

LEWIS CASS.

What his immediate neighbors say.—On the 8th inst., the friends of General Taylor in Detroit Michigan, (the town in which Gen. Cass resides) had a large meeting. Several gentlemen who have up to this time acted with the Democratic party took part in the meeting—among them John Norvell, late U. S. Senator, and now U. S. District Attorney for Michigan. One of the speakers was Ex-Senator Woodbridge, who bore testimony to the good qualities of Gen. Cass as a private citizen, but commented with unsparring severity on his *whiffling* propensities, and instability of purpose on questions of public concernment, as the annexed extract from the speech will show. The statements of Mr. Woodbridge are entitled to more than ordinary consideration, for two reasons: the first is, that he has a national reputation as a man of integrity, and the other, that he made his declarations right in the hearing of Gen. Cass and in the hearing of his daily associates, so that if he had misstated in the least they were on the spot to correct him. Mr. Woodbridge says that in the beginning Gen. Cass was opposed to the annexation of Texas, and also that he "WAS AN EARNEST ADVOCATE OF THE WILMOT PROVISION!" So too he has "changed about and wheeled about" on all the other great questions of public policy.—*Wil. Cron.*

Extracts from Mr. Woodbridge's speech.

What, for example, have been Gen. Cass's views relative to the encouragement of Domestic manufactures; and the home industry of the country? Now I have known him an *over zealous* advocate for the protection of home manufactures and American Industry! Not even Mr. Jefferson, who desired that the Atlantic had been "a sea of fire" that we might be utterly cut off from "the work shops and pauper labor of Europe," was a more ultra protectionist! But Democracy, "is progressive," and I have since known him participating in all the "anti-tariff notions of the South! His *free trade*" speeches previous to the election of 1844, are not forgotten, and his *velo*, with the aid of the Texas Senators, repealed the Tariff 1842.

I have known him in favor of the National Roads and Lake Harbors. He earnestly and ably sustained the policy of the Senate. But his recent demonstrations, and especially his full and unqualified approval of the whole of the Polk administration, and of the "Democratic Platform," imply his entire abandonment of the Lake Harbor policy. And his explicit adoption of the avowed principles of the "Baltimore Convention," as the acknowledged articles of his present political faith, seems to leave him no retreat.

Again, there is no proposition perhaps, in respect to which the people of Michigan, are in opinion more united, than in this: that the extension of slavery, and the increase of slave power, is adverse to the prosperity of the Union.—and in an especial manner, adverse to the rights, and injurious to the interests of the non-slaveholding States.

While, as a body, they would be true to all the stipulations of the Constitution, and faithful to the "compromises" involved in it; they are, and (except when the effervescence of party fervor may for some short space of time have overclouded their understandings) always have been decidedly opposed to the application of those peculiar stipulations to newly acquired States or Countries, not originally parties to those compromises.

Now I suppose it to be a matter of notoriety here in Detroit, that in the beginning, Gen. Cass was opposed to the annexation of Texas—and in like manner opposed to all further extension of our national limits in the Southwest.

But shortly afterwards he appears the decided advocate of that fatal measure; and of the Mexican war, and of stripping that miserable Republic of still more of her territory!

Anticipating the probable acquisition of Territory in that direction, the Michigan Legislature had passed Resolutions instructing its Senators in such an event, to require, in the terms of the Ordinance of 1787, that involuntary slavery—except for crime committed—should be forever inhibited in it; and General Cass was an earnest advocate for the Wilmot Proviso.

GIVE! GIVE!

Cass said in one of his Oregon 51 deg. 40 minutes speeches—"nations are like the daughters of the horse-leech; they cry 'give, give.' If we can credit the public documents, nations are not peculiar in this respect. We know some individuals who have been crying to the American people for forty years, 'give! give!' and they are not yet satisfied.

Martin Van Buren has received during his public life, from the State of New York, and from the U. States, \$204,000, and he is still crying out for another \$100,000.

Lewis Cass has received from the United States, as far as we can track him, \$321,231, and how much more Heaven only knows. Yet he, too, is crying out for another \$100,000.

