

ered six acres descended, and the evidence proves that he purchased the grant of one of the tenants another share. This case does not fall within any of the rules laid down; because, first, a guardian as such having no authority whatever to sell his ward's lands, does not convey even a prima facie right (secondly there was not a distinct and exclusive possession, capable of being connected with the title attempted to be conveyed. I am compelled, therefore, to justify the inspectors in refusing this vote.

Let us now examine the other alleged illegal votes given to the contestant.

1. Matthew Cooper.—This is a case of doubt—the Committee were unable to resolve. Two surveys of his land was exhibited, in one of which he has more, in the other, less than fifty acres. This case falls within the 6th rule, and the vote cannot be rejected.

2. S. S. Clayton.—The proof is, that when he voted, he said he voted on a deed from Dr. James Webb to Blaha Mitchell. This deed was produced, dated May 26th, 1843, and by its provisions, secures only an equitable interest to the voter. A second deed is also exhibited, of an earlier date in the same month, in which lands are conveyed by Dr. Webb to the voter himself.

Now either this was the same or a different tract of land, from that conveyed in the later deed; if the same, there are more than fifty acres conveyed, and the first deed in date secures it effectually to the voter; if not the same, then the voter is clearly entitled to vote under the 6th rule, already referred to. The presumption in favor of the right is certainly strengthened by evidence that the voter has lands, though the quantity be not defined. If his right to vote is to be presumed without any evidence at all, surely evidence showing titles to lands generally, cannot tend to impede it. To suppose so, would be to make a man's case with some but not sufficient testimony, worse than it is without testimony altogether. The evidence is affirmative of the right, as far as it goes.

3. S. S. Hodges.—This deed to this voter is very defective in the use of pro- & cons. It witnesses that the bargainor "agrees to convey" upon a valuable consideration received, the lands described, and contains a general warranty of title. Under this deed Hodges entered into possession which he retains, claiming and using the lands in all respects as his own. The voter would not be disappointed by any but the bargainor or by him in consequence of the warranty. I regard him as entitled to vote.

4. Thos. Griffith—contracted to sell his land before, but did not convey till after the election. The title therefore remained in him.

5. Rufus Tapp.—Owns one-sixth of a tract of land described in the deed as containing 269 acres. But by actual measurement there are 479 acres. His right to vote, therefore, cannot admit of question, having been tested by surveys.

6. H. Stowell.—Land was sold under execution 25 years ago, but no deed was ever made by the Sheriff, and he has always remained in possession as the owner. If on no stronger ground, this voter occupies the position of trustee in actual possession—and therefore entitled to vote.

7. E. W. Fancott—was born and lives in Orange County, but has been going to school in Caswell, where he has been allowed to vote. This does not amount to a change of domicile, nor does the admission of an illegal vote in Caswell deprive the voter of his right to vote in the district of his residence. The facts as proved would render his vote in Caswell illegal, and require its rejection, but not, for this cause, should it be refused in Orange.

8. Elmsley Elliot.—has a deed under which he holds his lands from one Patterson. It appears that Patterson having executed and intending to deliver the deed, delivered, by mistake, instead of it, a plot of the land. He afterwards directed Elliot to call and get his deed. This Elliot neglected to do, and Patterson having died with the deed in his possession, his executor gave it up to the voter. If these facts constitute neither an actual nor constructive delivery of the deed, so as to render it effectual, they are, nevertheless, clearly within the contemplation of the 3d rule.

9. L. Edwards.—The testimony proves, that Edwards has a deed for land prepared by an eminent jurist, who states that the deed is so drawn as to convey fifty acres to the voter and entitle him to vote, but that it places the property nevertheless beyond the reach of his creditors. The deed has not been produced and it is impossible to say, whether it vests a legal freehold in the voter; but in this condition of uncertainty, the vote cannot be excluded.

10. David Check.—The votes which I have taken of the testimony do not enable me to state with precision the facts of this case. It is quite possible the voter's title to his land may be merely equitable as insisted by counsel; and, as it cannot vary the result, it may be proper to concede it, without troubling the Senate with a review of the evidence. These ten persons all voted for Mr. Waddell, at the November election.

