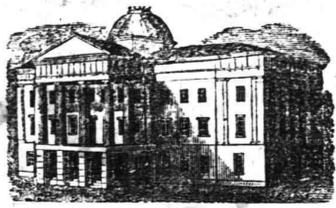


THE NORTH CAROLINA TIMES.

(FOR THE CAMPAIGN.)



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOL. I.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1848.

NO. 31.

TERMS.

The North-Carolina Times will be sent to Subscribers at Two Dollars and a half per annum, if paid in advance. Three Dollars will be charged, if payment is delayed six months. These Terms will be invariably adhered to.

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The Times will be sent to Subscribers for the Campaign, viz. for five months, from the 24th of June to the 24th of November, for One Dollar the single copy, payable always in advance. The paper being put at a cheap rate, we can only afford it by being paid promptly.

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The money must be forwarded, in all cases, when the paper is ordered. Our terms must be Cash.

CH. C. RABOTEAU,
Editor and Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

For every Sixteen lines, or less, One Dollar for the first, and Twenty-five Cents for each subsequent insertion. Court Orders, &c. will be charged 25 per cent. higher, but a reasonable deduction will be made for long advertisements. Letters on business, and all Communications intended for publication, must be addressed to the Editor, and post paid.

For the N. C. Times,
IN FRANKLIN.

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

Pursuant to previous notice, a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Franklin assembled at the Court House in Louisville, on Tuesday of June Court week (the 13th instant), to respond to the nomination of the late Whig National Convention, at Philadelphia, of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR for President, and MILLARD FILLMORE for Vice President of the United States, and for the organization of the Franklin Taylor Club.

On motion, Dr. DAVID OUTLAW was called to the Chair, and Col. B. B. LEWIS appointed Secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, the object of the meeting was explained by D. S. Hill, Esq., who, at the close of his remarks, reported, from a Committee appointed at a previous meeting, consisting of Messrs. Hill, Massenburg, and Whitaker, the following Preamble and Resolutions, to-wit:

WHEREAS, the Whig Convention assembled at Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, instant, having, with gratifying unanimity, presented to the County the names of Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for President and Vice President of the United States;— Therefore resolved, That we, the Whigs of Franklin, having undoubted confidence in his patriotism and sound Republican Whig principles, hail with acclamation the nomination of the gallant Old Hero, Gen. Zachary Taylor, as their standard bearer in the approaching Presidential contest, whose name is a prestige of victory, and who never surrenders. And we call upon his friends throughout the County to rally to his standard, and unite with us in the hearty support of him who has devoted the whole of his eventful life to the service of his country.

2. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of Millard Fillmore, of New York, as our candidate for Vice President of the United States, who, in the darkest hour of trial, stood up and battled manfully for our glorious Whig principles, and who deserves and will receive the zealous support of the Whigs of the Union.

3. Resolved, That for the purpose of a thorough and more efficient organization, we form a Taylor Club, to be governed by rules and regulations hereinafter to be agreed upon; and we recommend to this meeting the names of the following gentlemen as officers of the Club, viz:—
For President, Col. H. J. G. RUFFIN,
Vice Presidents, R. F. YARBROUGH,
NATH. R. TURNSTALL,
Secretaries, B. B. LEWIS,
T. K. THOMAS,
Treasurer, RICHARD NOBLE.

COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND CORRESPONDENCE,
Messrs. Joel King, N. B. Massenburg, J. A. Whitaker, I. H. Davis, D. S. Hill, J. E. Thomas, Dr. W. R. King, Benjamin Foster, Dr. P. S. Foster, James Wilson, J. H. Brodie, Dr. A. Cradup, Mumford Phippen, Jacob H. Conley, Dr. David Outlaw, A. H. Pearce, Jos. J. Thomas, W. H. Simons.

The resolutions having been read, loud and repeated calls were made for Henry W. Miller, Esq., who came forward and responded to the call in one of his happiest efforts, which was received with great approbation and applause.

The Preamble and Resolutions were then adopted by acclamation.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be and are hereby tendered to George W. Haywood, Esq. for the faithful manner in which he represented our wishes in the late National Whig Convention in the City of Philadelphia.

