BEBBBBBAN

BY W. B GULICK

NEWBERN, N. C. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1848

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A Capital Song.

A SONG FOR CASS AND BUTLER.

The whigs and the tories unite, The barnburners join in the van, The Clay men are ready to fight And beat Lewis Cass-if they can. Then, democrats, arm for the shock, And gird up your loins for the battle, Your cause will resist, like a rock, The shot that the enemy rattle.

The party " no party "-the ends And odds of all factious below-The Hartford Convention-the friend Of CUFFEE-march all in a row. Like the keys of a forte piano

They now are arranged for the action; The black & the white spread one banner-The rag-tag-and-bobtails of faction! We hear the fantastical throng,

"War, famine and pestilence" shout! By hook or by crook, right or wrong, The INS they intend to turn our. With Taylor, Van Buren and Clay, They move on in column unsteady, Resolved, o'er their corduroy way, To Rough it in search of the READY.

The props of the national bank, The blue lights and sable cockades, re formed in an awkward squad rank, With comrades like aces of spades! So mingle red spirits and grey And so flock these birds of a feather,

mpatient to join in the fray, And spend all their fury together! legard not their boast or their roar! The masses, from Georgia to Maine, Tho beat them so often before,

Are able to beat them again. Then let them come on-if they dare-In motley becoming the wearer --Our flag is afloat on the air, And Cass is our true standard bearer. The farmers who toil at the plough,

The hardy mechanics know how To act in this struggle their part. From city and hamlet and town, From moorland and mountain and valley

The merchants, who plod in the mart,

From sun-rise away to sun-down, From the north to the south we will rally

The rights we possess we demand Unshackled by federar active; In safety to dwell on the land, In freedom to roam on the seas. If this opportunity pass,

The claims of the Union may sever : Preserve it, then, freemen, in Cass And BUTLER, for ever and ever.

From the Petersburg Republican. POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN PRINCE GEORGE. MR. RIVES AND MR. FLEMMING.

Some weeks since, the Democratic party of Prince George County invited Francis E. Rives, Esq. to attend their October Court with the Journals of congress, to expose the votes of Millard Fillmore on the subject of Aboliition. He consented, and they invited publicly the opposite party to meet Mr. Rives, for the purpose of defending Mr. Fillmore against On Thursday, (Court day,) Mr. Flemming,

lence, attended, and when the discussion was about to commence, Mr. Rives said: With a new to economy of time, and justice to the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presdency of the United States, they should discard the statements of partizans, and partizan editors in particular, as it was admitted on all hands, they frequently did injustice to the opposite party. He was opposed to the introduction of extraneous matter and "hearsay evidence," as it would consume time, and at mislead those it was desirable she snow the real positions of the candidates. He then submitted to Mr. Flemming in

writing, the following proposal: "That we shall be confined in introducing evidence, in behalf of, or against a candidate, to his tetters speeches and votes."

To this Mr. Flemining assented, provided e could be permitted "to use the Union." Mr. Rives said that although under the notice he was not bound to devote any of his time to the opinions of any of the candidates except Millard Fillmore, he thought proper notice them, and particularly General Taylor—he having in his 2d Allison letter endorsed Fillmore."

Mr. Rives then read to Mr. Flemming a paper containing these words: "I say in reation to General Cass, that he is sound on the slavery question. He has never written a letter, made a sprech, or given a vote in which he has admitted the right of Congress to interfere with slavery, either in the States, the District of Columbia, or the Territories; but, on the contrary, says that Congress has to William O. Butler." the relation thousand nine

to admit the truth of what he said.

