

# THE REPUBLICAN.

NEWBERN, N. C. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1848.

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W. B. GULICK.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

FRIDAY, October 13th 1848.  
The authentic correspondence of Mr. Fillmore is entirely satisfactory to his friends.

Another column of this paper will be the answer of Mr. Fillmore to certain propounded to him by the *Erie Free Society*. His answer was per-  
fectly satisfactory to them, and according to *Newbernian*, it is so to "his friends" here.

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## GATHERING OF THE DEMOCRACY.

A great demonstration of the democracy came off on the 22nd and 23rd ult. at Beatties Ford in Lincoln County. The occasion was also embraced to do honor to the returned soldiers from Mexico. Hon. H. W. Conner presided. The soldiers were welcomed in the name of the citizens by Col. John H. Wheeler. The address is highly flattering to the volunteers. We have only room for the following beautiful tribute to the lamented Col. Wilson, of Edgecombe.

"But these gratulations are mingled with sorrow. Where is your brave Col. Louis D. Wilson? Providence did not permit him to fall as his brave spirit would have desired, in the heat of battle and amid contending columns. But he fell at the post of duty, a victim to the diseases of that dangerous climate. It was my good fortune to have known him long and well. Twenty years ago I contended by his side in the political contests of the day. A purer man never lived. The noble bearing of a long life was only excelled by his generous bequest at his death. He bequeathed his vast estate (for he had no family) to the poor of Edgecombe county, a county that had always sustained him, and from whose service he departed from the Senate, for the field. Lightly may the turf rest on his remains. His memory shall be ever dear to North Carolina."

Capt. Hoke replied, says the *Lincoln Courier*, on behalf of his brother soldiers, in a neat address, in which he rebuked Clay, Corwin & Co. for the "aid and comfort" afforded the enemy by their speeches, circulated through Mexico in the Spanish language, encouraging the Mexicans to prolong the war; but they affected not the true American soldier—they relied upon a virtuous executive, an independent, a just, and a grateful people.

The meeting was addressed by Capt. Green W. Caldwell democratic Elector, and by Wm. Lander Esq, Maj. Thos S. Slade and Mr. J. M. Newson. Everything, passed off in the happiest manner.

## ORANGE.

Mr. Waddell has relinquished his claim to a seat in the State Senate. He is certain there was a mistake in the returns, but believes that his competitor had received a number of illegal votes; hence he refers it again to the people. The Governor has ordered a new election. In our opinion Mr. Berry is entitled to the seat having received a majority of the votes cast. Messrs. Waddell and Berry are candidates again.

The Hillsboro' Ratoon contains a circular from Capt. Berry, from which we take the following extract:

"Believing that I was duly elected, I could not in fairness to myself or in justice to my friends, fail to contend for my seat in the Senate. I had therefore determined, and had publicly declared my purpose, to appeal to the Senate, the legally authorized tribunal to decide contested elections. But it seems my opponent prefers to labor in a different field—he likes not to risk himself upon the facts now in issue, and refers the matter back to the people, where he can have a second trial for your suffrages. Be it so: he shall have the contest wherever he prefers it and I again meet him with confidence before the free holders of Orange. I have never feared the popular will—never wish to avoid it. I should have been content with the decision of the Senate, and shall now be content with yours.

"The Register asks us if we do not believe Gen. Cass to be an Abolitionist. We answer no.—Standard.

Would you say so, if you did believe it? Register.

Certainly not, if the example of the Register was followed by his cotemporary, the Standard.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That the Whig Executive Committee in Washington city have two separate groups; in one of which documents are prepared for the North, representing General Taylor as a good abolitionist, and General Cass as in favor of the extension of slavery; in the other documents are published for the South which represent Gen. Cass as a free-soil man, and Gen. Taylor as the interested friend of the slaveholding portion of the country.

Keep it before the people, that the whig party have published FOURTEEN LIVES OF GENERAL TAYLOR making him out "ALL THINGS TO ALL MEN," to lumbag and deceive the people.

Keep it before the people, that the whig candidate for the presidency, besides his regular pay as an officer of the regular army for forty years, has drawn from the treasury \$74,264 04, not for services rendered, but as a part of the emoluments of his office while lying idle in his barracks, or superintending the affairs of his plantation.

