by the many contradictory and conflicting
statements in respect to them which appeared in the
public prints. In the Mexican war our national
honor has been vindicated; and in dictating terms
of peace, we may well afford to be forbearing and mag-
nanimous to a fallen foe. I now find myself misrepresented and misan-
dressed upon another point, of such importance to my-
self personally, if not to the country at large, as to claim
from me a candid and connected exposition of my views
upon the public in regard to the pending Presidential
election.

The almost ingenuity has been expended upon several
brief and detached portions of letters, which have
recently appeared under my signature, to show that I oc-
cupy an equivocal attitude toward the various parties in-
volved in the contest, and especially towards
the Whig party as represented by the National Conven-
tion which assembled in Philadelphia in June last. Had
these letters and scraps of letters been published, or
concerned in connection with the trying hours of my life, and
upon this subject, I should not now have to complain of
the speed with which my answers to isolated questions
have been given up to the captious criticism of those who
have been made my enemies by a nomination which has
been tendered to me without solicitation or arrangement
of mine, or of the manner in which select passages in
some of my letters, written in the freedom and candor
of a confidential correspondence, have been communi-
cated to the public press. But risen from the contest,
and separated from a series of explanatory facts and
circumstances which are, in so far as this canvass is con-
cerned, historical, they are as deceptive as though they
were positive fabrications. I have, in this letter, to
correct the injustice that has been done me, and to pub-
licly to the extent that I am an object of interest to them,
by this liberal process.

I shall not weary you by an elaborate recital of every
incident connected with the first presentation of my name
as a candidate for the Presidency. I was then at the
head of the American army in the valley of the Rio
Grande. I was surrounded by Whigs and Democrats
who had stood by me in the trying hours of my life, and
whom it was my duty to conduct through scenes of
still greater trial. My duty to that army, and to the
Republic whose battles we were waging, forbade my assum-
ing a position of seeming hostility to any portion of
the brave men under my command—all of whom knew
I was a Whig in principle, for I made no concealment
of my political sentiments or predilections.

Such had been the violence of party struggles during
our late presidential elections, that the acceptance of a
nomination under the various interpretations given to the
obligations of a candidate presented to the public with
a familiarity of political principles, was equivalent almost
to a declaration of hostility to all who did not sub-
scribe to its tenets. I was unwilling to hazard
the effect of such relationship towards any of the
soldiers under my command when in front of an enemy

common to us all. It would have been unjust in itself,
and it was repugnant to my feelings as it was to my duty.
I wanted unity in the army, and forborne any act
that might sow the seeds of distrust and discord in its
ranks. I have not my letters written at the time before
me, but they are all of one import, and in conformity
with the views herein expressed.

Meanwhile I was solicited by my personal friends and
by strangers, by Whigs and Democrats, to consent to
become a candidate. I was nominated by the people in
primary assemblies—by Whigs, Democrats and Natives,
in separate and mixed meetings. I resisted them all,
and continued to do so till led to believe that my op-
position was assuming the aspect of a defiance of the popu-
lar wishes. I yielded only when it looked like pre-
sumption to resist longer, and even then I should not
have done so had not the nomination been presented to
me in a form unlikely to awaken acrimony or reproduce
the bitterness of feeling which attends popular elections.
I say it in sincerity and truth that a part of the induc-
ment to my consent was the hope that by going into the
canvass it would be conducted with candor if not with
the confidence of my fellow-citizens. This was my position
which I have never since departed from.

After I permitted myself to be announced for the Presi-
dency, under the circumstances above noticed, I accept-
ed nomination after nomination in the spirit in which they
were tendered. They were made irrespective of
parties, and so acknowledged. No one who joined in
these nominations could have been deceived as to my political
views. From the beginning till now I have de-
clared myself to be a Whig on all proper occasions. With
this distinct avowal published to the world, I did
not think that I had a right to repel nominations from
political opponents any more than I had a right to refuse
the vote of a Democrat at the poll; and I proclaimed it
abroad that I should not reject the proffered support of
any of my fellow-citizens. This was my position when
in November last I returned to the United States; long
before either of the great divisions of the people had
held a national convention, and when it was thought
doubtful if one of them would hold any.