Territories; nor has he ever said in any ury not otherwise appropriated. tter or speech, there was any particular thing, hich under the Constitution the Congress ad not a right to do."

his advocate to prove it false. Mr. Rives then charged on Millard Fill-

has appeared during the campaign. There is point and poetry in it:

sion go against an abolition measure; and I British vessels during the war of 1812. This two classes of men diametrically opposed to further charge that he stands committed by case was identical with that of Mr. Fillmore's each other in sentiment, one or the other of ple of this country, and of this body in partic- Currituck, after he had finished his speech, which must have the stands committed by the severe condemnation of the peo- case was identical with that of Mr. Fillmore's which must have the stands country, and of this body in partic- currituck, after he had finished his speech,

this charge be not true, it is your duty to prove favor, from whose speech we make the followit false : and if you do not, you ought to come | ing extract : Rives had the Journals with him, but Mr. ney in the Treasury. Sir, I have no such Flemming was not willing to rely on them as wish. God forbid: it is the price of blood. evidence, nor Fillmore's letter to the Anti- It was obtained from Great Britain by the Slavery Society in New York.

against these charges was. In relation to Gen. | ted, and the money, was obtained by the trea-Cass, he said he was an abolitionist of the worst ty making power, with which we have no sort, and introduced what he (Cass) said in right to interfere. To divert this money, or his pamp'alet on the Right of Search, and no- any portion of it, to the payment of other National Convention below. thing else. But in making the quotation, he claims, would be a violation of the trust reposdid Gen. Cass the grossest injustice, by giv- ed in this government, a breach of this soling only a part of his opinions and stopping emn covenant, and a total disregard of our al in the middle of a sentence. The only words leged faith." read by Mr. F. from that pamphlet to show It will be noticed that even in this matter that "Gen. Cass was an abolitionist of the Fillmore was not separated from Giddings, worst sort," are the following:

in principle, and pray for its abolition every- not the advocacy of a similar one by the no-

Cass he should have read the remainder of Whigs answer? the sentence and the whole paragraph. In order to show the full extent of the misrepresentation practised, we will again publish the entire paragraph Here it is:

"We are no slaveholder—we never have been-we never shall be. We deprecate its existence, and pray for its abolition everwhere WHERE THIS CAN BE EFFECTED JUSTLY AND PEACEABLY, AND EASILY FOR BOTH PARTIES .-But we would not carry fire, and devastation, and murder, and ruin in a peaceful community, to push on the accomplishment of the object. But, after having visited the three quarters of the old continent, we say, before God and the world, that we have seen far more and more frightful misery, since we landed in Europe, and we have not visited Ireland yet, than we have ever seen among this class of peo ple in the United States. Whatever may be said, there is much of the patriarchal relation between the southern planter and the slave. And as to the physical distress which is seen in Europe, resulting from the want of food. and from exposure to a rigorous winter with out adequate clothing, we believe it to be so rare as not to form a just element in the consideration of this matter. But the subject of the emancipation of two millions and half of human beings, living among another population of different race and color, and with different habits and feelings, is one of the gravest solve. It can safely be left only to those who are to be so seriously affected by it; and there it is left by the Constitution of the U. States. IT IS A MATTER WITH WHICH THE GENERAL GOVERMENT HAS NO

CONCERN." It did not suit Mr. Flemming's purposes to read the whole of the above paragraph, because if he had done so, he would have proved that Gen. Cass was sound to the core on that

His arguments in favor of the election of Taylor were drawn from his battles in Mexico, and the fact he is a slaveholder!

He endeavored to prove that MILLARD FILL-MORE was no abolitionist, simply by referring to the fact that, "in 1842 Mr. Fillmore, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported and voted for a bill to pay for the loss of slaves from the Comet and Encomium."

The facts in reference to this case, are briefly and truly stated in the Savannah Georgian of the 14th of September, which we co-Goochland, the chosen council for the deperusal of whigs and democrats, after which they may determine as to the success with which Mr. F. defended his candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency:

> of General Jackson, the Comet and the Encomium, two American vessels, freighted in weather into Nassau, Bahamas, one of the British West Indies, and the slaves were set LY. at liberty. Gen. Jackson, through Mr. Van Buren, his Secretary, demanded of the Brit fores" which the Auburn Daily Advertiser ish Government an indemnity for slaves thus lost to their owners. Great Britain paid to the American Government the sum of \$115, 178 62, which Mr. Van Buren received in trust for the owners of the slaves, and, during his Administration, paid it all out to claimants, except the sum of \$7,965 28. On leaving the Executive Chair, Mr. Van Buren caused the sum to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Under Mr. Tyler's Administration other claimants presented themselves, and demanded their share of this fund held by the United States in trust for them .-But as Mr. Van Buren had put it into the Treasury, it was found that it could not be