Keep it before the people, that the whigs are endeavoring to lumbag the people by declaring their candidate to be "the people's man," while he is surrounded by bayonets covered with the trappings of office and, besides his enormous pay as a major general in the army, draws THIRTY RATIONS A DAY, and is so mean as to attempt to cheat the government out of \$7 20 in postage.

Keep it before the people, that Gen. Cass never took one cent from the government, except for bona fide services rendered; and that while Gen. Taylor was drawing from the treasury above SEVENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, and doing nothing in return for it, Gen. Cass was purchasing from the Indians the great empire of the West, and forming it into sovereign States and populous cities.

Keep it before the people, that while Daniel

Webster declares that Gen. Taylor's nomination was NOT FIT TO BE MADE. Gen. Cass is acknowledged throughout the world to be one of the ablest statesmen of the age.

Keep it before the people, that notwithstanding the gross frauds and base falsehoods of the whig party, the American democracy will as heretofore, retain the ascendancy in this government, and elect Gen. Cass to the presidency by one of the largest majorities on record.—Wash. Union.

## THE TRUE DEFINITION OF THE WORD WHIG.

The North American weaves into one of its late articles, this strange admission, "Whig is a Saxon word, signifying whey or butter-milk." Without denying the correctness of the definition, or the grave historical authorities introduced to prove it, it is clear enough that our cotemporary was laboring under some depression of spirits when he allowed his pen to indite this significant sentiment.—He was thinking, no doubt, of the changes that have marred, and the separations that have reduced, the once fair proportions of Whigery. The late National Convention not only threw away the very cream of its principles, but left instead a miserable political butter-milk, sour to the taste, and injurious to the health. Gen. Taylor, not to be outdone by the example, ever since the period of his nomination by the milk and water patriots, of June last, has been dosing the nation with copious showers of whey, in the shape of no party letters, and promises without point and without end. It is right enough therefore, that in such a crisis, when defeat is staring it in the face—when those men and principles that have long constituted the substantial support of its party organization, refuse any longer to be connected with it—the North American should fall back upon the original element, and reward those who have so steadily and permanently followed the flag of Whigery, that there is nothing more than butter-milk and whey at the bottom of all!

We suspect the same idea has occurred to others, or else we should not see daily accounts of thousands leaving the Federal ranks, and joining those of the army of progress and of equality—the great Democratic army.—What is the use of any one sticking to the "butter-milk and whey" party?—Pennsylvanian.

## BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

A Pittsburgh man recently offered a reward for the recovery of a valuable note which he had lost. The advertisement had scarcely got into circulation when he found the note in his hat. A lady in Buffalo, the other day advertised for a husband, and in a short time received applications from fifty old bachelors;—and in two weeks thereafter her marriage was announced in the papers! An old maid in New York lately advertised the loss of a favorite cat, and the same night the lost cat returned, with about 150 other cats, and mustering beneath her chamber window, gave a charming serenade. These are but few of the fifteen hundred thousand million advantages of advertising. Oh folks! don't be blind to your own interests! Walk up to the chalk mark and advertise. It's the way to make yourself and business known—to sell your wares, and fill your pockets! The utility of the thing is settled beyond doubt. Tell the people who you are and what you've got to sell, and crowds of customers will be sure to seek you and buy your goods.—Exchange.

AN HONEST ADMISION.—The Baltimore American, one of the ablest and most respectable Whig Journals in the United States, administers a cutting rebuke to those Whig papers that have labored so hard to make capital out of the "extra allowance" charge against General Cass. Hear it:

"This is a small business. General Cass when Governor of Michigan and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, sent in claims for extra allowances, which were finally granted by the Treasury Department. We think there has been more said about this than the matter called for. There is no reason to suppose that the Department acted without due investigation and knowledge; and if the claims were just, there was no impropriety in the presentation of them by General Cass, or in the granting of them by the Secretary. A Presidential canvass ought to turn on other issues than these, or the like of these."

EXCELLENT Some young Ladies, feeling aggrieved by the severity with which a friend speculated on their gay plumes, necklaces, rings, &c., went to their Pastor, to learn his opinion. "Do you think," said they, "that there can be any impropriety in our wearing these things?" "By no means," was the prompt reply; "when the heart is full of ridiculous notions, it is perfectly proper to hang out the sign."