11-12 John Smith & Wm. Strain.—These were illegal votes, but it is not proper for whom they were cast. We have the opinions expressed by witnesses, as to how they voted, but they do not give the reasons or facts on which the opinions rest. This can have no influence with us. To accept opinions, as evidence would be tantamount to substituting the judgment of witnesses, for that of the Senate.

I have thus, Mr. Speaker, enumerated the cases, in which objections have been preferred, so far as they have been deemed entitled to the consideration of the Senate; and I have given, I believe, substantially the evidence as well as my own opinions, applicable to each.

There are several votes, classed among the illegal, which have been claimed for Mr. Waddell, by the Senator from Guilford (Mr. Gilmer), in his able speech before this body a few days since; and there are others, more or less doubtful, given to the sitting member, which are not put down as illegal. Among the latter may be particularly noticed, the case of Lindsay in regard to whom the evidence is palpably conflicting, and yet the weight of it is, in my judgment, decidedly against his right to vote. I have purposely omitted troubling the Senate with the consideration of any matters not deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the subject before it. My object has been to sim-

ply as far as was consistent with a due regard for the rights of parties, an investigation already sufficiently complicated and perplexing in its details.

And now, Sir, the inquiry recurs,—how stands the result? I will briefly recapitulate.

There are 25 illegal votes ascertained to have been given for the sitting member; and 2 legal votes for him refused.

There are (including the vote of Check) 16 illegal votes ascertained to have been given for the contestant, and 2 legal votes for him refused.

By deducting the legal votes offered, from the illegal votes cast for Mr. Berry, and in like manner for Mr. Waddell, there remain 22 votes to be subtracted from the aggregate of the former, and 14 from the latter, a relative difference of eight in favor of the contestant. But the actual majority at the November election as returned by the Sheriff was in favor of the sitting member. The correction of the polls, therefore, according to the foregoing estimates, shows that Mr. Waddell is entitled to the seat which he claims by a majority of one vote.

I have aimed to lay this controversy before the Senate, with a proper respect for the rights of each of the parties to it. So close a contest as this seems to have been, necessarily involves more or less uncertainty in any conclusions to which we may come. It would have been more agreeable to my own mind, had it been practicable without a greater wrong, to avoid the necessity of deciding it. The possibility of doing injustice, however unintended, naturally causes a sensitive mind to shrink from the performance, even of an act of duty. But, Sir, the issue is forced upon the Senate, and we are compelled to meet it. A greater wrong would be perpetrated in the attempt to escape it. I trust, Sir, we are mindful of the responsibilities of our position. No personal or political feeling can rightfully find place in our breasts. We sit now as judges, not as politicians. We pass on the rights of our members the rights of a constituency. In making the decision now required at our hands, we should be actuated by the unimpaired desire of understanding our duty, and performing it faithfully and impartially. If we do this, whether we meet with kindly judgment at the hands of others or not,—whether our course be satisfactory to the parties whose rights we decide or otherwise,—we shall at least secure a more grateful reward, in the approval of our own consciences. This contest has from its commencement awakened a deep and general interest in the public mind,—an interest which has not passed away with the cause which produced it. The presence of large numbers in this hall to-day attests the solicitude which is felt in the result.—But, Sir, the possession of the contested seat is no longer a matter of importance as affecting the arrangement of parties or questions of political power in this body.—And if it was, considerations of this kind, should have no weight in the determination of such a question as this before us. Let us endeavor therefore, divesting ourselves of all political and personal feeling, to meet the issue to-day, with the lights before us, determined to decide it according to the convictions of our own judgment, and we shall be very apt to decide it correctly.

STATEMENT
EXPLANATORY OF THE FOREGOING REMARKS.