These two gentlemen are certainly the coolest citizens who have ever fallen under our observation. What they have ever done, that they should consider themselves entitled to be selected as the recipients of these unbounded favors, is something that we are quite unable to explain. We read in the Proverbs, that the horse-leech hath two daughters, crying "give, give!"

The horse-leech family has grown since the proverbs were written, and it now numbers two sons, as well as two daughters, and their names are Martin Van Buren and Lewis Cass—and in their cry they are as much like their sisters as two peas in a pod, for it has been for forty years, with both of them, nothing but GIVE! GIVE! —*Battery.*



CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5, 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 STANLEY.
- " 3—HENRY W. MILLER.
- " 4—W. H. WASHINGTON.
- " 5—GEORGE DAVIS.
- " 6—JOHN WINSLOW.
- " 7—JOHN KERR.
- " 8—RAWLEY GALLOWAY.
- " 9—JAMES W. OSBORNE.
- " 10—T. O. R. CALDWELL.
- " 11—JOHN BAXTER.

MR. FILLMORE—ANOTHER LOCOFOCO. CO LIE NAILED TO THE COUNTER.

Our readers will recollect that the Locofoeco speakers hereabouts, are making a great noise about Mr. Fillmore, charging him falsely as will be seen below, with being opposed to the slave trade between the different States where slavery now exists. Knowing that they could not affect General Taylor, by such infamous falsehoods, though some have attempted it, Mr. Fillmore is now the object of attack, but unfortunately for them, this charge, sustained by no evidence, is nailed to the counter by the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, himself.—No man, after reading the letter containing the vile slander, if possessed of one particle of respect for his own character, will dare repeat it. The dirty work will be left for the little demagogues and loafers to do, if done at all. Let the people read the letter of Mr. Fillmore, and mark those who assert the false charge hereafter—see if they are not politically and morally devoid of truth, ready and willing to do anything which the more respectable of this piebald party are ashamed to do.

The following are the remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer upon the subject:

"The Locos have laid much stress on that portion of the letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Fillmore in 1838, which declares his opposition to the slave trade between the different States of the Union. But for this alleged letter, our Locofoeco friends would not have a plank to stand upon. Their 'Baltimore Platform' has been so battered and shaken that they are afraid to trust themselves on it, and the famous 'Signal Letter,' which so long served them for capital, has been effectually knocked in the head by the signature of the Oregon Bill by President Polk; for even Locofoeco impudence is not equal to the task of damning Gen. Taylor for what they pretend to suspect, and sustaining Mr. Polk for what he has actually done. The Fillmore letter of 1838, then, is all they have to go upon. That is cooked up in as many different ways as their ingenuity can suggest, and it almost seems cruel to deprive them of this, their only material. But justice demands they shall lose all that is left them. The annexed correspondence will show that Mr. Fillmore is of opinion that Congress has no power 'to interfere with, or break off, the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another,' but that the power is vested in the States.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 10, 1848.

DEAR SIR: You may not be aware as I am, whose business it is daily to read Journals from all parts of the Union, that while Gen. Taylor is denounced in the North by what calls itself "the Democratic party" here, for being a Slaveholder, you are not the less denounced by the same so-called Democratic party in the South, for being an "Abolitionist" and for holding extreme abolition principles. We who have known you here, need no reply to calumny, but calumny everywhere, concerning you, cannot be treated with contempt, as among your own friends and citizens.

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

Yours respectfully,

JAMES BROOKS.

THE REPLY.

ALBANY, SEPT. 13, 1848.

James Brooks, Esq.

DEAR SIR: I returned this morning from the West, and have yours of the 10th, in which you say it has been charged in the Richmond Enquirer, that I hold it to be in the power of Congress to interfere with, or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves from one slaveholding State to another.

I am not aware that this question has ever been discussed in Congress, or was ever presented for the consideration of the Supreme Court of the United States, before 1841. In that year the celebrated case from Mississippi was decided, and Mr. Justice McLean gave an elaborate opinion on this point in which the Chief Justice concurred. He came to the conclusion that the constitutional power over this matter was vested in the States, and not in Congress. So far as my knowledge extends, this opinion carried conviction to every unprejudiced

mind: and the question was considered settled. At any rate this was my opinion then, and I have seen no cause to change it since. Should I do so, I should not hesitate to declare it.