A TOKEN.—The U. S. ship North Carolina drifted from her moorings near the Navy Yard to deep water near Williamsburg, on the 27th ult. Is this a sign that the old State will drift from her moorings in the shallow muddy waters of whigery to the deep and buoyant waters of Democracy on the 7th proximo?—Fayetteville Carolinian.

TO N. C. DEMOCRATS.—We say to the democrats of North Carolina, and we say it with the highest confidence of the truth of the assertion, that if the vote of the State is not cast for Cass and Butler, it will be because too many democrats have neglected to vote.

Looking to the anti-slavery movement in this State, and that its moving spirits are whigs, as the Orange Ratoon says it learns to be the case, if every democrat will vote, there can hardly be a doubt that the Cass and Butler electoral ticket will succeed.—Ibid.

WARNING TO FEMALES.—It was stated at a jury of inquest that Miss Emory (whose sudden death in the Globe Mill at Newburyport, Mass., took place a few days ago,) was in the habit of chewing large quantities of cloves, and had been known sometimes to consume an ounce a day. This was no doubt an indirect if not a direct cause of her death.

## HERE IT IS.

We mean to keep the following in type until the day of election. Here is the proof that Millard Fillmore is an Abolitionist.—The Whig papers are afraid to publish this letter. We do not believe that a single one in N. C. has done so. Read also the denunciations of the Abolitionists by the Baltimore National Convention below.

## Mark the Abolitionist!

Platform of Millard Fillmore, the Abolitionist!  
"BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838.

Sir: Your communication of the 15th instant as Chairman of a committee appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie," has just come to hand. I send you my answer to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave-trade ought to be received, read, and respectfully considered by the representatives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave-trade between the States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into an argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

## Taylor Endorses the Abolitionist.

Gen. Taylor, in his second letter to Capt. Allison, dated "East Pascagoula September the 4th," says: "And I may add, that these emotions were increased by associating my name with that of the distinguished citizen of New York, whose acknowledged abilities and sound CONSERVATIVE OPINIONS MIGHT HAVE JUSTLY ENTITLED HIM TO THE FIRST PLACE ON THE TICKET."

## The Abolitionists denounced BY THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The following is one of the resolutions forming a part of the Baltimore Platform.

"That congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole & proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all EFFORTS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS OR OTHERS, made to induce congress to interfere with the QUESTION OF SLAVERY, or to take INCIPIENT steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most ALARMING AND DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, AND OUGHT NOT TO BE COUNTENANCED BY ANY FRIEND OF OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

## Is Millard Fillmore,

The Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency, a safe man for the South?

Read the following statement of facts and then judge.

House Journal, 27th Congress, 2nd Session, 1841-2.

January 21st, 1842, page 252 The House proceeded to the consideration of the petition presented yesterday by Mr. W. B. Calhoun, of Mass., from 20 inhabitants of Springfield, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH HAYTI. Mr. Campbell of S. C. moved to lay the petition on the table, for which all the members from North Carolina voted, including Messrs. Rayner, Stanly and Washington, now Taylor and Fillmore, while Adams, FILLMORE, Gates, Giddings, Saltonstall, Slade, Truman, Smith, (now chairman of the Whig National Committee at Washington City, distributing electioneering documents to inform Southern Free-men how to vote.) R. C. Winthrop, whig Speaker of the House of Representatives, &c., all Abolitionists, voted against the motion, and against the whole South.

Mr. Fillmore votes to receive a "NEGRO" as Minister to this Country, from a country whose government is in the hands of REVOLVED SLAVES. What a monstrous proposition!! HOW INSULTING TO THE Southern portion of the Union!!

January 21st, 1842, page 259. Mr. Adams, of Mass., presented a RESOLUTION (not a petition) from the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania, which was laid on the table by a vote of 109 to 63, all the Southern men voting to lay it on the table, among whom were WM. O. BUTLER, RAYNER, STANLY and WASHINGTON, while Mr. Fillmore and all the other Abolitionists voted against the motion.

Mr. Fillmore then is in favor of receiving and acting upon abolition RESOLUTIONS as well as abolition petitions.