On motion, it was Resolved, that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Raleigh Register, Times and Star, for publication, and that the other Whig papers in this District be requested to copy the same.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to Mr. Miller for his able and patriotic address, and to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

DAVID OUTLAW, Chm'n.
B. B. LEWIS, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

We have heretofore bestowed a general notice on the *fanfarone* of Resolutions adopted by the Locofoco Convention, which nominated Mr. REID for Governor, intending at our leisure, further to examine such of them, as presented any intelligible issue.

One of these, of greatest length, and sound and fury, is devoted to the condemnation of the Legislature and Governor, in respect to the appointment of Field Officers of our Regiment of Volunteers, for the Mexican War. The most obvious remark in this complaint, is, that it does not come from the Volunteers themselves, the great majority of whom were received into service after the Field Officers had been appointed, and announced to the public, but from a party caucus, whose press, and whose leaders, with many honorable exceptions, endeavored to prevent the completion of this Regiment, and have omitted no opportunity to produce discontent, and encourage mutiny in it, from the time of its organization. We propose, however, to test its justice, by some reference to the history of the past in like cases and the facts in this.

Requisitions on the State for troops have been often made before the present war. It may be needful only to remind the reader of those occurring in the *quasi* war with France, in 1798, on the occasion of the attack on the Chesapeake (Ship of War) in 1807, and during the War with Great Britain in 1812-15. It was stated in the Message of the Governor, to the Legislature, that before issuing his call for troops in 1846, the precedents in those former cases were examined, and the course adopted by him conformed to them. It was ascertained from this examination, that in all cases of State troops required for Federal service, whether detached Militia, that is to say, Drafted men, or Volunteers, the Officers above the grade of Captain, (and in some instances, in that grade,) were designated by the Governor as Commander-in-Chief of the Militia—the only difference, in this respect, between the two kinds of troops, being, that in cases of detached Militia or draft, from the nature of the requisition, the selection was to be made from the Officers then holding Commissions in the Militia, (allowing, however, an unlimited discretion among them in every part of the State.)

In the case of Volunteers, the Governor was at liberty, to receive whosoever he deemed best qualified, in any grade, from a private to the highest Officer called for. Thus, immediately after the declaration of War in 1812, two battalions were called for, to defend our own coast, and were stationed, the one at Fort Hampton, in Carteret, and the other at Smithville, Brunswick; the former being sent to the coast, and the latter to the interior of the State. The former was commanded by Maj. LILLINGRIS—both of these Officers being appointed by the Governor.

In January, 1814, a Regiment was required to march against the Creek Indians, in Alabama Territory, forming, with a Regiment from South Carolina, a Brigade, under the command of Gen. JOHN MILBURN, the then Gov. of Georgia, the latter selecting as well the General as the following Field Officers, viz:

Col. Jesse A. Pearson, of Rowan.
Lieut. Col. Richard Atkinson, of Person.
1st Major, Samuel Turentine, of Orange.
2d do. David Kerr, of Mecklenburg.

A company being attached to this Regiment, the Governor appointed Robert Locke, (then a Cavalry of Militia Cavalry) Captain of the same.

In the Fall of 1814, a Regiment was called out for the defence of Norfolk—of which our older readers will remember, a great number died of disease. To the command of this, the Governor appointed:

Col. Richard Atkinson, of Person.
Lieut. Col. Samuel Hunter, of Guilford.
1st Major, Samuel Turentine, of Orange.
2d do. Joseph Winston, of Stokes.

Again, in the winter of 1815, before the receipt of news of peace, a Regiment was ordered out for the defence of Wilmington and the coast, to be mustered into service at Wadesborough, by Gen. Alexander Gray, of Randolph. Over this, were Col. Andrew Bravin, of Buncombe,
Lieut. Col. John McGimpsey, of Burke,
1st Major, Jesse Allen, of Wilkes,
2d do. Thomas Lenoir, of Haywood,
all appointed by the Governor.

