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GEN. CASS AND THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Enquirer Oct. 3rd. We have taken pains, at much length, to justify the Democracy of Virginia in their support of Gen. Cass—and we feel satisfied that we have made good our point. We shall not, therefore, notice to any considerable extent the flimsy arguments of the Whig press, based upon garbled extracts, to show that our candidate is unworthy of Southern support. We shall for the present confine ourselves to the striking facts which are developed in the progress of the campaign. We shall cite the words and the acts of the staunchest champions of Southern rights, as the strongest evidence that Virginia and the South will promote their true honor, interest and safety, in casting their vote, as they will do, for the ticket of Cass and Butler. If such be the case, let the Whigs, of South Carolina, James M. Calhoun, of Alabama and Yulee, of Florida—who have been regarded as ultra advocates of Southern rights—be so well satisfied that the best interest of the South call upon them to give a cordial support to Cass and Butler, we may well defy the word catching objections and flimsy arguments of the Southern Whig press, which, at the same time that it unwarrantably denounces Gen. Cass, zealously urges the South to vote for Millard Fillmore, who is avowedly in favor of "immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia," and who is acknowledged by the Southern Fillmoreites to be in favor of the Wilnot Proviso!

Deferring till another moment the publication of some extracts from the able speech of Mr. Rhet, delivered before a large and enthusiastic Cass and Butler meeting in Charleston, we this morning lay before our readers the following copious extract from a letter of Senator Yulee, of Florida, a devoted friend of Mr. Calhoun, and who for some time, was disinclined to the support of the Baltimore nomination. He is now about to take the stump actively for the Democratic ticket; we ask the South to consider well, and act upon the strong views and facts herein presented:

"Determined, as I have been, from an early date in my agitation, to make the Presidential question subordinate to the one paramount issue to which I have adverted, (the equality of the Southern States in the Union,) I have heretofore treated it, and yet regard it as of secondary importance.

But it is still important. Its bearing upon the future, although not decisive, cannot be otherwise than influential. Indeed the action of the South upon the Presidential election forms, in my views, one of the steps, in the series of the movements, by which our rights are to be ultimately vindicated, with a full regard to all pending issues as well as to ulterior movements. I am prepared to cast my vote for Cass and Butler, and shall do so without doubting, and with a clear conviction that it is right.

I cordially approved the course adopted by the Florida Delegation in the Convention at Baltimore no other conduct would in my judgment, have been consistent with their obligations, or the well understood sentiments of their constituency. Subsequent events have indicated the correctness of their views and actions. I believe that if the South had asked with a united voice, from their brethren in the Convention, a distinct recognition of the doctrines of the Virginia Resolutions of 1847, the Democratic party planting itself as in times past upon the Constitution of the country, would have adopted the issue, and appealing to the justice and intelligence of the American people, would have made glad the hearts of every patriot, and consolidated the union of the States. Oh, yes! their banner inscribed with the just issue of Equality of the States, and their voices raised to the old republican shout of the Constitution and equal rights, how could it have been otherwise! They would have triumphed and the country would have been at peace.

Not satisfied with the action of the Convention, anxious for the first rights of the South, uncertain of the direction which rapidly developing events would give to the action of parties, I waited with anxious suspense to see the way of duty clear before me. As a Democrat, the nominations of the Baltimore Convention with the pledges contained in the resolutions of that body, would of course have commanded my instant confidence and support. But as a citizen of a Southern State, I saw reason to pause for reflection and observation. After watchful and deliberate consideration of all that has transpired, I left Washington with the firm conviction that it was my duty to cast my vote for the ticket nominated at Baltimore; and I humbly believe that the Southern States owe it as a duty to the Union and themselves, and are bound by every consideration of justice, honor and safety to throw their weight with decision and effect in favor of this ticket.

It was impossible for me to pass through the impressive scenes of the late session of Congress without being convinced that, whatever of sympathy the South finds for her rights or feelings on the part of the North, is in the bosom of the men who constitute the soul of the Democratic organization there. The Whigs of the Northern States, who are supporting Taylor and Fillmore, are as active and compact in their hostility as the Barnburners who support Van Buren and Adams. Cass and his supporters are levelled at with equal sternness and virulence by Northern Whigs and Barnburners, upon the express ground that his election opposes a barrier to the Free Soil movement, as they are pleased to designate their assault upon the liberty of the States. The argument pressed alike by Whigs and Barnburners in the non-Slaveholding States against Cass, with most earnestness and emphasis, is that he is pledged to veto the Wilnot Proviso, while Van Buren is known to be, and Taylor is asserted to be, pledged to sign a bill containing it, if passed by Congress. The course of the canvass, and the necessary effect of antagonism of parties has thrown Cass and the mass of his friends in the North into the attitude of champions and defenders of justice to the South.