Matters stood in this attitude till spring, when there
were so many statements in circulation concerning my
views upon questions of national policy, that I felt com-
pelled to correct the errors into which the public mind
was falling by a more explicit enunciation of principles,
which I did in my letter to you in April last. That let-
ter, and the facts which I have detailed as briefly as a
proper understanding of them would permit, developed
my whole position in relation to the Presidency, at that
time.

The Democratic Convention met in May, and com-
posed their ticket to suit them. They had a right to
do. The National Whig Convention met in June, and
selected me as their candidate. I accepted the nomi-
nation with gratitude and with pride. I was proud
of the confidence of such a body of men representing
such a constituency as the Whig party of the United
States, a manifestation the more grateful because it was
not cumbered with exceptions incompatible with the
dignity of the presidential office, and the responsibilities
of its incumbent to the whole people of the nation. And
I say proudly that these facts were made public by asso-
ciating my name with that of the distinguished citizen
of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound
conservative opinions might have justly entitled them to
the first place on the ticket.

The convention adopted me as it found me—a Whig
and not a Democrat; and I would not alter one jot or
tittle of my opinions as written down. Such a nomi-
nation, as indicating a coincidence of opinion on the part
of those making it, should not be regarded with disfavor
by those who think with me; as a compliment personal
to myself, it should not be expected that I would repulse
them with insult. I shall not modify my views to entice
them to my side, nor will I reject their aid when they
join my friends voluntarily.

I have said I was not a party candidate, nor am I in
that straightened and sectarian sense which would pre-
vent my being the President of the whole people, in case
of my election. I did not regard myself as one before
the convention met, and that body did not seek to make
me different from what I was. They did not fetter me
down to a series of pledges which were to be an iron
rule of action in all, and in despite of all, the contingencies
that might arise in the course of the Presidential
term. I am not engaged to lay violent hands indiscreetly
upon public officers good or bad, who may differ in
opinion with me. I am not expected to force Con-
gress, by the coercion of the veto, to pass laws to suit me
or pass none. This is what I mean by not being a party
candidate. And I understand that is good Whig doc-
trine. I would not be a partisan President and hence
should not be a party candidate in the sense that would
make me one. This is the sum and substance of my mean-
ing, and this is the report of the facts and circumstances
attending my nomination, when considered in their
connection with, and dependence upon, one another.

I refer all persons, who are anxious on the subject, to
this statement for the proper understanding of my position
towards the Presidency and the people. If it is not
intelligible, I cannot make it so, and shall cease to at-
tempt it.

In taking leave of the subject, I have only to add that
my letters to you embrace all the topics I designed to
discuss in this canvass. If I am elected, I shall do
all that an honest zeal may effect to cement the bonds
of our Union and establish the happiness of my country-
men upon an enduring basis.
Z. TAYLOR.
To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

CORWIN UPON TAYLOR.

At a meeting of some two thousand of the
Sovereign People, held in Green county, Ohio,
on the 30th ultimo, after a sound speech from
Hon. John Woods, in favor of the Whig candi-
dates for the highest offices in the General
Government, Mr. Senator Corwin—Tom Corwin,
as the people fondly call him—took the
stand. After some preliminary remarks, he
said that he found but one Whig candidate in
the field for the Presidency; and believing
Whig principles to be necessary for the pros-
perity of the country, he should be recreant to
that country if he deserted those principles now
for the sake of men. Is Gen. Taylor a Whig?
[Cries of "yes," loud and long, with a few faint
"noes."] I am glad to hear those hasty "noes."
I am here to testify: listen to me five minutes
and then say "no" if you can. What are
Whig principles? Are the tariff, the currency,
internal improvements—are such questions of
policy, which are mutable and liable to change
with changing circumstances of the country—
correct-to-day and inexpedient to-morrow, per-
haps—are these the principles of the party?
These form the policy of the Whigs; but the
principles upon which that party are founded
are older than all these. Whig principles did
not originate with Gen. Taylor. No. Look
back for centuries, and across the water, and
you will find that John Hampden was the first
Whig, and laid down his life in defence of their
principles. It was opposition to the one-man
power. The King wanted his ship money, but
John Hampden and the Whigs said he should
not have it until voted by Parliament. This