We have thought proper to name the Officers of these several Regiments, called into the service of the United States, because many of the persons who served in them are yet living, and will bear witness that they heard nothing in that day of the election of Field Officers by the men, nor any question of the power of the Governor to appoint them. Acting in conformity with these precedents, the Governor's Proclamations, both in May and November 1846, announced distinctly, that the Field Officers would be appointed by himself, unless the Legislature, (in session at the last) should otherwise prescribe; and all who volunteered, tendered their services, with a full knowledge of this regulation.—The same view of the subject, was brought before the Legislature in the Executive Message, with an invitation to provide another mode of appointment, if they were not satisfied with this. And here we could not but marvel, that no one ventured to question the Governor's idea of his power and duty, in this regard, after the incentives against it, in the last canvass, from the stump and the party press.

The General Assembly, upon consideration, altered this regulation, and provided that in future requisitions for volunteers, the men should elect the Field Officers; but the alteration could not be made to take effect in the present Regiment, without mutual injury to the public service, and therefore the old mode of appointment was directed in it. Besides the assemblage of the Volunteers at two places of rendezvous, which prevented the acquaintance necessary to a proper election, it was of the utmost importance, at that time, that the companies of the Regiment should be armed, drilled and dispatched to the seat of War, with all possible expedition. Yet not a musket could be drawn except upon the requisition in writing of the Colonel of the Regiment, nor could a company be sent off to the aid of Gen. Taylor, then threatened by the force which subsequently attacked him at Buena Vista, but upon a like written order. From the delay of final action, by the Legislature on the Bill concerning the appointment of officers, it did in fact happen, that the first companies which arrived at Smithville, were for some time, without arms, and in the hands of the Locofoco Convention, for some time.

Colonel of the Regiment, who alone was authorized to call for them. Owing to the dispersion of the Company of Capt. Long, which that Officer reported to be occasioned by the failure of the United States authorities, to make timely provision for them at the Charlotte rendezvous, but which public opinion attributed to himself; and the withdrawal of an offer of service, by a company in Mecklenburg, before their obligation became complete, to take the better pay and accommodation of United States Dragoons, a considerable delay occurred in filling up the Regiment, and the last companies did not arrive at the rendezvous until near three months after the first. Had the Legislature adopted the counsels of the Democratic Convention, and provided for an election of Field Officers in this Regiment, the Governor would have been obliged the while to keep them all at Smithville, and muster them we suppose with corn-stalks, until the arrival of the last company, when a Colonel could be elected, arms drawn, and orders issued for sailing.

We are not a little surprised at this rebuke to the Legislature and Governor, from a Convention which approved most heartily of every act of President Polk's administration. Had they never seen the order of the President, through his Adjutant General, published in the newspapers last Summer, proposing to recruit new Corps of Volunteers from the twelve months men, whose term of service had expired in Mexico, in which he allows Companies of such troops to elect their Officers, but reserves to himself the appointment of their Field Officers? If the Legislature preferred appointment by the Governor to popular election, as the better mode of choosing these Officers, they are entitled to the benefit of his following their example in an analogous case, who, in the opinion of the Convention, does nothing wrong.

The Governor is censured in no measured terms, for the appointments actually made. Not because the persons selected are incompetent, unofficerlike, or unworthy of their trusts. Since the Report of the President's Court of Inquiry on Col. PAINE, we suppose that malignity itself will hereafter be silent on charges such as these. But our Executive is decried by the Convention, a "bitter and determined partisan"—1st, because he did not select the Field Officers from the ranks of the Volunteers, and 2d, because he appointed Officers who had voted for a Preamble, declaring that the country was involved in war "by the action of the Executive and subsequent sanction of Congress." The first is rather a novel objection, since we have seen, that in all former appointments, the Governor was allowed to make selections of Officers from the whole State. And if the responsibility of choosing them is thrown on him, we see no propriety in any restriction upon his choice. It is needless to remark that many men will do well in the ranks or subordinate posts, who are not of the qualifications necessary for higher command. But if none but volunteers in the ranks were fit to be taken for Field Officers, all were entitled to be considered, before the selections were made. And this brings us back to the objection formerly stated, in relation to an election by the men; that is, that the Governor could appoint no head of the Regiment, until the last man arrived at the rendezvous, that he might do injustice to no one, and appoint the best Commander. Thus all the troops would be detained from their appropriate field of service, and from any preparation ever for it. We presume, he thought his duty required him to organize the Companies as fast as they came in, and dispatch them to Mexico, as soon as they were ready to go.