You will therefore perceive, that you did me no injustice in representing to your friend that these were my sentiments.

I write in haste, amid the pressure of official duties, but remain,

Truly yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.

The Buena Vista, published at Jackson, Mississippi, says: Through the politeness of Mr. King, of the Raymond Gazette, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following letter from Mr. Fillmore, which, it will be seen, bears date the day on which the reported flare-up among the Whigs of Albany took place, in consequence of old Zack's accepting the Charleston Democratic nomination. This letter does not look much like his countenancing that ill-advised movement, as has been recklessly asserted by the Locofoeco press. In order to enable the reader to see at a glance both the letter and the resolutions which he approves, we append the letter:

ALBANY, AUGUST 23, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th inst., enclosing a printed copy of the resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Raymond on the 5th inst., and desiring to know whether the political views contained in those resolutions are in accordance with my views.

The 10th and 11th, only speak of my position and views; and though I cannot feel justified in appropriating to myself all the flattering compliments contained in those resolutions, yet I am happy to say that they truly define my position and express my views on the subject to which they allude.

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

Please to make my acknowledgments to the members of your Club, and believe me, Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

John B. Peyton, Esq., Pres't.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

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

Resolved, That the charge of abolitionism, recklessly adduced against Millard Fillmore, by unscrupulous partizan opponents, for the purpose of exciting sectional prejudices against him, has no foundation whatever in truth, but on the contrary, is triumphantly disproved by the solemn declaration of our candidate for the Vice Presidency, uttered long since in the councils of the nation, that Congress has no power, under the constitution, to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery as it exists in the States of this Union; and therefore we feel well assured that Southern institutions will never be assailed or molested by any act of Millard Fillmore.

REMOVAL OF P. M. AT LEXINGTON.

The Locofocos at the head of the Post-Office Department at Washington, are determined, it appears, to do their share of party work, regardless of the injustice done individuals, or the inconvenience and dissatisfaction occasioned to communities by their acts. These public servants are disposed to exercise the powers of masters, and the people are given to understand that quiet submission best becomes them. If any one doubts that this is so, we ask them to explain the cause of the removal of Mr. J. P. Mabry, the late Post Master at Lexington?

Was he partial or unfaithful in the performance of his duties? No—and this was his offence. Was he honest? Had he been otherwise (unless locofoecism has improved very lately) he could not have been dispensed with. Was he offensive or disobliging to the people coming to his office? Not at all. Is he a responsible man? and is he respected and beloved for his moral worth? He is. Then why turn him out of office and put another in his place?

We cannot account for this removal on any ground other than that of the fact of Mr. Mabry's being a Whig. And if he had used his office to the prejudice of the party in power, then had he incurred its just displeasure. But this is not pretended: It is apparent then, that their object must have been either to reward the present incumbent of the post office at Lexington, for services he may have rendered, or else to place there an individual in whom they can rely for services in future. But we assure the party that they will gain nothing by it, for the indignation of the community, particularly interested, at the removal of Mr. M. is only equalled by that felt at the appointment of Doct. Whitney.

Nay, they could have submitted to the removal of Mr. M., (that gentleman not being anxious for the place,) but to be compelled to bring themselves even into business relations with this Doctor, is a grievous offence; and, although the party may gain some corrupt advantage by it, yet are they certain to lose the respect of many, even of their own party.

Hon. John C. Calhoun.—We learn (says the Hamburg Republican) that an important letter has been received by one of our citizens from this distinguished Senator. We know not if it be of a confidential character, but we presume it is not, as we have heard several persons speak of the contents, as having important bearings on political topics. As the views and opinions of this great man have, and should have much influence in determining our citizens in their course on the Presidential question, we trust this letter may be made public for the public good.

Gen. Taylor and "the Independents" of the State of Maryland.

Why the subjoined Letter from Gen. Taylor, written three months ago (says the National Intelligencer of the 22d ult.) to a committee of "the Independent Taylor party," comes only to be published at this late hour, is sufficiently explained by the Correspondence which precedes it.