was the principle brought across the water by
the Pilgrims; and our fathers in '76 declared
that because the King withheld his consent
from laws wholesome and necessary, they, as
Whigs, would no longer consent to be govern-
ed by him. What is Gen. Taylor's position
upon this question—this Whig principle? Is
he not a Whig? Does he not say that the peo-
ple by their representatives must make the laws,
and he, if elected, will execute them? What
do the Whigs want of a President? I suppose
you want a President? I suppose you want a
President to act under the constitution; to re-
commend to Congress measures he may deem
necessary; to recommend appointments to office;
and to stop there, letting the law-making pow-
er created by the constitution do its duty within
the boundaries marked out by that instrument.
Is this so? Well this is the position occupied
by General Taylor. Like you, my brother
Whigs, I wanted to know, when Gen. Taylor
became the candidate, his opinion; I wanted
not his pledges; I wanted to know his opinions
upon vetoes; for, while the people rule, our
Constitution and our Government are safe
against corruption, money, and power; not
even the powers of darkness can overthrow
them. We have his opinions—we may thank
the Democrats for that their published false-
hoods drew them out—and those opinions are
such as the Whigs have entertained from the
time of Hampden till the present day. But,
says some brother Whig, Gen. Taylor is no
politician—he never made any stump speeches!
No; but he is equal to every emergency where
placed; and the plain, honest-headed old
soldier will not be found wanting in judgment
even in the White House, where he takes up
his residence on the 5th of next March.

A CANDID OPINION.
The following, from the pen of the Editor of
the Union, in May, 1846, before Gen. Taylor
was thought of for the Presidency, will show
the real opinion of Father Ritchie, and how
little reliance is to be placed upon efforts from
the same quarter to disparage the Old Hero:
"The Pen worthy of the Sword.—Nothing
can be more happy, appropriate, modest, yet
dignified, than the despatches from Gen. Tay-
lor. They are worthy of the man and of the
occasion which has called them forth. We
thoroughly agree with the compliment that the
New Orleans Courier pays to the general order
of Gen. Taylor 'giving thanks to his troops
for their bravery and good conduct.'"
"The American reader will remark with
pride and pleasure the striking contrast it ex-
hibits to the bold, tedious, extravagant, vain
glorious productions of the Mexican General.
The neatness of the style is admirable—not a
word too much or in the wrong place—all in
fine keeping with the energy and decision with
which his military operations are conducted."
Semi-Weekly Union,
Of May 30, 1846.

Southern Democrats,
Read: Read!!
"My God! If England waxes Texas, let her
have it; we don't." Thus spake Lewis Cass
in 1844, to C. K. Green, (who testifies to the
fact,) when the question of annexation was first
 mooted.
"I am in favor of leaving to the people [the
Indians, Mulattoes, Negroes and Abolitionists
of the Mexican Territory, for instance, where
slavery is and has always been prohibited.] of
any Territory which may be hereafter acquired,
the right to regulate it for themselves."—Gen.
Cass in his Nicholson letter. [Monstrous doc-
trine this! Ask Mr. Venable if it isn't.]

"I AM NO SLAVEHOLDER—I NEVER
HAVE BEEN—I NEVER SHALL
BE. I DEPRECATE ITS EXISTENCE
IN PRINCIPLE, AND PRAY FOR ITS
ABOLITION EVERY WHERE."—Lewis
Cass' pamphlet on the Right of Search.

"GEN'L. CASS IS A BETTER FREE
SOIL MAN THAN MARTIN VAN BU-
REN.—[Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, the
organ of the Ohio Democracy, and whose Ed-
itor has eat, slept, and drank with Lewis Cass
often—indeed the Editor thinks that he knows
Mr. Cass and his opinions a "leete" better
than any man living.]

"He (Cass,) is all things unto all men,
an Abolitionist at heart and false to the South."
[So says the Hon. Mr. Yancy, of Alabama, a
democrat and a member of the Baltimore dem-
ocratic Convention that nominated Cass—Yan-
cy knows him.]

"I solemnly swear that I believe that Lewis
Cass, Secretary of War, was engaged in Specu-
lating in the Public Lands, whilst Secretary
of War; that he made EXORBITANT al-
lowances to favorites—paid one for services
never performed—another after he had full
knowledge that the favorite FORGED his Of-
ficial signature; and permitted commissions un-
der his name to be ante-dated."—[Henry A. Wise, a
Democrat, upon OATH, before an Investigating
Committee of the House of Representatives,
which democratic Committee thereupon drop-
ped the witness like a hot potato, and pushed
the investigation no farther, as to the said Cass.]