The Convention in this particular, contains as well the appointment of Major STOKES, as those of the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel. They who observe the terms of condemnation applied to this, will readily conclude, with us, that Loco Focoism is better versed in the use of epithets, than the meaning of them.

2d. The second ground of accusation, is, that Officers were appointed, who had voted for the Preamble above referred to. There is no difference between voting and thinking. This Preamble expresses on a question of history, the Whig opinion of the country, and a good portion of the Democratic also. For instances of the latter, we name Messrs. CATTON, BENTON, &c. The only true interpretation of this objection, therefore, is, that no Whig ought to have been appointed as the Governor, or elected himself as a partisan, by selecting two Whig Field Officers out of three, to command a Regiment from a Whig State. And the issue made by it is, whether any Whig is qualified for an Officer. It is not denied that they will do for the ranks, for without them the ranks will be thin—but only Democrats are fit to be put on horseback. They are tainted as traitors if they do volunteer, but if they do not, they are not to have officers. This is the doctrine now proclaimed to the Whig people of North Carolina, with their 5,000 to 10,000 majority, who have sent their full share and more than their full share of men to the field, in this war, brought on without their consent or approval. The quarrel of the assembled Democracy, is not with Colonels Paine and Fane, or Officers, but with the Government of the State, for not excluding them from the range of appointment, on account of the free expression of their opinions respecting the conduct of the President, for not applying to them political tests, which would exclude every independent man among their political brethren. Such is the rabidness of an entire Party Convention now, while at the time these appointments were made, one of these gentlemen (Col. PAINE) as we have heretofore shown, was most handsomely recommended to the Governor, by such Democrats, in conjunction with his Whig friends, as Messrs D. W. Courts, Columbus Mills, Samuel Fleming, Geo. W. Pegram, Duncan Shaw, John W. Ellis, Gaston H. Wilder, Andrew Ferguson, E. D. Hall, D. Murphy, Brown Regan, John McNeill, J. P. Davis, Arthur Brown, T. H. Williams, C. H. Bogden, J. N. Davidson, and Wm. W. Holden, the Editor of the "Standard," gave the recommendation his good will, and only failed to sign it, that he might be free to attack the appointment formally in print.

At the hazard of being prolix, we are provoked to a comparison of the course of the Governor of this State, with that of the President of the United States, as to liberality in Military appointments. And we think it will appear to the enlightened observation, that Loco Focoism has been all the while, since the beginning of the war, acting upon the solid principle contained in the R. session in question, that no Whig shall hold office in the army, as has been long since proclaimed by it in civil life.

Among the other modes of aggrandizing itself and increasing the powers of the Executive, the Locofoco Convention has been very successful.

authorities the appointment of all Staff Officers, as they are called, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Commissaries, Surgeons, &c., and all General Officers, and conferred them on the President of the United States. Thus he has appointed the following Officers for the North Carolina Regiment of Volunteers:

1. Gaston H. Wilder, Asst. Paymaster, with rank & 2. Exam. L. Whitaker, " Commissary, do Captain 3. Wm. F. Dancy, " Quartermaster, Captain 4. Gaston D. Cobbs, " Surgeon, 5. James A. MacRae, " Surgeon, No. 2 having died and 3 declined, the President appointed 6. Wm. P. Graves, Assistant Commissary, 7. Solomon Pender, Quartermaster.

There was no volunteer among the first five of these, except No. 2, who had never been attached to any Company. But the Democratic Convention does not condemn the President for not selecting the appointees from the volunteers; on the contrary, it approves every act of his administration, while it denounces our Governor for not appointing Officers of Volunteers. Neither has it any fault to find, but most cordially approves, that the President has made all seven of these appointments from the democratic party, while it raves at the Governor for promoting two gentlemen of his own party to one democratic, in three appointments. Which, if either, is to be characterized as a partisan, an unprincipled public will determine.

Again; Congress having deprived the States of the appointment of all General Officers, as already mentioned, and conferred them on the President, he has, since the commencement of this war, appointed the following Major Generals, with:

1. Zachary Taylor, 5. Wm. Cummings, 2. Wm. O. Butler, 6. Gordon J. Pillow, 3. Robert Patterson, 7. John A. Quitman, 4. Thomas H. Benton.