"An act for the relief of the owners of the fund received from the British Government as an indemnity for the loss of slaves lost from Union, Gen. Taylor should for so long time, country whose government is in the hands of on board the Comet and Encomium, at Nas-

any letter or speech, that the Congress of to their representatives; and for that purpose. Taylor. United States has not a right to interfere the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation the District of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of Colomber the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district of the district of the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation of the district o

> " Approved, Feb. 18, 1843." nor less than a trust fund placed in the keep— cuse is there for this concealment? There JUSTIFIED & APPROVED IN TERMS her Democratic sister States." ing of our government for that purpose. Du- can be none. It can be considered in no oth- SHOCKING TO ALL SENSE OF LAW, That pure and undefatigable champion of

Willis has been writing a Taylor song—
did at any time during his stay in Congress (6 maining in the Treasury, entrusted to us by song it is too one of the hist stamp, and I deny that he case came up:—there was a small little to deceive day Mr. Botts of Va., introduced a resolution declaring the conduct of Mr. Giddings as several occasions, with great power and effect. A capital song it is, too—one of the best that sion go against an abolition measure; and I British vessels during the war of 1812. This two classes of men diametrically opposed to deserving the severe condemnation of the peo-

out and confess the truth of the charge. Mr. "It is said that we desire to keep this mo-Executive without consulting this body.— The Whig papers are afraid to publish this Now it may be asked what his defence The treaties and conventions were negotia- letter. We do not believe that a single one

for he, too, favored a similar appropriation.-"I am no slaveholder-I never have been And now, we ask, if to report such a bill is -I never shall be. I deprecate its existence evidence of Fillmore's Southern feelings, was torious Giddings equally as strong testimony But if he had intended to do justice to Gen. that he, too, favored the South? Let the

From the Albany Argus. WHYS AND WHEREFORES.

"Why do whigs oppose General Taylor?" naively asks the Auburn Daily Advertiser, a Taylor whig print.

Because such a nomination "was not fit to be made," says the great Daniel; Because "General Taylor is a military

man, and a military man merely," says the same high authority Because "Gen. Taylor has had no training n civil affairs :"

"Because "he has performed no functions facivil nature under the constitution of his

Because "it was not wise nor discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the presidency

Because 'it is the first instance in our history in which any man of mere military character has been proposed for that high office; Because "it is without precedent or justifi cation from anything in our previous history, continues the great Expounder;

Because "his whole course of conduct is insulting to the whig party," says John Minor

Because "he is not a whig candidate; and because, under such a leader, "the whig party is corned to certain, inevitable, and asserted ful defeat," adds Mr. Bolts;

Because "no man can say, for no man knows, what Gen Taylors views are on a soli

tary political principle, says Willis Hall; Because Gen. Taylor "has, neither by precept nor by practice, given to the world the least evidence of even an ordinary acquaint ance with a single one of the great questions which agitate the Union;"

"Because "we know not General Taylor's views on a single question of public utility;

Because Gen. Taylor's "much-talked of Allison letter amounts to nothing at all," con-

tinues Mr. Hall; Because "Gen. Taylor has no claim upon the whig party-upon its support or countenance," said the Clay whigs in mass meeting

at Vauxhall Garden, New York; Because, in his Lippard letter, Gen. Taylor declared that he was not a party candidate, after his nomination in Philadelphia: In his Charleston News letter that he would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention on the same terms as he did the Phila delphia nomination: In his letter to the Charleston Taylor and Butler Democrats, that he winked at the proposed repudiation of Mr. Fillmore, his co-nominee: In his Richmond OUR POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS. It seems that during the Administration Republican letter, that he avowed his determination to run, whoever might be the nomipart with slaves, were driven by distress of nee of the whig or democratic national conventions-respond the WHIGS MISCELLANEOUS

> These are some of the "whys and wherewill find sprinkling the whig journals all over | sion, 1841-2. the country, by merely looking through its January 21st, 1842; page 252. The House exchanges. The Advertiser, we suspect, will proceeded to the consideration of the petition its service, if it chooses to enter on the task.