But, Thomas Hart Benton! come into Court.
You know Lewis Cass "like a book"—give us
your opinion of the man:
Mr. Benton. (Then, to be brief.) "He
[Cass] has persevered in error—he converts
into desert what was in the beginning a mis-
take! We are now to have War as far as the
Senator and his party can make it, upon design
and without pretext. Instead of admitting the
error, the Senator from Michigan, [Gen. Cass.]
for himself and his friends persevered in it; and
thus what was a mistake in the beginning be-
comes a design. A design TO HAVE WAR

WITH GREAT BRITAIN, without daring to
name the pretext. This day has been the most
humiliating of my Senatorial life. I have felt
for the American Senate, when I have seen a
Senator in error and endeavoring to KEEP
THE PEOPLE IN ERROR, even at the risk
of WAR, by endeavoring to do away the plain
words of a treaty—by garbling and mutilating
scraps of speeches of another Senator—when
the great peace was one of peace and honor
of the Country, in the presence of which every
selfish feeling should have stood abashed and
rebelled."—From Mr. Benton's speech in Sen-
ate, June 1846.

"The hearts of the People must be prepared
to love WAR." [That is, the People must be taught
to love WAR.]—Lewis Cass.
"WAR with England is INEVITABLE."
—Cass' speech for the 'whole of Oregon or none.'

"Should we acquire territory beyond the
Rio Grande—and east of the Rocky Mountains
—it is still more impossible that a majority of
the people would consent to re-establish slavery.
They are themselves a colored population, and
among them the NEGRO does not belong so-
cially to an inferior race. Beyond the Rio
Grande Slavery will not pass—not only because
it is forbidden by law, but because the colored
race preponderates in the ratio of ten to one
over the whites; and holding as they do the
Government and most of the Offices in their pos-
session, THEY WILL NOT PERMIT THE
ENSLAVEMENT OF ANY PORTION OF
THE COLORED RACE."—Cass' Letter to
Nicholson.

One word as to this last 'sentiment,'
and what we wish to say is this: Although Cass
was, but a short time ago, the warm advocate
of the Wilmot Proviso, and then, in anticipa-
tion of being a candidate for the Presidency,
wrote a letter to Nicholson, (the same from
which we extract the above,) in which he says,
with the manifest view of getting support in the
South,) that he "believes his opinion is under-
going (not that it has undergone!) a change,"
in regard to the Wilmot Proviso; and although
he has, subsequent to this letter, been nomi-
nated for the Presidency—accepted the nomi-
nation—and approved the "rope of sand" called
the "democratic Platform," which disapproves
of the Wilmot proviso; yet, he never has said
and will not dare to say that his mind has
"changed," or that he is opposed to the Wil-
mot Proviso. Judge Wood, a democrat, in be-
half of a large gathering of the people of Ohio,
assembled to hear Cass, told him that it was
rumored that he (Gen. C.) was opposed to the
Wilmot Proviso and Internal Improvements,
that the people had then assembled to hear him
refute "these slanders," and insisted on his an-
swer: Cass' only reply was, "The noise and
confusion is so great that I could not be heard!"
This was soon after he had been nominated.
But, grant that he would veto the Proviso—the
true secret to such a veto would be found in the
above sentiment—to wit: There is no danger
of slavery crossing the Rio Grande, so long as
the people of that territory are "left to regu-
late their own internal concerns"—to say
whether slavery shall or shall not exist—
WHY? Cass tells you why. The Abolition-
ists don't care about the "proviso"—don't care
if it is vetoed—so long as you agree with Cass,
that the subject must be left to the decision of
the "colored race!" Leave it to the people of
this Mexican Territory—as Cass proposes—and
the vilest Abolitionists will thank you—slavery
will never "cross the Rio Grande"—and
Abolitionists ask no more.—Milton Chronicle.

Such had been the violence of party
struggles during our late presidential elec-
tions, that the acceptance of a nomination
under the rigorous interpretations given to
the obligations of a candidate presented
to the public with a formulary of pol-
itical principles, was equivalent almost
to a declaration of uncompromising enmity
to all who did not subscribe to its ten-
ets. I was unwilling to hazard the effect
of such relationship towards any of the
soldiers under my command when in front
of any enemy common to us all. It would
have been unjust in itself, and it was as
repugnant to my own feelings as it was
to my duty.