One Whig in seven. And he so pre-eminent in the display of every quality as a great Commander, that he extorted the promotion, in spite of the aversion to his politics.

The President has also appointed in the same period, the following Brigadiers: D. Twiggs, Stephen Kearney, Caleb Cushing, Thomas Marshall, Sterling Price, Franklin Pierce, G. J. Pillow, Joseph Lane, J. A. Quitman, Enoch D. Hopping, Geo. Cadwallader.

Gen. Cadwallader, the only Whig in 13, and he not an active politician. We have not at hand the information necessary, to examine the appointments of Colonels and inferior Officers, but have no doubt the same party discrimination was observed in the selection of the services of gallant Whigs, with high Military qualifications, were not wanting. Such as the lamented Barrow, a graduate of the Military Academy, backed by the unanimous recommendation of the Senate of the U. S. Pierce M. Butler, Ex-Governor of South Carolina, a regular Officer of experience, who afterwards commanded the S. C. Regiment, in Mexico, and others; but their pretensions were passed by for men, some of whom had never set a squadron in the field. And thus in this National War, which the Whigs are called on to sustain, and in which they have borne more than their full share of perilous service, their only hope of office and distinction is under the Stars and Stripes. Prescription has been carried into the army, as it has been heretofore practised in regard to all civil employments. And yet a Locofoco Convention complains that a Whig Governor of a Whig State, appointed two Whig Officers to one Democratic in our Regiment of Volunteers.

We trust we have shown by this time, that this issue of the Loco Foco Convention, is not a formidable one, but being the best they could afford, we have thought proper to show it sufficient respect to demonstrate its absurdity.

THE SENTIMENTS OF TWO MEN.

"The hearts of the people must be prepared for WAR."
Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of PEACE. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances, as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor."
Zachary Taylor, in his Allisan letter.

"We might sell the whole of Mexico without being hurt by it."
Lewis Cass, in the Senate of the United States.

"The principles of our Government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries to conquest. In the language of the Bible, 'The Lord will be true to his own word, and will stand on foreign ground?'"
Zachary Taylor, in his Allisan letter.

Compare these together, reader, and determine for yourself which utters the most Christian-like, humane, and patriotic language.—Rich. Rep.

A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL WONDERS.

Under the above caption, the Cincinnati Circle publishes the following facts and comments:—"Some one has quaintly remarked, that if peace be now made, this will be the first example of a War begun without authority, and ended without authority! But this is only a part of the wonders, which attend this most extraordinary Chapter of History. Look at these, for example:

1. The President makes War without the authority of law.
2. His Ambassador sails without his authority, or any authority.
3. The President of this country permits the ablest General of the enemy to take command, and fight us as hard as possible.
4. The General of our forces, who conquered the enemy is arrested in the midst of victory, and without offence is treated as a criminal!
5. We propose to pay twenty millions of dollars for territory we have already secured.
6. We have the best lands in the world, and we are exceedingly anxious to get the worst!
7. A sort of constitutional, or blunder-and-irreparable inconsistency, like these, cannot be believed to be paralleled by any Administration in any country. Perhaps, if we hunt up the history of our country, we shall find some King John, or Henry the 8th, who may possibly have done worse things than we have done.

From the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, June 13.
MR. CASS AS INDIAN AGENT.

It will take some time and some labor to unburthen the rubbish of the Public Documents, the facts connected with the administration and maladministration of Gen. Cass, as an officer of the General Government. The Democratic nominee has grown rich upon the spoils of office, doing nothing, we are willing enough to believe, personally, but yet holding most unscrupulously to the creed that "to the victors belong the spoils of office."

Gen. Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory, from 1813 to 1821, and received a liberal salary as compensation in the discharge of his gubernatorial duties. His love of acquisition, and persevering application, however, secured for him an extra compensation, nominally for Indian service, in Michigan, of fifteen hundred dollars a year, additional, as a salary, and beyond all this, ten rations a day, equal to \$730 a year, from the date of his appointment in 1813 to the end, in 1821. Here is an extra allowance of \$2,230 per annum, for discharging duties incident to the office of Governor, which he held, and for which he was most liberally paid. All this, of course, was independent of his salary as Governor.