Under these circumstances, I, for one, would feel myself dishonored and recreant, if I held

back while blows were received and dealing by Northern friends on our account. No! whatever may be our views of the past, or apprehensions for the future, this one duty is plain, to support with our full weight those who are fighting our battle in the very midst of the enemy. To desert or betray them at this juncture, will leave us not only without friends for the future, but unworthy to have them.

I do not say that the success of Cass will end our struggle or bring us peace. I do not believe it will. But it will be a step towards it. It will give ascendancy to the influence most favorably inclined and will thus facilitate the ultimate settlement of this now angry controversy upon a basis consistent with justice, and a happy continuance of the Union. Upon the other hand, I fear that the success of either of the other tickets would render an amicable arrangement of our difference so far difficult and impracticable as to threaten the existence of the Government in its present form. I cannot, upon such an occasion, venture into detail; but it is perfectly plain to my observation, that while the general leaning of the Northern Democrats is to a fair adjustment, that of the Northern Whigs is adverse to any adjustment short of absolute surrender by the South; in this respect coinciding with the Barnburners.

There are many other considerations, which, to my apprehension, render the support of Taylor and Fillmore utterly unsafe and injudicious upon the part of the South, and which strongly recommend to our favor the opposing ticket of Cass and Butler. I cannot now present all of those that weigh with me. One only I will advert to, because the question it involves is of the first magnitude. I allude to the proposed consideration of the powers of the Government in the Legislative Department by the virtual abrogation of what is known as the Veto Power. When this important Executive function is paralyzed, the South will have lost the principal shield which the Constitution furnishes against the domination of a more powerful section. To aid in the immolation of this defence, will be to surrender herself a willing sacrifice at the altar of Northern aggression and Northern powers, of course the veto could not be dispensed with safely or beneficially for any of the States or any sections; but considering the pregnant causes of dissonance and antagonism between the North and South, as now developing the most fatal error in my view which the South can commit, will be to assist directly or indirectly in the prostration of this eminently defensive and conservative provision of the Constitution.

With sentiments of warm regard for my friends in Marion, and among them for yourself, through whom the invitation was communicated, I remain respectfully, your fellow citizen,
D. L. YULEE.

To J. G. Beardon, W. J. Sloan, Committee.
From the Norfolk Argus.
We have taken some pains to collect evidence from Gen. Taylor's various letters, to show how cleverly he can do what John Randolph thought impossible—ride on both sides of the sapling at once:

Gen. Taylor is willing and is not willing to declare his opinions:
"I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen." [Allison letter, April 48.

He expresses an opinion upon the Free Soil question which he does not express:
"With these remarks I trust that you will pardon me for thus briefly replying to you, which I do with a high opinion and approval of the sentiments and views embraced in your editorial." [Signal letter, May, 1847.

He thinks our present rulers have done badly and hopes he may do as well himself:
"General Taylor, we are authorized to say, will hail with entire satisfaction any nomination besides himself, being persuaded that the welfare of our country requires a change of men and measures in order to arrest the downward tendency of our national affairs." [Statement of Judge Saunders at the Whig Convention, approved by Gen. Taylor.

He is not willing to leave his retirement except by the unanimous consent of the people, and is willing to leave if should he get a bare majority:
"Sentiments such as these have been the burden of my replies to all who have addressed me on this subject, expressing the assurance that by the spontaneous and UNANIMOUS VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ALONE, and from no agency of my own can I be withdrawn from the

cherished hopes of private retirements and tranquility when peace shall return."—May, '47.
"My willingness to yield to the wishes of the people at large, and to serve them in the office of the Chief Magistrate, should I be FREELY and UNANIMOUSLY placed in it, has been more than once expressed, but I am not willing to be the candidate of any party or to pledge myself." &c. [Native American letter, July, 1847.

He prefers seeing Mr. Clay and himself in the Presidential office at the same time:
"At the last Presidential canvass, I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay's election, and would now prefer seeing him in that office to any individual in the Union, certainly much more so at any time to myself."—Ingersol Letter.