Illegal voters for Berry given:	Legal votes for Berry given:
1. Enoch Sartin,	1. Jas. Warren,
2. Clayton Jones,	2. Herold Noah,
3. Jacob Hower,	3. John S. Fancott,
4. Josiah Tier,	Illegal votes for Waddell given:
5. John Tier,	1. Wm. Coble,
6. Moulton Cheek,	2. L. Albright,
7. John Riley, Sr.,	3. H. Kirkpatrick,
8. W. Thompson,	4. W. Wilkins,
9. J. Thomson,	5. C. Cox,
10. N. Carleton,	Bargainers in Trust:
Bargainers in Trust:	6. Jas. Brinkley,
11. W. Minnis,	7. Earning Gerrard,
12. J. D. Gray,	8. John Gerrard,
13. L. Pickett,	Equitable Owners:
14. J. S. Bracken,	9. Jas. Crabtree,
15. P. Trull,	10. Jas. Griffith,
16. D. Barlow,	11. Jubon Riley,
17. M. Murray,	12. Warden Riley,
18. B. Castleberry,	13. B. Cheek, Trustee,
Equitable Owners:	14. S. Morgan, Lomatist,
19. Irvin King,	15. Jas. Glass,
20. John Woods,	16. David Check,
21. C. M. Lottimer,	Legal votes for Wad-
22. J. D. Carleton,	dell refused:
23. Daniel Thomas,	1. Elk Albright,
24. W. H. Horner,	2. Norwood Warren.
25. J. Hagles,	

"Twas only last week, we spoke in falling terms of a gold mine in this County opening and continuing to open rich, and now again, when the ink has scarcely dried from the nib of the pen that noted the fact, it becomes our pleasant duty to record another instance of golden success in mining.

Talk about going from here to California. Why one might as well talk about going from Neweast to get coals; from Oplir, to obtain the precious metal; from Castalia to get inspiration; from Wetters field to get onions, as talk of going from here to California, or any other savage wilds, to get gold.

To be serious, and come at once to the relation of the fact, I must own to feeling considerable excitement on the subject, as the cause of our dwelling upon the introduction, another mine than the one yet referred to last week, is giving evidence of being extremely rich.

From this mine, on Thursday 15th inst. in about one hour and a half, something like Ten pounds of virgin gold was taken out. This gold worth 98 cents a penny-weight, or 5c. above the "standard" and the whole is worth nearly two thousand two or three hundred dollars. (\$2,500.) This is no exaggeration: any respectable gentleman of this town will attest the truth of our statement. Who would go from here to California! Is there any will say, "Here's who?"—Charlotte Journal.

It costs as much to govern the city of New York one year as it does the whole State of Pennsylvania for six years. The Courier says there are 16 States in the Union which could have their aggregate expenses paid twice over by what it costs to govern that single city.

Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, late English Ambassador to Spain, has been appointed British Minister to the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL.
REMARKS OF MR. WILMOT,
OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 17, 1849.

The bill appropriating for the execution in part of the Mexican treaty, being under consideration; Mr. WILMOT requested that his friend from Michigan (Mr. McCLELLAND) would yield the floor, to enable him to make a brief statement, which he felt was called for from him at this time. The request being granted, upon condition that a few moments only should be occupied—

Mr. Wilmot proceeded to say:

That while listening to an interesting debate in the Senate, he had been informed that a gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) in the course of his remarks to this committee, had referred to him, in connection with certain expressions or declarations of the President of the United States. He regretted that the gentleman from Georgia had made any reference to the subject whatever, because he was satisfied that no good would result from it. He had had no conversation with the gentleman from Ga. during the present session. He was not aware that a word had passed between them, and therefore there could have been no concert in giving publicity to the matter about which he desired to speak.