March 21st, 1842, page 567. Mr. Giddings introduced a series of resolutions, wherein "MUTINY AND MURDER ARE JUSTIFIED & APPROVED IN TERMS SHOCKING TO ALL SENSE OF LAW, ORDER AND HUMANITY." These resolutions were withdrawn. On the same day Mr. Bots of Va., introduced a resolution declaring the conduct of Mr. Giddings as "deserving the severe condemnation of the people of this country, and of this body in particular." This resolution was renewed by Mr. Weller of Ohio, and adopted next day by a vote of 125 to 69. The vote may be found on page 678 where MR. FILLMORE'S

name is recorded opposed to, while that of WM. O. BUTLER, Rayner, Stanly and Washington, with all the Southern members, in favor of the censure.

Mr. FILLMORE then is opposed to censuring his brother abolitionist, Mr. Giddings, for justifying and approving MUTINY and MURDER by NEGRO SLAVES against and upon their owners.

To SUM UP. Mr. Fillmore is in favor of the insulting proposition for the Government of the United States to receive a Nigger Minister from a government of revolted Slaves—in favor of Congress receiving and acting upon ABOLITION RESOLUTIONS as well as ABOLITION PETITIONS,—and was opposed to censuring Mr. Giddings for justifying and approving MUTINY and MURDER by negro slaves, showing by his vote that he JUSTIFIED and APPROVED such MUTINY and MURDER himself.

All this has occurred since the year 1841, since which time according to the letter of Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Brooks he considered the question of Slavery in the STATES settled.

The friends of Fillmore say that he contended for the rights of petition—nothing more. Can that be true when he voted to receive and act upon abolition resolutions as well as petitions whether presented by a member of Congress on his own responsibility or sent there by an ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Mr. Fillmore also declared himself "opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein." He is opposed to any more slave territory. This opinion stands against him undenied.

His late letters on political matters, refer only to SLAVERY IN THE STATES, SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES, the important issue, is carefully avoided.

On every question between the North and the South, during his Congressional career, Mr. Fillmore voted against the SOUTH and its FRIENDS.

The Senate of the U. S. is now composed of 30 members from slave states and 30 from free states. If elected to the office of Vice President, Mr. Fillmore will be president of the Senate, and possess the casting vote between the North and the South. Can the SOUTH rely upon him as sound, on such questions, when his every act has shown him to be directly the reverse.

Free-men of North Carolina! Are you willing to support a man whose whole Congressional career has been one series of insults to the South,—whose votes are uniformly for the South,—whose votes are uniformly recorded against your dearest interest? Will you not rather support WM. O. BUTLER of Kentucky, who has always maintained Southern rights, and whose votes on this subject are always given in opposition to Fillmore?

THINK OF THESE FACTS and ACT in accordance to the dictates of Common Sense and with reference to the principle of self preservation.

From the Washington Union.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1848.

Sir: A speech recently delivered by the Hon. Thomas Butler King, of Georgia, at Patterson, New Jersey, contains the following: "Gen. Cass is the hero of Hull's surrender. Ordered away by Gen. Hull, before the attack upon Detroit by the British, Gen. Cass received no intelligence of the disaster till he was summoned by a single British officer (fourteen miles from Detroit) to yield, and he did yield. With two or three regiments of men, General Cass surrendered to a single British officer, fourteen miles from any other enemy. If Gen. Hull committed treason, is not General Cass a traitor? Yes; he is an ass and a villain. He should have been tried and hung; he should have been tried and shot at that very time."

Believing the above statements to be direct pervasions of historic truth, and that they do great injustice not only to Gen. Cass, but to the other officers and men composing the detachment of troops referred to, and learning that you were the Adjutant General of the army under the command of Gen. Hull, which position gave you the best opportunity of knowing all the facts and circumstances connected with the sending out of the detachment and its surrender, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the subject, and of requesting information in regard to the situation of the detachment at the time of Hull's capitulation; whether it was not included therein; and by the laws of war, was not bound to surrender with the rest of the troops; who commanded it; what was Gen. Cass's position in connection with it; and whether he was in any way guilty of anything unbecomingly brave and gallant officer? Though I name these specific points, I should be pleased to receive information on any others you may consider it necessary to notice, in order to give a correct history of the matter. I made the request as a sincere inquirer after truth; and it is proper to apprise you that it is my intention, should you favor me with an answer, to have it published.

With respectful consideration, your obt. servt.  
ROBERT SMITH.

Major Gen. THOS. S. JESUP,

Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 25, 1848.