This letter, like every other successive disclosure of the sentiments and feelings of our candidate for the Presidency, shows how much his own delicacy and extreme modesty have heretofore stood in the way of that just appreciation of his character which every one is now enabled to make.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

BAITIMORE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848.

DEAR SIR: A letter from Gen. Taylor of the 8th ultimo authorizes me, in my discretion, to call for publication, for a copy of his letter of the 29th June, to Messrs. Pitts and others, a committee of the late Independent party of our State. This I now do, and you will oblige me by furnishing it. The failure heretofore to give the letter to the public, because of a request to that effect from the General himself, unexplained by his motive for making it, has with some, given rise to suspicions that it contained matter derogatory to his frankness and integrity.

These I deem it due to him to have dispelled, and I know no mode so certain to accomplish it as giving the letter itself. Your absence from the city, when I received the General's letter, and my own subsequent absence, has prevented my communicating with you before.

With regard, you friend,
REVERDY JOHNSTON.
WM. H. COLLINS, Esq. Baltimore.

BAITIMORE, SEPTEMBER 20, 1848.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter to me of this date, [in which you say "a letter from Gen. Taylor of the 8th ultimo authorizes me, in my discretion, to call for publication, for a copy of his letter of the 29th June to Messrs. Pitts and others, a committee of the late Independent party of our State. This I now do, and you will oblige me by furnishing it."] I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the letter which was committed to my custody by a resolution of the Independent Taylor Convention of Maryland, in July last, with instructions to furnish a copy for publication "whenever Gen. Taylor, or any of his authorized friends, shall ask for the same for that purpose."

With regard, you friend,
WILLIAM H. COLLINS.
To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

GEN. TAYLOR'S LETTER.

BATON ROUGE, (LA.) JUNE 29, 1848.

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

I substantially informed them, further, that, unless they should discover an evident disposition to treat me unfairly—which I had no reason for supposing would be the case—I thought that my friends should go into the Convention, as they had been selected by their fellow-citizens for this purpose; but that, having once entered it, they were of course bound, if I were nominated, to sustain and support the nominee, whoever he might be, and that I hoped they would do so, heart and soul. That I was a candidate for the Presidency only so far as my friends had chosen to make me one; but that having been placed in my present attitude towards that subject without any agency or act of my own, directly or indirectly, I did not feel myself at liberty, by any such act, to withdraw myself; that my friends, in whose hands I have ever been, could do so whenever they should see fit; and, finally, that if they could succeed in electing to that office any one better qualified for its duties than I was, and who was at the same time honest, truthful, and patriotic, it was their duty to go for him; and that, so far from being disappointed or mortified, I should hail the result with joy.

Such, I think, has been the language which I have uniformly held on this subject since my name was first mentioned in connection with it. I regret I have not a copy of my communications to Judges Saunders and Winchester; but the above I believe to be their substance. Under the general authority, then, thus given to these gentlemen, I shall deem whatever statements they may have made to be right and proper; and, confident in their integrity, and in the sincerity of their friendship for me, I shall sustain them without qualification. I, therefore, now take upon my own shoulders the responsibility of the acts of the Louisiana delegation in that Convention, and am prepared to stand by the consequences, in their length and breadth.

I regret exceedingly that my friends in Baltimore, whom you represent, should have thus misunderstood the course pursued by the Louisiana Delegation in the Convention, and should have imagined that I had abandoned the position which I have uniformly held in my published letters on this subject.

I feel bound, however, to respect the opinions of those who honestly differ with me; and, therefore, while I feel conscious of no change of feeling or inconsistency on my part, I cannot expect or desire that any of my friends, whom you represent, should do violence to their own sense of right and wrong, by supporting my election, while they believe I have changed my

political views. I ask no man, be he Whig, Democrat, or Native, for his vote. I take every American citizen's interest in the welfare of his country to be as pure and as deep as my own; and I have therefore no right, and certainly no desire, to influence his action in the exercise of the important duty of voting for the officers of his Government.

Though I have no objection to your circulating this communication among such of your friends as may be interested in it, yet I request that it may not be published. My aversion to the appearance of my name in the public prints, in connexions with such subjects, is my apology for the request.

With great respect, gentlemen,
I am your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR.
Messrs. Chas. H. Pitts, John W. Walker, Th. S. Alexander, and others, Baltimore, Md.