How plain and simple is this statement!
How just and elevated and patriotic are
the sentiments it expresses! Yet this ve-
ry passage has been seized upon and made
the foundation of a calumny so monstrous
that no subsequent restriction of it can do
away with the foul injustice that now
marks its utterance.

This miserable system of destruction,
which so often imparts a disgusting char-
acteristic to party contests, as though
men when they became partisans discover
some new code of truth and honor,
is so ill-suited to the calm temper of the
public at this time that it may be remark-
ed upon and exposed with some proba-
bility of a salutary result. It is no new
thing to find Gen. Taylor denounced in
the columns of the Union for statements
and opinions which that paper has made
and expressed for him, not only without
warrant from any declaration of his, but
with a most deliberate perversion of his
real language and true meaning. If the
Union would stop this practice it might
be none the less efficient in promoting the
cause of Cass and Butler—to say nothing
of the cause of morality.—[Balt. Amer.

THE PROSPECT IN LOUISIANA.

The distant reader may desire to know
something of the progress of the good
cause in the "Sugar State."—We can as-
sure our friends that every thing looks
bright and cheering. So far as the city
of New Orleans is concerned, the strong-
est possible reasons exist for the belief
that Gen. Taylor will obtain an overwhelm-
ing majority. In 1840, New Orleans
gave Gen. Harrison 633 majority; in 1844,
she gave 414 to Henry Clay.—We do not
think that, under any possible contingen-
cy, the majority for Gen. Taylor will fall
below that of Harrison in 1840, and we
have well founded hopes that it will ex-
ceed it. The Locofocos concede us from
three to five hundred in the city; the Whigs
claim two thousand. It will be nearer
the Whig than the Democratic estimate.
The city is a process of thorough organi-
zation, and our friends are fully aroused.
The cause of Taylor and Fillmore is mov-
ing steadily onward. Every day adds
fresh converts to our ranks, and if the
canvass continues in the same spirit, we
have no hesitation in saying that New
Orleans will be the banner city of the Union.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SECOND ALLISON LETTER.

This document, so manly in its tone, so
explicit in its declarations, is already made
the subject of misrepresentation. It is
curious to observe the malign ingenuity
on the one hand, and the unblushing ef-
rontery on the other, by which the best
and noblest sentiments are sometimes dis-
torted or falsified under the unhappy influ-
ence of party rancor.

The official paper says of Gen. Taylor's
second letter to Capt. Allison that it "op-
ens with the monstrous statement that
while in Mexico he felt himself com-
pelled to conceal his political opinions for
fear of alienating from him those gallant soldiers
who had eagerly rushed forth and rallied
under his banner to defend the rights and
honor of their country on the battle field."
Let the reader observe this allegation.
There is no obscurity about it; and if
there were it is all removed by the reitera-
tion of the charge in the same column,
in which Gen. Taylor is made to avow,
"that if during the war of his country, he
had spoken out his real political sentiments
he must have encountered the indignant
scorn even of his own troops."

In immediate connection with this ver-
sion or rather perversion of what Gen.
Taylor says, we place the very thing that
Gen. Taylor does say. Speaking of the
first presentation of his name as a candi-
date for the Presidency, he remarks:

I was then at the head of the American
army in the Valley of the Rio Grande. I
was surrounded by Whigs and Democ-
rats who had stood by me in the trying
hours of my life, and whom it was my
destiny to conduct through scenes of still
greater trial. My duty to that army, and to
the Republic whose battles we were
waging, forbade my assuming a position
of seeming hostility to any portion of the
brave men under my command—all of
whom knew I was a Whig in principle;
for I made no concealment of my political
sentiments or predilections.

From the Mobile Advertiser.
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
There are a few FACTS that
inclined to aid in KERRIN
PEOPLE. Among them are the
Let it be remembered—That
official recognition of the Wilmot
was made by James K. Polk,
signed the Oregon bill, in direct
of his recent solemn promises
to the South.
Let it be remembered—That
Cass has repeatedly declared
in favor of the Wilmot Proviso;
pretended to abandon it when he
plan by which the further ex-
slavery could be prevented as
as by the Wilmot proviso. His
stand recorded in favor of the
proviso, and to this day, not one
he ever uttered in opposition to
ciple involved.