Sir: I have received your letter, dated the 23d instant, calling my attention to certain charges said to have been made by the Hon. Thomas Butler King against Gen. Cass, in a speech lately delivered by him at Patterson, New Jersey, in the following words, viz:—"Gen. Cass is the hero of Hull's surrender. Ordered away by Gen. Hull before the attack upon Detroit by the British, Gen. Cass received no intelligence of the disaster till he was summoned by a single British officer, fourteen miles from Detroit, to yield; and he did yield. With two or three regiments of men, General Cass surrendered to a single British officer, fourteen miles from any other enemy." And in compliance with your request that I should give such information as I possess in regard to the situation of the detachment referred to by Mr. King, at the time of Hull's capitulation, and the position of Gen. Cass in relation

to it, and whether the General was in any way guilty of anything unbecomingly brave and gallant officer," I have the honor to inform you, in reply, that the charges made by Mr. King relate to the surrender of a detachment sent by order of Gen. Hull, on the 14th of August, 1812, to meet a convoy of provisions, under the command of Capt. Henry Brush of Ohio, supposed then to be on the route from the river Raisin to the army at Detroit.

As the acting adjutant general of the army, I detailed that detachment, and, by the order of Gen. Hull, placed Col. McArthur (not Col. Cass) in command of it. The General directed that the detachment should consist of one hundred and fifty men from Col. McArthur's, and the same number from Col. Cass's regiment, and a few mounted men were directed to accompany it. Before the detachment marched, a number of volunteers joined it from both regiments, so that the aggregate force when it left the camp was about four hundred men. Col. Cass was not a part of the detail—he joined as a volunteer. When I understood that he desired to go, I objected to two Colonels going with so small a detachment; but the service was considered by us all as extremely perilous. Col. Cass claimed it as a right to share the dangers with his men, and he was permitted by the General, not ordered, to accompany them.

On the 16th of August, Gen. Hull surrendered the fort and army, by capitulation, to the British forces under the command of Major General Brock, and included Col. McArthur's detachment in the capitulation. The Colonel had been ordered by express to return to Detroit, and he was within three or four miles of the fort when he received intelligence of the surrender. He fell back about three miles to the river Huron, where he received the articles of capitulation, with an order from Gen. Hull to surrender. The Col. was, I believe, bound in good faith to surrender; but whether he was or not, he was compelled to submit, for he had not a day's subsistence, nor a dozen rounds of ammunition for his command. He was as gallant a soldier, and as patriotic a citizen, as the country could boast; and he did all that was possible under the circumstances; but whether the surrender of the detachment was right or wrong, he alone was responsible for it. Col. (now General) Cass had no more to do with it than the honorable gentleman who makes the charges against him.

From the foregoing statement, you perceive that there was not even a single regiment to surrender, nor was Col. Cass in command at the time and on the occasion referred to by Mr. King. That gentleman has been so unfortunate in the random statement of his facts as not to have stumbled upon a single truth. His charges I know to be utterly unfounded from beginning to end. There is nothing in the history of the country, written or unwritten, to justify any one of them in the smallest degree. As to Gen. Cass, I served with him in two campaigns, a part of the time under his orders, and attached to his brigade. I have seen him in situations and under circumstances that would test the courage of any man, and he never faltered; but always acted in accordance with the dictates of high courage and patriotism. Whatsoever may be the course of others, he is never the apologist of the enemy, but is always found on the side of the country.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obt. servt.,  
TH. S. JESUP.

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I am, sir, with great respect, your obt. servt.,  
TH. S. JESUP.

Washington City.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Augusta Constitutionalist thus rolls up into a harp pill, the proof of the abolition votes of the Whig candidate for the Vice President, and tosses it to the Whigs.

"MILLARD FILLMORE it was, who voted with Giddings, Slade, and others, to instruct the committee on Territories to introduce a bill repealing a law passed by the people of Florida in their territorial Legislature, excluding free negroes from that territory!"

"MILLARD FILLMORE it was, who voted with Slade and Giddings against laying on the table a petition asking Congress to pass a law protecting negro-stealers and incendiaries in the Slave States, and asking to have the privilege of sending through our people, into our countries and among our people, their insulting, and outrageous attacks upon us as slave-holders and citizens of a slave holding community!"

"MILLARD FILLMORE it was, who said he was interested in the claim to 'property in man,' in the District of Columbia, and wanted to abolish slavery there without the consent of the people and without making them any compensation!!!"