MASS MEETING IN IREDELL.

We call the attention of the public to the call for a Mass Meeting at Statesville, on the 21st inst. From the array of names of distinguished persons, mentioned as speakers, we have every reason to suppose that it will be a very interesting time, should the weather prove propitious. We hope every Whig and Democrat within reach of Statesville, will make it convenient to be there. Every arrangement will be made to make all who go as comfortable as possible. No false pretences are resorted to get a crowd, such "as honor to returned volunteers;" though should any such attend, they will find themselves among brothers. The meeting is intended to encourage the efforts of the people to restore the welfare of the Country. To lift it out of the mire and slough, into which the misrule of Locofoeco democracy has plunged it. To place it once more, where it was when Washington, Jefferson and Madison were in office. This is the object, and a glorious one it is. Come one, come all, and give one day towards effecting so noble and patriotic undertaking.

GOLD HILL MEETING.

The Locofoeco meeting appointed to be held at Gold Hill on last Saturday, came off we understand, and was addressed by R. E. Love, Hon. Chas. Fisher, and John U. Vogler. We understand Mr. Fisher's speech was very bitter against Mr. Fillmore, as his resolutions adopted at this place in the year 1835, were against Mr. Van Buren, but whom he made it convenient to support in 1840. Every man in Rowan ought to have a copy of these able and admirable resolutions.

He was replied to by Mr. J. Clarke, who, if we may judge from the hurly of the leaders to get him off the rostrum, must have dealt some heavy blows upon the heads of Cass and Fisher.

¶ We have received the first number of a new paper, called the Family Visitor, published in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman and J. B. Whitaker, devoted to the dissemination of Temperance principles, virtue and morality. It is neatly printed, and the original and selected articles prove that it will be quite a welcome visitor in all families desiring to see Morality, Temperance and virtue cultivated throughout the world.

Rev. Dr. Wightman's opinion of Gen. Taylor.—Many of our readers are personally acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Wightman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church at present one of the Editors of the Southern Christian Advocate. He published in his paper in January last an account of an interview he had casually with General Taylor, on the Mississippi, and the same was transferred to our columns. We will however reproduce some portions of his narrative.

The first thing that struck me was simplicity, an unforced attribute of true greatness. He ate, and talked, and carried himself, with the unstudied ease of a child. You would have supposed him some plain country-gentleman, who dreamed not of attracting a look or calling a remark.

"As we rose from the breakfast table I was introduced to the old hero. I told him I was from South Carolina, and rejoiced in the good fortune which had allowed me to tell him how much the people of my native State honored and loved him. His eyes filled with tears as he shook my hand warmly; and I saw that the assurance of love could affect profoundly a man who faced the storm of battle with a nerve that never moved. His conversation exhibited fine clear, common sense, without the slightest tinge of any sort of affection or personal vanity.

"The General remained with us until after breakfast the next morning, and was landed at his own residence on the river, some distance above Natchez. I smiled to see the Republican simplicity, with which a couple of his negroes, field hands, who happened to be at the landing, walked up as he got on shore and shook hands with him without doffing hat or cap, and the expression of delight with which they looked into his face as he spoke kindly and familiarly to them.

THE ORANGE SENATOR.

The last Hillsboro' Recorder has an address from Mr. Waddell to the freeholders of Orange County, resigning his seat in the legislature, given him by the casting vote of the Sheriff in August last, and offering again as a candidate for their suffrages. The election, we presume, will be appointed on the 7th of November—the day of the Presidential election, and also the day on which vacancies are to be filled in Duplin, Richmond and Burke.—*Greens. Pat.*

LIGHT BREAKS

More Proof of General Taylor's

The Mobile Advertiser

27th, says: We find in the

Gazette a letter addressed

to the State Delegates from Flori

timore Convention, in a

correspondence between

Gen. Cass, prior to the

letter by the Convention,

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ask the true friends of

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ple, for our word for it,

a place in the columns

and Butler organs.

The circumstances that

respondence as detailed

are succinctly stated by

Republican thus: It seem

Moses reached Washing

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Mr. Cass, making certai

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territories, with a view

before the Convention, t

his answer accorded with