During the second session of the preceding Congress, I had a conversation with the President upon the subject of the proviso which I had offered at the previous session, in connection with an appropriation which he desired should be made to enable him to conclude a peace with Mexico. It was previous to the introduction of the three million bill, but in anticipation of such a measure,—which he was extremely anxious should pass.—The President either sent for me, or I had called upon him, and he expressed a desire that I should call again, naming the time, when he could have an opportunity of conversing with me without interruption. I called in pursuance of his request—it was in the evening. The President said that the proviso was giving him great trouble and embarrassment, and if insisted upon as an amendment to an appropriation bill, would present a serious obstacle in the way of consummating a peace. He said that he had no doubt of his ability to negotiate an early peace, and named a day not distant, within which he could bring about, such a result, provided he could obtain from Congress the necessary money appropriation, unrestricted and unencumbered with any conditions. I presumed to question the efficacy of such an appropriation in bringing about so desirable a result; and expressed my apprehension, that an appropriation of the character he desired, would excite the jealousy of the Mexican people, and cause them to distrust the integrity of their own rulers. He answered me very properly, by saying that he was much better informed as to the state of affairs in Mexico than I possibly could be; spoke of having confidential agents in Mexico, who kept him fully informed as to the movements and temper of the Government there. I assured the President that I had no wish to embarrass his Administration in any respect, much less in a matter so important as the making of an early peace; that so far as I was concerned, I would be just as well satisfied with the expression of Congress in any other form, as with the proviso; that all I desired was, to obtain the expression of Congress, in an authoritative and legislative form, to the effect that slavery should forever be excluded from all territory that we might acquire from Mexico; and I doubted not that such was the feeling of others who had favored the movement. I suggested, in the course of the conversation, the introduction of a joint resolution declaring this principle, and said that I should be satisfied with it in that form. The President said, substantially, and I think almost literally, "Mr. Wilmot, bring it forward in that form; I assure you such a declaration would not be unpopular in Mississippi." I noted particularly that he did not name his own State, but supposed, and made no doubt but such was his intention, that he purposely presented an example in which the slave interest was stronger than in Tennessee. He further said, "that he had been brought up surrounded with this institution, (slavery) that all his habits and associations were connected with it; but," said he, and with a good deal of earnestness of manner, "I do not desire to see it extended one foot beyond its present limits; that he was conscious that it could not be done without endangering the peace and safety of the Union."

On my return to my lodgings, I drafted a resolution in accordance with the suggestion I had made; but, upon consultation with friends of more legislative experience than myself, (never before having been a member of a legislative body,) I became fully satisfied that any attempt to get through Congress such a resolution would be idle, and therefore abandoned it.

I informed the gentleman from South Carolina, immediately in front of me, (Mr. Woodward,) of this conversation a few days after it occurred. He spoke of it as a matter of interest and importance to his constituents, and asked me if I had any objections to its being made public. I understood him to wish in some way to make public the declaration of the President to me respecting the extension of slavery. I expressed a wish that it should not be made public—not that the conversation was confidential, further than the nature of it, and the circumstances attending it, would imply confidence—but I did not wish that my conversation with the President should be made the topic of public discussion, either here or through the press of the country.

Some time during the last session of Congress, in conversation with the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Stephens,) or with others in his presence, I narrated substantially what I have here said. The gentleman has thought proper to refer to it on this floor. I repeat my regret that he has done so, because I can see no possible good that can result from it; but in so far as any responsibility may attach to me in this matter, I have no regrets. Before God, I have stated substantially the declarations of the President to me, without, however, entering into all the details of the conversation.

He that shows his passion, tells his enemy where to hit him.

RALEIGH TIMES.
Raleigh, N. C.
FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849.

PUBLIC MEETING.
AT the suggestion of several of the Citizens of Raleigh, I hereby call a Public Meeting, to be held in the City Hall, on Saturday, the 3d day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the system of Internal Improvements now proposed.

WM DALLAS HAYWOOD,
Intendant.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.
Our citizens must not forget the Internal Improvement Meeting, called by the Intendant of Police, at the City Hall, *Tomorrow Afternoon*, at 3 o'clock. We hope to see a large attendance.

It is not alone for ourselves, as citizens of Raleigh, and the benefit which the State works will be to us, that we should feel interested. It is for the honor and prosperity of the State—of the people everywhere, who will share with us in those benefits. The people of Raleigh are patriotic—they wish to see full high advanced the character and standing of North Carolina; and they will come up to this meeting prepared to yield their hearty support and cooperation to the Great Work projected by our Legislature.

The meeting is important in many respects, as it will be the first movement in the County, and as preliminary to other and greater gatherings which we trust to see, at no distant day, for efficient action. Let us attend it and enlist for the whole enterprise—pledging all the aid and assistance in our power towards the consummation of the Plan. We owe a duty to the State—let us make up our minds to perform it, and show an earnest of our good will at once.

Citizens of Raleigh! Be sure to attend the Meeting *Tomorrow Afternoon*. Give us a good rally—and let us go to work, like men and brothers, for the general good!