GEN. TAYLOR AT HOME.

where Gen. Taylor resides. One of the Dem- electors, while Adams, FILLMORE, Gates, ocratic speakers, Mr. Larue, charged upon Giddings, Saltonstall, Slade, Truman Smith, Gen. Taylor a concealment of his opinions on (now chairman of the Whig National Com the Wilmot Proviso question. Mr. Larue re- mitte at Washington City, distributing elecpaid out without an act for that purpose.—
That the subject may be fully understood, I in sight of the scene of that meeting, and in Freemen how to vote,) R. C. Winthrop, whigh nounce Polle's signature of the Oragon bill of the responsibility of their connexion with will give the act as it was reported and pass- ten minutes, at any time, if he would consent Speaker of the House of Representatives,&c., to tell them, his opinions could be known." all Abolitionists, voted against the motion, It is certainly the most remarkable fact, that and against the whole South. on a subject all important to the South, and Mr. Fillmore votes to receive a "NEnow agitating the public mind all over the GRO" as Minister to this Country, from a have refused on his part to give any assurance REVOLTED SLAVES. What a MONSTROUS proto the South, is the more remarkable as Gen. position!! How INSULTING to the South-"Be it enacted, &c., that the sum of seven Taylor declared that he did not desire any ern portion of the Union!!

Now it is absurd, to suppose that Gen. Tay- voted against the motion.

HERE IT IS.

until the day of election. Here is the proof in tavor of the censure. that Millard Fillmore is an Abolitionist.in N. C. ha done so. Read also the denunciations of the Abolitionists by the Baltimore

Mark the Abolitionist!

Platform of Millard Fillmore, the Ab litionist!

" BUFFALO, Oct. 17, 1838. Sir: Your communication of the 15th instant as Chairman of a committee ap pointed by " The Anti-Slavery Society 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 represen tives of the people?

2d. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to this Union, under any circum stances, 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 etween the States?

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

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

MILLARD FILLMORE." Taylor Endorses the Abo-

litionist.

Gen. Taylor, in his second letter Capt Allison, dated "East Pascagoula September the 4th, says: And I may add, that these motions were increased by as knowledged abilities and sound conserva TIVE OPINIONS MIGHT HAVE JUSTLY ENTITLED

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 ISTS OR OTHERS, made to induce con- ginia : gress to interfere with the QUESTION OF

Is Millard Fillmore,

The Whig Candidate for the Vice Presidency a safe man for the South? Read the following statement of facts and House Journal, 27th Congress, 2nd Ses-

find it a much easier matter to collate than presented yesterday by Mr. W. B. Calhoun, to answer them satisfactorily. They are at of Mass, from 42 inhabitants of Springfield, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELA-TIONS WITH HAYTI. Mr. Campbell of S. C. moved to lay the petition on the table, for which all the members from North Carocussion took place in the town of Baton Rouge and Washington, now Taylor and Fillmore

further charge that he stands committed by letter, to go for the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Was it opposed by the Abolitionists?—

So far from it, the notorious Giddings (always of the notorious Giddings (alway on page 578 where MR. FILLMORE'S edgements to him, for his masterly expose of name is recorded opposed to, while that of the true principles of policy, and his triumph-We mean to keep the following in type WM. U. BUILDER, Itaylor, WM. U. BUILDER, Itaylor, WM. U. BUILDER, Itaylor, WM. U. BUILDER, Itaylor, Itaylor, WM. U. BUILDER, Itaylor, It

MR. FILLMORE then is opposed to censuring his brother abolitionist, Mr. Giddings, for justifying and approving MUTINY and ing fine pervice in the cause. His speeches MURDER by NEGRO SLAVES against have been represented to us, as exhibiting vast and upon their owners.

the insulting proposition for the Government learn that the people of our sister State reof the United States to receive a Nigger ceived these gentleman most kindly, and en-Minister from a government of revolted tertained them with their proverbial hospital-Slaves-is in favor of Congress receiving and ity. And that the Hon. W. B. Shepard and acting upon Abolition resolutions as well Dr. R K. Speed, Whig speakers, who engaas Abolition Petitions,—and was opposed to ged in the discussions with them before the censuring Mr. Giddings for justifying and ap- people, did not "welcome them with bloody proving MUTINY and MURDER by ne- hands, or find for them hospitable graves." gro slaves, showing by his vote that he JUS-TIFIED 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 con tended 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