He will hail with joy what he will try to prevent, and prefers a statesman to a soldier, and especially a soldier to a statesman:
"Should the people nominate and elect some one of the gifted statesmen of the country to represent its highest interests, I should hail the measure with joy."—Native American Letter.

He does not and does not feel himself at liberty to express any sentiment having the nature of a pledge:
"In regard to the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive." [Allison Letter, April, 1848.

"Third. Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive." [Allison Letter, April, 1848.

He thinks it the right of every person to know the opinions of his rulers, and thinks these opinions neither important nor necessary:
"That it is a right inherent in every freeman to possess himself of the political principles and opinions of those into whose hands the Administration of the Government may be placed—to all which I fully coincide with you in opinion."—Delony letter Sept., 1847.

He is not quite enough of a Whig:
"I am a Whig but not an ultra Whig." [Allison Letter.

He thinks that Mr. Polk did not take half enough of Mexican territory, and that he ought not to have taken any:
"It seems to me the most judicious course to be pursued on our part, would be to take possession at once, of the line we would accept by negotiation, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, and occupy the same."—[Gaines letter.

He will not be the candidate of a party, and will permit none but the Whig party exclusively, to make him a candidate:
"In conclusion, I have to request that if I were nominated for the Presidency by any body of my fellow-citizens, designated by any name they might choose to adopt, I should esteem it an honor, and would accept such nomination provided it had been made entirely independent of party considerations."—[Peter S. Smith letter, Jan. 1848.

He does not know whether Congress have the right to create a Bank or protective Tariff, and supposes that if they think they have, it is all the same thing:
"Asking my views upon several subjects—of the Tariff, the cur-

rency, the improvement of our highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive." Allison letter.

He cannot tell what the Constitution means and will administer the government strictly in accordance with its provisions:
"I ever I occupy the White House, it must be by the spontaneous movement of the people without any action of mine in relation to it: without pledges, other than I have previously stated—a strict adherence to the provisions of the Constitution."—Ingersol letter.

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 inst. as Chairman of a committee appointed by The Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie, has just come to hand. You solicit 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 HAD 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 42 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 electors, while Adams, FILLMORE, Gates, Giddings, Saltonstall, Slade, Truman Smith, (now chairman of the Whig National Committee at Washington City, distributing elec-

tioning documents to inform Southern Freemen how to vote.) R. C. Winthrop, Whig 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 253. 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. 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. Botte 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 578 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—is 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 right 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 unvariedly.

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.

Freemen 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 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.

FREE SOIL MEETING IN GUILDFORD.
A friend writing to us from Jameston, Guilford County, under date of October 14, 1848, says:

"There was a Free Soil Meeting in this place yesterday, at which an Electoral Ticket was formed for Van Buren and Adams. A considerable debate arose between Mr. Stafford, of Orange, and Mr. Adams, of this County—both Whigs. Mr. Adams advocated the cause of Gen Taylor, and Mr. Stafford declared that he preferred voting for Mr. Van Buren or Tom Corwin, rather than for Gen. Taylor—a man without principles.—He said it was impossible for him to be whipped in, by any cat of nine-tails that could be raised."

This is an important movement, so far as the Whigs of this State are concerned. It will not affect the Democrats in the slightest degree, but it may draw off several thousand votes from Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Stafford is a man of energy and talents, and stands well with the Whigs of Orange, having been run by them for the Legislature in 1846.—Standard.

THE LADIES OF LIMA.
Far superior to the man, both physically and intellectually, are the women of Lima.—Nature has lavishly endowed them with many of her choicest gifts. In figure they are usually slender and rather tall, and they are especially remarkable for small elegantly formed feet. Their fair faces, from which

the glowing breath of the tropics banish every trace of gloom, are animated by large bright dark eyes. Their features are pleasing, the most being well formed, though in general not small, the mouth invariably adorned with two rows of brilliant white teeth. The women of Lima clean their teeth several times a day with the root called raz, dedis tes (literally wool: for the teeth), of which they keep a piece constantly in their pockets, and their long black hair arranged in plaits, falls gracefully over their bosoms and shoulders. Add to all this, a captivating grace of manner and deportment, joined to an exceeding degree of gentleness and amiability, and it will be readily admitted that the Limesas are a noble specimen of female loveliness.—Von Tschudi's Travels in Peru.