MR. WILMOT'S SPEECH.
The reader's attention will be arrested by the speech of Mr. David Wilmot, of Pa. in our columns to-day. He tells a plain story, which needs no comments at all. Mr. Polk goes out of office on Monday next—and this is the "blaze of glory" which accompanies him. The cup of his treachery and deceit is full. His weakness might call for pity—but his insidious meanness assuredly provokes disgust. The American people are well rid of him—happy would it be could we escape from the recollection that he ever was our President.

We have seen no authoritative denial of these statements of Wilmot. Rumor says Polk does deny them—but as the question would be one of *certainty* between the two Democrats, we may as well leave them and their party to settle it. "It is a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

IN THE DARK.
Two eminent gentlemen, who are in the habit of enlightening the world about here, by prophecies, revelations, &c., besides dabbling a great deal in what don't concern them, run directly across each other, in the last Standard, and thereby prove that, wonderful though the knowing pretensions they make by, certainly in this case, they know nothing. Hear the Editor and his Fidas Achilles, *Hallo!*

The Editor says: "It is now pretty generally understood, that Mr. Crittenden has positively declined a seat in General Taylor's Cabinet, &c."

The correspondent, (*accurate gentleman*) says: "I know that among his neighbors, since General Taylor's interview with him (Crittenden) it is understood that he is certainly to resign, (as Governor of Kentucky,) and take up his residence here for four years."

Reader, which of these *knowing oracles* are you going to believe? If you put no faith in either, as a general rule, you will be nearest right. But "they will be talking."

"We had heard, some time ago, that Walter L. Steele would probably be a candidate for Congress in Barringer's District—and the Standard gives currency to a rumor to that effect. His celebrated *Quantulum* resolutions, therefore, we suppose, were introduced for the purpose of obtaining the support of the Loco Nullifiers who may abound thereaway, towards South Carolina. We hardly suppose this gentleman would go before a Whig Convention, to settle the nomination between himself and Maj. Dockery, who is also out on his own hook. But the Whigs of Richmond are good and true, and will hardly endorse Watty very enthusiastically. Being sound themselves, we incline to conclude they will hardly turn a rotten Whig very far—for such he was found to be here last winter. Has General Quantulum given up his crusade against the Union—and won't he need his Aid! Where, oh! where, shall he look for a substitute in North Carolina? Mr. Dobbin is not a military man, and the Editor of the Standard can't be spared. We must write to Mr. Calhoun upon this subject.

Mr. J. L. Badger has retired from the Editorial Chair of the Charlotte Journal, and publishes a very neat valedictory in the last paper. The Journal will be continued under the auspices of the publisher (T. J. Horrox, Esq.) as Editor.—"He will devote more of his time than formerly to the editorial department, and hopes by unremitting attention to this branch of his business, to merit a continuance of patronage from his subscribers.—Some improvement is contemplated in the size, typography, &c., of the Journal; and he hopes his effort to please the improving taste of his patrons in these particulars, will be met by a corresponding liberality on their part towards sustaining him."

THE NEW CABINET.
Every paper we receive, nowadays contains speculations as to who will compose the new Cabinet. With the exception of Mr. CLAYTON, we have reason to believe that all is doubt and conjecture. We presume to think there are very few with whom GENERAL TAYLOR has consulted upon this subject. If he is the man we take him for, he has a will of his own, and about as acute and correct perception of matters and things, as any one whose advice he could possibly ask.

But while we believe the Whigs are perfectly satisfied that the selections will be made from among the talented, pure, and distinguished Statesmen of the Country, and are therefore quite easy in their minds about it—our Locofoeo friends are dreadfully troubled; and one impudent scribbler in the Standard, insinuates the shameful slander that Mr. Clay is to be the Dictator over the conscience of the new President; while the Editor of the Standard, by his insinuations, would produce the impression, that Mr. Crittenden was afraid to accept office under General Taylor, lest it might be supposed that such office was the result of a *bargain*! Now don't these *rippers* gnaw sweetly on a file! Let them bite at it until they find themselves toothless! By that time they may discover their pusillanimity and weakness. Their *raucous* is apparent to all the world.