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

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

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

Freemen of North Carolina! Are you willing to support a man whose whole Con gressional 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 South ERN 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 pre

servation. A SCORCHER.

all. EFFORTS OF THE ABOLITION and powerful letter of Gov. Smith, of Vir- friend of the institution of slavery than Gen'l

crats who take whig ground upon the slavery them up to the scorn and execration of the question-they will stoutly argue to show world. that those of them who take ground with us are unsound, and therefore ought not to be and scorn the conduct of the Whig party of trusted, and if they fail in making their posi- this city, in meanly endeavoring to sneak out tions clear, they will forcibly denounce them of the infamy of their association with one as tricksters and traitors, acting all the while whose name should not be mentioned among in close and cordial harmony with those who honorable men, but whom they imported inare pressing in determined hostility upon our to this city, introduced to an audience, and common and most vital interests. I have not cheered on in his infamous falsehoods and seen or heard from a whig person or paper a malicious slander of the Democratic candidate complaint even of Mr. Webster, for his re- for the Presidency; and published his speech; markable avowal that he would not support which was so infamous, they had not the har-In the early part of last month a public dis-(the general) was opposed to the introduction to go out in connexion with it. - Even the of slavery into our newly acquired territory; publisher dared not to allow his name to apnot one. Yet, with most charming consis- pear upon the document-a statement known tency, as modest as consistent, they affiliate by them to be false, but which they trusted in brotherly love, with Ashmun, Corwin, the might be used to deceive unsuspecting people. two Smiths, Webster, Fillmore, and a host of However much they may endeavor to shrink and rant in good set phrase at Gen. Cass for of the act upon them, till, like the poisoned alleged unsoundness on the slavery question. shirt of Nessus, it consumes them to the death. Oh, for a whip of scorpions to lash such factionists naked around the world !"

from the Democracy of this good old State.thousand nine hundred and sixty five dollars concealment of opinions. What renders the January 21s 1842, page 259. Mr. Adams, In the great West, they are thoroughly arous-Mr Rives then challenged him to prove to the contrary, if he could seed him to prove to the contrary, if he could seed him to prove to the contrary of the con the contrary, if he could; and if he could not, demnities received from the British Governto admit the truth of what he could not, demnities received from on hoard the North are constantly engaged in giving assu
Lastern Penesylvania, which was laid on in Outlaw's district, our more recent accounts demnities received from on board the North are constantly engaged in giving assu-Mr. Rives then read to him these words, comet and Encomium at Nassau, paid into the ment for the loss of slaves from on board the said.

North are constantly engaged in giving assument for the loss of slaves from on board the said.

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North are said them whilst he Mr. Rives, was speaking:) the Treasury by the late John Forsyth, be prove the wilhot Floviso, and these assured as being founded on among whom were WM. O. BUTLER, kened and in high spirits. Accessions are paid, on the order of the Secretary of State, to paid, on the order of the Secretary of State, to paid, on the order of the Secretary of State, to pledges contained in private letters from Gen. RAYNER, STANL; and Washington, while daily being made to their ranks; and, in ma-I deny that General Taylor has speaking:) paid, on the order of the Secretary of State, to ances are represented as some whom were and all the other Abolitionists and whom were and all the other Abolitionists and the persons or companies entitled thereto. or, pledges contained in private letters from Gen RAYNER, STANL; and Washington, while daily being made to their ranks; and, in many letter or speech, that the General Taylor has ever said the persons or companies entitled thereto. Taylor. Mr. Fillmore and all the other Abolitionists ny of the counties, some of the most substantial Whigs are shaking off their party tram- cratic newspaper in the Union to publish th slavery in the District of Columbia and the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation the aforesaid sum be, and is hereby appropriation to the aforesaid sum be, and his friends in the Northern States. And yet, and acting upon abolition resolutions as of Cass and Butler. A friend writes us, that all party may be seen by the people, and that while he has written letter after letter on oth- well as abolition petitions. Approved, rep. 10, 1020.