On the 30th of April, 1831, General Cass, after begging steadily for ten years, received \$10,500 as extra compensation, and on the 13th of November, 1839, \$3,875 was allowed him as additional pay. The particulars of this case may be found in document 112 251, Congress, 2d Session, H. of R.

In document 244, same Congress, I find the following items, under the head of "allowances made to Governors of Territories, to cover expenses incurred on account of the Superintending of Indian Affairs, for office-rent, clerk hire, &c.":

Lewis Cass, Michigan, from Oct. 9, 1813, to May 29, 1822, 10 rations per day, at 20 cents each	\$6,610
Lewis Cass, from Oct. 9, 1813, to July 31, 1831, (extra salary at \$1,500 per annum)	26,715
	\$33,325

All received as extra compensation. In a more important document, No. 6, 26th Congress, I find the following items under the head of "extra allowances," and where Gen. Cass appears to have received, not as Governor of Michigan, but as additional pay while holding the office of Governor.

Lewis Cass, for a per diem of \$8 for 55 days extra service as Commissioner, at the treaties of Greenville in 1814, and St. Marys in 1818, and concluding arrangements with the Wyandottes in 1817 and 1818.	\$440
Travelling expenses, Attendance and travelling at Fort Meigs, 1817.	200
Attendance and travelling at St. Marie, in September and October, 1818.	600
Travelling and other expenses incident to the Sagunaw treaty, in 1819.	240
Do. do. to the treaty Sault St. Mary, 1820.	336
Fifty days extra service before and after the treaties.	400
Commissioner at Chicago, 53 days, at \$8 per day, 1821.	416
Mileage for do. \$8 for every 20 miles.	218
Attendance at the seat of Government, 1826, for settlement of his own accounts.	1,180
For treating with Indians at Wapahconketa in 1825, and allowances, Same kind of service, same year, at Prairie du Chien, and carrying the treaty to Washington.	2,092
Similar service, 1826, in Indiana, in Sept. and October.	562
Similar service, 1826, at Fond de Lac, three months.	1,360
Similar service, 1827, at Butte des Morts, June, July and August.	960
Similar service, 1828, at Green Bay, July and August.	1,112
Similar service, 1827, at St. Joseph, for September.	240
Services and expenses at seat of government, 111 days, 1829.	1,520
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1822 to 1828.	10,500
Extra pay for services at Piqua, Ohio, for Wayne and Chicago, 1829, 1830 and part of 1831.	3,575

This is triple pay for actual service, and duplicate extra pay to the amount of sixty thousand four hundred and twelve dollars!

There were other benefits than this received.—During the time that General Cass was Governor of the Michigan Territory, he received his regular salary, always liberal—even insufficient for the amount of service performed. Nor was this all, for the position of Governor Cass enabled him to become rich, as a speculator in the Public Domain, and he located his lots almost in the heart of the present great city of Detroit. The Government has made him rich, and in a manner, it would seem, not always in accordance with principles of strict equity, and many will doubt even if it really be strictly just.

ALL UNITED.

A grand ratification meeting has been held in Washington in the square near the City Hall. It was estimated a crowd of twenty-five hundred persons attended. Music and bonfires were the accompaniments of the occasion.

Nor were other circumstances of a more intellectual character wanting. Speeches of great power and full of enthusiasm for the good cause were delivered. All was harmony and determination. Among the speakers were Messrs. Crittenden, R. W. Thompson of Indiana, Wm. Duer of N. Y., and Col. H. Kell of Tenn. The celebration commenced almost to the small hours.

Mr. Crittenden spoke in an object of strain of Gen. Taylor's merits as a soldier, as a man of sense, and as a Whig as good as any in the land. He had been acquainted with old Rough and Ready, or Old Zerk, or whatever he may be called for many years. His moral character, although not particularly high, was without reproach. It might be said, that he had never been in the army, and that he had never seen a battle, or was not qualified to judge of the military history of the country.

One hundred guns were fired by the Whigs of Portland, Maine, Thursday afternoon, upon the occasion of the Whig ratification, and its ratification. The representation among the "knowing ones" is, that Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure. The city appears to be in a great state of exultation, fire-works going off, and bands of music playing in every direction.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,
A. H. SEVIER,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,
Hos. James Bevelay,
Secretary of State.

DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY.

The following article from the Philadelphia North American afforded us much amusement? Gen. Cass is to quarrel on Wednesday, between the aristocracy and the democracy of locofocoism, relative to the arrival and reception at Philadelphia, of candidate Cass. The former party—mostly the officials of the Post Office and the Custom-house—chartered a boat to receive him at Wilmington, and fixed the price of passage at \$3. This per capita arrangement, which suited the pockets of those who are supported by the public treasury, was not acceptable to the rank and file, who chartered another boat, and placed the passage at \$1. Mr. Cass was placed somewhat in a dilemma; but finally was over-persuaded by the office holders, and came with them. This was a position which had not two sides; the candidate could not come in both boats; there was no such thing as non-commitalism; and for once he was compelled to define himself.

CASS—A FEDERALIST.

The Zanesville (O.) Courier says that Gen. Cass studied law in Marietta, Ohio, and whilst there in 1803, delivered a 4th of July Oration, replete with high-toned Federal sentiments. Indeed, so ultra was his character, that even old Col. Nya, a hot Federalist, said he thought it a *little too spicy*. Some time afterwards, he obtained a Federal office, that of Marshal, and he gave over preaching Federalism. The Courier challenges contradiction to this statement.

APPOINTMENT.

We learn from the Union, that the President has nominated to the Senate the Hon. Isaac Toney, of Conn., to be Attorney General of the U. States, in place of the Hon. Nathan Clifford, resigned. Also, the Hon. Arthur P. Bagby, Senator from Alabama, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia, in place of the Hon. Ralph Ingersoll, recalled at his own request.

THE WILMOT PROVISIO.

When the Democrats talk about the Wilmot Proviso, let not the Whigs forget that Wilmot is a Loco Foco, and that his Proviso was passed at the first session after Polk's inauguration by a five votes majority, in a House in which the Loco Foco had a majority of some sixty or seventy members.

"SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION."

The New York Globe, a Loco Foco paper, makes the following prediction, and we take great pleasure in fully concurring with our Democratic friend:—General Taylor attempts to deceive no one. He has made no pledges to win votes, and though we cannot support him, unless we are more fully acquainted with his views; yet we have no hesitation to declare our opinion to be, that if the contest is between Taylor and Cass, the former will receive nine-tenths of the electoral vote of the Union. The election of Cass may be considered almost as an impossibility.

PEACE WITH MEXICO.

The Washington Union of Saturday last contains the official news of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Mexico, in the shape of a letter from the Commissioners, Messrs. Clifford and Sevier, to Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State.

"CITY OF QUEBEC, May 25, 1848.
SIR: We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, and that the treaty is annexed by the Senate of the United States passed the Mexican Senate to about the hour of our arrival, by a vote of 33 to 5. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

At about four o'clock from this city we were met by a Mexican escort, under the command of Col. Herrera, and were escorted to a house prepared by the government for our reception. The Minister of Foreign Relations, and the Governor of the city called upon us, and accompanied us to dinner, which they had previously ordered. So far as the government is concerned, every facility and honor have been offered us, and Sr. Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, desires us to state that he feels great satisfaction in meeting the minister of peace from the United States.

We write to you again shortly, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure. The city appears to be in a great state of exultation, fire-works going off, and bands of music playing in every direction.

We have the honor to be, your obedient servants,
A. H. SEVIER,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,
Hos. James Bevelay,
Secretary of State.

"FIRE, TRADE, LOW PRICES—NO DEBT, were the watch words"—such was the motto of the Democracy in 1841 starting you in the face, at the head of the columns of all the Democratic papers. We observe that some of them continue the same caption, with the important omission of NO DEBT! The hundred millions, which Mr. Polk has added to the national debt, no doubt augmented the policy of the Democracy, as the subject of debt at all!

One hundred guns were fired by the Whigs of Portland, Maine, Thursday afternoon, upon the occasion of the Whig ratification, and its ratification. The representation among the "knowing ones" is, that Messrs. Taylor and Fillmore, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure. The city appears to be in a great state of exultation, fire-works going off, and bands