Why don't they fetch out *Gaston Wilder* again! 'Tis almost time for him to appear, once more, on the stage of action.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.
Before this paper reaches the majority of our readers, the triumph of the People on the 7th of November last, will have been completed, and they will have a *President*—who will be faithful to their true interests, and bring back the Government to purity of administration, such as adorned the days of our earlier Presidents, and gave such a high character to the nation as well as to its Executive Chair. Since the advent of General Jackson, as President of the Democratic party, one-half of the people of this country have been proscribed, and kept under the ban of Executive displeasure,—and under that Democratic maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils," no eminence of talents, no purity of life, no patriotic services, could entitle a Whig to honor or office under the General Government—the Government of his Country. He was as much proscribed and disqualified as though he were not an American citizen. The Democratic party had the President, and to that party all the honors and emoluments of the Nation were made to belong. For the Democratic party, the Government was administered, and not for the good of the American people. That party sustained the President, however much he usurped power, overstepped law, and violated the Constitution—however much he encroached upon Legislative or Popular rights, because he had power and patronage at his disposal, to punish his enemies and reward his friends.

But *via!* The people, who have suffered under this *Party rule* so long, have done away with it. A new Administration is about to succeed, under new principles of action, and as we believe, principles better calculated to make and keep us a *united, free, and independent people*. How, then, will General Taylor administer the Government? We might answer this question negatively, and relieve the anxieties of many by it—he will not administer it as Mr. Polk did—as Tyler did—as Van Buren did—as Jackson did. That we distinctly understand, and bless God for the knowledge! But the question can be *positively* answered in his own words.

In President Taylor's reply to the Memphis Committee, Feb. 4th, he says,—"The office was one, not of his seeking, nor had it been secured by any effort of his. In electing him to the Presidency of the United States, the people had mainly looked forward to good government and a *just administration of the law*; and in endeavoring to carry out those wishes in this regard (although no one could rival the father of his country) it was left for those who might succeed him to emulate his example as far as possible."

In his address at Louisville, Feb. 11th, he said: "It was his ardent wish to dissipate all party animosities, and to bring the Government back to the simplicity of our fathers, when the objects aimed at were the happiness and prosperity of the country only."

In his Speech at Cincinnati, Feb. 16, he spoke very plainly about who made him President, and upon what was his reliance, thus:—"I have been called to the highest office in the world, by the unthought, unsolicited suffrages of the people—the masses of the people. I look upon these disinterested suffrages as a higher honor than can be conferred by any station here, or in Europe. I am thankful to Divine Providence for warding the balance from any person; and I must look to the same Divine Providence to guide and assist me in performing these new duties."

Once more, and we have done. Governor Crittenden, in his Message to the Kentucky Legislature, of January 1st, has this passage:—"General Taylor comes into his high office, with the avowed purpose of endeavoring to carry out the principles and policy of Washington, and this should commend him to the affections of the American people. It will be his aim to soften, if he cannot extinguish, the asperities of party strife—to give in the Government its constitutional divisions of powers as they were designed to be exercised by its framers, and to make the Congress of the United States the true exponent of the will of their constituents."

Now don't he differ widely from Mr. Polk? And don't we love him for it! What! administer the Government as an *American Patriot* should! Why such a thing has not been known in the country for twenty odd years! Yet OLD ZACK is about to become the President of the *American People*, and he has courage enough for any thing. *Alas*, he will be President, and he told his friends, *Alas*, he would endeavor to fulfill, "without regard to fear, favor, or affection for any one." Glorious Old Man! the country may safely trust you! Long-lived, and always faithful!

The first step in his Administration has already been taken, and it has met with universal approval, so far as we have heard. That good and true, and stout and sterling WHIG, JOHN M. CLAYTON, has been chosen by the new President to be Sec-

retary of State—a prudent and able Statesman, in whom all confidence may be reposed. We shall doubtless have the pleasure of announcing the whole Cabinet in our next.