Now, it will be perceived that the money of subjects, he has not designed to utter one Now, it will be perceived that the money of the South in record to the Now, it will be perceived that the payment of word of assurance to the South in regard to dings introduced a series of resolutions, cess is mevitable. North Carolina will be upon them. If this be not true, said Mr. Rives, he called his advocate to prove it false.

Now, it will be payment of word of assurance to the South in regard to the south

more in the following words: "He is an ab- ring the last session of Congress a similar olitionist of the first stamp, and I deny that he case came up:—there was a small fund re-WM. O. BUTLER, Rayner, Stanly and ant vindication of Southern rights and institu-

The brilliant and accomplished William ability and unsurpassed eloquence, for one To Sum up. Mr. Fillmore is in favor of comparatively so young. We are pleased to

Southern Argus. From the Union.

READ THIS?

We publish the following resolutions of the executive committee of the Jackson Association, as requested. We are authorized to say to our readers, that the language used in hese resolutions, however severe it may seem is called for by the unjustifiable language of the whigs in their resolutions published in the Intelligencer, and their monstrous system of fraud as shown by the following resolutions:

Resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jackson Democratic Association of this city, held at Jackson Hall on Monday evening, October 9, 1848, the following resolutions

were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That we have seen with surprise the unblushing mendacity of the Rough and Ready Club in this city, in their resolutions, and the letter of their president, published in the National Intelligencer, denying that more than one life of Gen Taylor has been pullished and circulated in this city, and while admitting that they have two publishing rooms, deny that documents are prepared for the North, representing General Cass as pledged to the extension of slavery, and Gen. Taylor pledged against it; and that documents are prepared for the South, representing Gen. Cass as an enemy to the institution of slavery and an abolitionist; that one of our committee procured and placed in the hands of Senator Hannegan, last summer, fourteen lives of Taylor; and that we have now in our hands, and open to the inspection of all, four different lives of Taylor, published by Whig publishers in this city and circulated by the Whig committee under the frank of whig congressmen and senators; that we have in our hands and open to the inspection of al!, whig documents prepared for the North, representing General Taylor as opposed to and pledged against the extension of slavery, and Gen. Cass as in favor of and pledged to the extension of slavery; and documents prepared for the South, representing Cass as "an abolitionist of the strictest sect," and declaring We extract the following from an eloquent the notorious Millard Fillmore as a better Cass; that the first of these documents was "The ambition of the non-slaveholding obtained from the committee room where SLAVERY, or to take INCIPIENT steps States which seeks its gratification by exclu- documents are prepared for the North, and in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to ding us from our newly acquired territory, the other from the committee room where the most ALARMING AND DANGE- and which is most strangly countenanced, if documents are published for the South : that ROUS CONSEQUENCES; and that all not encouraged by a great party in our midst, these different lives of Taylor, and Northern such efforts have an inevitable tendency to di- leaves me but a hope, that our Union will en and Southern whig documents, are in the minish the happiness of the people, and en- dure, for the ordinary age of nations. Were committee room of the Executive Committee danger the stability and permanency of the our people united in stern rebuke of the North, at Jackson Hall, where they can be examined Union, AND OUGHT NOT to be COUN- for the wrong they would do us, I should at any hour of the day, from this time until TENANCED BY ANY FRIEND OF have no apprehension of that great calamity, the election of General Cass to the Presidency. disunion. But when did the whig party of the That the whigs accuse us of falsehood in South arraign their party or their leaders for making these statements, have, in addition to any act of hostility to the South? They will the fraud, the he proved upon them; and bitterly denounce, however, Northern demo- with this brand upon their forehead, we hold

Resolved, That we view with indignation

Resolved, That we again call the attention of the American people to these monstrous frauds of the Federal party now proved upon NORTH CAROLINA.

them, that they may spare no efforts in exposing the infamy of Federalism to the world; that for ourselves, however revolting may be

"Place a whip in every honest hand,

To thrash the rascals naked through the world." Resolved, That we request every Demos

J. D. HOOVER, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Z. W. McKnew, Corresponding Scor's