Let it be remembered—That the
lature of Michigan, which nomi-
for the Presidency, passed a
Wilmot Proviso resolutions, and
interlined by himself, to make
ger and more stringent, and
a Senator, laid before the body
was a member. Among them
following:
Resolved, That whenever the
ment of the United States shall
any territory by conquest, cession
chase, in which slavery shall not
exist at the time of such conquest
or purchase, it would be repug-
moral sense of this nation, and
of the clearest duty of Congress,
the institution of slavery, in any
be introduced therein.

Let it be remembered—That in
phlet upon the right of search, Mr.
said: "We are no slaveholder. We
ver have been. We never shall
deprecate its existence in prin-
pray for its abolition everywhere."
Let it be remembered—That no
vote for Wm. O. Butler, for Vice Pres-
without voting for LEWIS CASS,
Northern ABOLITIONIST, for the
er office of President.

LOCOFOCO PREDICTION.

The Union, true to the brag pol-
dopted by the Enquirer in '40, has al-
commenced to "brag, boast and bluster"
in regard to the Presidential election.
As an evidence of how little reliance
to be placed upon its calculation, it is
necessary to refer to the Enquirer of
September 22, '40, which thus ad-
vised to the election then pending:—"Mr.
Buren will certainly get the vote of New
York, and he must be elected or
him in danger. New York is so certain
him, that the man is almost considered
a fool who doubts it. We claim for
Van Buren, Pennsylvania, Maryland,
Georgia, Mississippi, and for argu-
ment sake, regard as doubtful, Maine, New
York, Ohio, Tennessee, New Jersey, North
Carolina, Louisiana and Michigan. Let
the Whigs bluster, brag and boast, as
may, Mr. Van Buren is destined to be
elected. Gen. Harrison cannot be certain
of more than 60 votes."

Those, therefore, who in "making
their betting book" rely upon the rep-
resentations of the Union, may learn
from the above, what reliance is to be placed
upon its predictions, every one of the
above States having voted for Harrison.
But say the Locos, the Whigs miscal-
culated in '44. True they did; how much
Why, by less than half as many votes
are usually given in a Virginia Congres-
sional District. A diversion of 200
votes in the State of New York, from
Clay, or the mere absence of the Texas
Oregon, Native, Abolition questions,
say nothing of "Polk, Dallas, and the
riff of '42," would have turned the
election in favor of Clay.—Alex. Gaz.

"Let us not only beat our
enemies," says Mr. \$277,468 Rrrrrrr,
hired organ of the 19th instant, "we
carry every State in the Union for
it within the possibility of human
power." Now Mr. Rrrrrrr does not
to stimulate his friends to carry all
States for the Whigs, but for Gen.
and himself. If they should all be
ried for the Whigs, Mr. Ritchie
lose his hold on the public Treas-
would be obliged to stand aside from
public crib. This is the man who
correctly express even the hope that
permost in his mind in intelligible
lish, and yet pretends to criticize the
guage of General Taylor's despatches,
and to tell us that the veteran
write grammar.

We do not know whether Mr.
will manage to carry all the States
the Whigs, but we think he will
for them except two or three of the
insignificant.—Battery.

To North Carolina Volunteers
learn from the Raleigh Star
Maj. Wilder, Paymaster of the
Army, having been directed to
to the discharged Volunteers, and
heirs of deceased Volunteers, to
months extra pay, allowed by the
of Congress, will proceed to the
part of the State in the course of
days. Volunteers and the dis-
ceased Volunteers, are requested
prompt in meeting Major Wilder
route, in order to receive their
stay will be short at each place.
laud Messenger.

Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Vice Pres-
the United States, presided over
large Democratic ratification in
Philadelphia, on Wednesday.
Is not the fact of the Vice Pres-
the United States presiding over
meeting, another evidence of
This is one step made, and one
more—to see the President
descending to the party arena.

A New way to collect bad debts.—An un-
dertaker in New York being unable to
collect some old debts, after calling and
sending in vain, took out his hearse and
drove up to the dwelling of a creditor.—
Much surprise was expressed by the fam-
ily, upon hearing that the hearse would
remain until the money was paid, speedily
handed over the cash. He repeated the
operation with all his creditors, and be-
fore night the debts were all paid. This
is the story the papers tell.