GENERAL CASS.
We see it stated that General Cass had reached Uniontown, Pa. on the 26th ult. on his way to the Capital. Our readers have heard, probably, that he returns to the United States Senate, under instructions to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. And, of course, the Locofoeo papers at the South have no more to say about him. They do not even announce his movements. Now, if he were President, and were to do this thing,—were he even to recommend it in his message,—it would all be right—they would praise and justify him all the same, as they did Polk, when he signed it. But a few short months ago, our Locofoeo Contemporaries in North Carolina were endeavoring to humbug the South, by asserting that *Leicester Cass of Michigan*, was a Southern man, in principle, and *General Taylor of Louisiana*, a Northern man. Ah! but "that cock would not fight!" The people could not be fooled on that subject. They repudiated and rejected Cass, because he was a Wilmot Proviso man, an Abolitionist—and behold! look! lo! in two or three more months he returns to Washington City, under instructions to vote for this very Wilmot proviso! And the Locofoeo pressers are now as mute as fishes! Where are their denunciations? They are continually talking about dissolving the Union, in this, that, and the other contingency,—the passage of the *Wilmot proviso* being one—but when the *Patriot Polk* or the *Patriot Cass* go for it—no thunderbolt is hurled,—no anathema hurled,—nothing said about the danger to the South,—they don't inform their readers of the fact, without approving and justifying them! All right, then! Yet, are they any better than Wilmot, Hale, Giddings, and the rest, some of whom are as good Locofoeos as they are! Not at all. They are all in the same mess—only some of them abler men than either Polk or Cass,—yet they denounce the first, but praise and support the last. If this is not blowing "hot and cold," with a vengeance, we don't know what is.

The truth is, that these men, and their flatterers, are any and all things for the sake of party popularity and office. It's the "loaves and fishes" they are after; and, in endeavoring to obtain them, they are perfectly unscrupulous. Hence, when candidates, they bid for all sections. Polk wrote the same letter to deceive the North, and was successful—why they run him in Pennsylvania as a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay! Cass wrote the same letter to deceive the South—and he was run here as a better Southern man than General Taylor. The Dutchman bit at the same letter—but the Southerners were up to trap; the thing had been tried before with Van Buren, and was plain before their eyes. *The rat was smelt*, all over the country—and when we came to the matter, the *Patriot Cass* was rejected by the country—and now, he goes to Washington to prove what he is, and always has been,—a Wilmot Proviso man and Abolitionist!

Fellow-citizens of the South,—had not we, and our country, a happy escape?

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
The friends of the Temperance cause will be pleased to learn that important movements are now going on in the advancement of this excellent Order, extending its usefulness to many parts of the State where, hitherto, it has been unknown. Within a few weeks, Divisions have been opened at the University of the State, Smithfield, Elizabeth City, Williamston, and Hamilton, besides three others, the names of which we have not heard.

The Grand Division of the State has now in the field an able and efficient agent, the Rev. Mr. PEACER, under whose labors, it is confidently hoped, the spread of the Order may be rapid—and widely diffused. Every candid man, who will reflect dispassionately upon this subject, must conclude, that the earnest means of promoting Temperance in any community, is a union of its friends, and their example, as well as influence, may have the greater effect. Let a Division, therefore, be opened in every town and village of the State, and let all the friends of Temperance rally to its aid, if they wish to see a reformation in the land,—and our work for it, the condition of that community, in this respect, would be much improved, until fathers and sons would belong to the order together, and all discontented temperance, null, in that place, it should be no more.

The Order now numbers 26 Divisions in the State, with the prospect of many more being set to work during the year.

TEMPERANCE COMMUNICATOR.
Our readers are aware that this establishment has been removed to Fayetteville. We received last week, the first No. which has been issued from that place, and are really gratified at its neat and handsome appearance. The execution of the typographical department, as well as its selected and original matter, reflects great credit upon our old friend, Mr. Potter; and we do not not its re-appearance will be hailed with much satisfaction by all its readers. We have reason to believe that the COMMUNICATOR is about to take a high stand as a Temperance paper. It has always been useful to the cause, and was much missed during its brief suspension, which taught its subscribers its value—and really being the cheapest paper in the State—only One Dollar per annum—we see not why it should not have a large patronage. We commend it to the support of the friends of Temperance every where, and wish its Editor the most abundant success. Mr. H. H. Potter, is the Agent in Raleigh.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.
We have received the March No. of this beautiful Periodical, which maintains also the high character of its Literary contents. We believe it to be the ablest, and certainly it is the handsomest, of the Magazines. But it is the *cheapest*.—For three dollars per annum, you receive 12 Nos. of a work full of splendid engravings, and interesting matter, and also the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, a semi-monthly, of great value to female readers. Why, you make quite a speculation in subscribing for such a work. No lady can get more for such an amount.