From the Petersburg Republican.
AN APPEAL TO SOUTHERN MEN OF ALL PARTIES!
Look the danger in the face, and then apply the Remedy.

THE LETTER FROM CAPT. RIVES TO THE DEMOCRATS OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

We commend this very sensible letter to the perusal of all our readers. Whigs and Democrats. It is a powerful appeal to the judgment and the interests of Southern men, being a dispassionate consideration of facts which cannot be denied, and which should be constantly kept before the people.

That Millard Fillmore can with safety be relied upon by Southern men we do not believe, because all the evidence, which can be adduced concerning his opinions, conclusively proves that he is now in favor of the abolition of slavery in the Districts of Columbia, and that he is also in favor of the application of the principles of the Wilnot Proviso to the territories of California and New Mexico.

If this be so, and we most solemnly believe it is so, and if Southern men, therefore, cannot with safety rely upon Millard Fillmore, we ask, in all sincerity, how can they rely upon Gen. Taylor who has unqualifiedly endorsed the "opinions" of Millard Fillmore as "SOUND AND CONSERVATIVE." It is no answer to say that Gen. Taylor is "a Southern man" and "a slaveholder." He has, in the public prints, endorsed the "opinions" of a man who stands pledged, by his publicly expressed "opinions" and votes, and by his previous history, to vote for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and to vote for a Territorial bill containing the WILNOT PROVISIO; the same Millard Fillmore who was one of that ULTRA ABOLITION gang in Congress who voted against a resolution to censure Joshua R. Giddings for introducing into the Congress of the United States a series of resolutions in reference to the celebrated CREOLE CASE, JUSTIFYING MUTINY AND MURDER ON THE PART OF SLAVES SHIPPED FROM VIRGINIA TO NEW ORLEANS.

Having thus solemnly, and without reserve or limitation ENDORSED, the "opinions" of Millard Fillmore, we contend that Gen. Taylor has assumed those "opinions" as his own; and, therefore, we say that Southern men cannot with safety rely upon him.

As Capt. Rives very properly declares, Gen. Taylor has pretty plainly intimated that he would cheerfully have voted for MILLARD FILLMORE to be PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES! Can Southern men safely vote for a Southern candidate who, in advance of the election, or at any other time, makes such a declaration as that? We ask, what Southern Whig, with the exception of Gen. Taylor, would vote for Fillmore to be the President of the United States? What candidate for the Legislature of Virginia, even, could be elected after expressing such a sentiment? And shall we have less regard for the opinions of a Presidential than a State candidate? Whigs of the South, look to it that you are not tricked out of your rights, and that you are not made parties to this auction sale of Southern liberties; and remember the declaration of the hero and statesman Jackson, that, "THAT MAN DESERVES TO BE A SLAVE WHO WOULD VOTE FOR A MUMM CANDIDATE WHERE HIS LIBERTIES ARE AT STAKE!"

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF DINWIDDIE.

At your last Court, I promised to address you on Monday next, (Court day,) on the subject of the Presidential election, and I pledged myself, particularly, to prove that MILLARD FILLMORE, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, is an ABOLITIONIST of the worst stamp. This pledge I am now prepared, and anxious to redeem, believing that the proof of the fact, in my possession, is abundant and irrefutable; but my representative in Congress (the Hon. R. K. Meade,) tells me that some time prior to my appointment, he had given notice, through the papers, of his intention to address his constituents of Dinwiddie on the same day, and that his sense of duty and inclination impel him to make true his pledge. How much sooner I may regret the existence of these circumstances, I cannot be expected to interfere with the previous arrangements of my friend Meade, who I am sure will ably and successfully represent the interests of the democracy against any whig champion who may oppose him, and therefore, must ask you to excuse me. At the same time I wish it to be distinctly understood that should you, between this and the day of election, deem it expedient to have a mass meeting or a public discussion, any where in your county, and will notify me of the fact, I will make it my business to attend, and redeem my promise respecting Millard Fillmore to the satisfaction of any man who is in the habit of drawing his conclusions from FACTS.

Thus denied the pleasure of addressing you, I will surely excuse me if I urge you to exercise all your energy and to redouble your efforts in behalf of the success of those principles which, as democrats, you all hold dear. Remember that the day of election is just three weeks ahead, and that, if anything more is done, it must be done quickly. Circulate the fact, far and wide, among your fellow citizens,