

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEN. LEWIS CASS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

Democratic Electors Ticket.

- 1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton. 2d " ASA BRIGGS, of Maine. 3d " FERRIS BUSBEE, of Wake. 4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven. 5th " WILLIAM S. ASHIE, of New Hanover. 6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore. 7th " CALDWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange. 8th " ROBERT P. DICK, of Rockingham. 9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg. 10th " W. W. AVERY, of Johnston. 11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood.

The Editor of the Journal has been unable this week to devote his usual amount of time and attention to the paper. He has not been able to pay his usual respects to his Wilmington contemporaries. He shall endeavor in subsequent numbers to make up for lost time.

FIFTH VOLUME.—The present is the first number of a new volume—the fifth. We take this opportunity of renewing our acknowledgments to the Democrats of Eastern North Carolina for the liberal support which their Journal has received from the time when its first number was issued up to the present moment. We shall endeavor for the future, by industry and a proper exertion of our humble abilities, to exhibit our grateful appreciation of the kindness and confidence extended to us by our Democratic friends.

DISCUSSION IN WILMINGTON.

According to previous appointment, Messrs. William S. Ashe and George Davis, the Democratic and Federal Electors for this District, addressed their fellow-citizens at the Court-House in this place on Tuesday last. The discussion commenced at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, and continued till 6 o'clock, P. M. And here we will take occasion to say that we were much pleased with the courteous and gentlemanly manner in which the discussion was conducted by both the gentlemen.

Mr. Ashe opened in a short speech of some 10 or 15 minutes, in which he simply set forth the great cardinal principles of the Democratic party, whose representative he, for the time being, was, and presented to the audience the names of the distinguished men who have been selected by the American Democracy as their champions in the pending Presidential campaign—announced his readiness to meet any objections that might be made by Mr. Davis, either to the principles of the Democratic party, or to the candidates of that party for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

Mr. Davis next took the stand. And here we will bear testimony to the ingenuity and tact with which Mr. Davis struggled through the up-hill path over which, as the "banner man" of Federalism in this District, he was compelled to travel. The advocate of a party possessed of no political principles—of a candidate for the Presidency who has avowed no political creed, save only so far as relates to the veto power, and that in direct hostility to the interests of the South—of a candidate for the Vice Presidency who, if his own words are to be believed, is undoubtedly an Abolitionist—must necessarily labor in an up-hill work in addressing an audience of intelligent freemen of a Southern State. Neither our time nor our limits will permit us to follow Mr. Davis through his hour and a half—a large portion of which was devoted to the Democratic "platform." Mr. D. labored much to throw the Democratic resolutions of the Baltimore Convention into ridicule. The attempt was a complete failure. These resolutions embody the doctrines of the Republican party, and are the same that that party has been governed by for the last 20 years—under which the country has flourished and prospered—the same that time after time have been endorsed and approved by the people of the United States, and the same that the free voters of America will once more endorse and approve in November next, in the election of Cass and Butler. But what must have struck the audience as singular was, that after all Mr. Davis' objections to the Democratic "platform" of principles, he had nothing to offer in their stead. The Federalists call upon the people to turn their backs upon the principles of the Democratic party, and at the same time present nothing as a substitute. True, Mr. Davis did say that the Whigs had some principles—they planted themselves upon the constitution. Ah! indeed! Don't the members of all parties—Abolitionist, Free Soil men, et id omne genus, plant themselves on the broad platform of the constitution. We were surprised that a gentleman of Mr. Davis' experience in political matters, should have thought the people so devoid of intelligence as to be caught with such specious reasoning as this.

Mr. Davis, like the practised lawyer, whose whole powers are bent, when the law and the testimony are against him, to leading the jury off from the REAL ISSUES, devoted a considerable portion of his time to the abuse of General Cass—the mode in which he was nominated, (by the two-thirds rule)—his having taken a trip to the East whilst Minister of France—his having brought from there a bottle of water from the river Jordan, as a present to Louis Philippe's grandson—together with a variety of matters of the "same sort," all perfectly picaresque, immaterial matters, foreign to the great issues of the campaign, and dwelt upon by Mr. Davis for the sole purpose of diverting the attention of the audience from the merits of the case.

Mr. Davis dwelt long and eloquently upon the character of Gen. Taylor—extolled him to the skies for his brilliant military achievements, his honesty, patriotism, &c. Now we presume there was not a single Democrat present who was not just as willing as Mr. Davis, to award to Gen. Taylor all due praise for his gallant services as a brave and victorious General; at the same time that they do think that some other qualifications than those of the mere soldier are necessary to fit a man for the first civil station in the world. In speaking of Millard Fillmore, the Federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, Mr. Davis' ingenuity was severely taxed. He attempted to show that Mr. Fillmore was not quite as bad an Abolitionist as the Democrats would make him out, but his votes on the Atherton resolutions, and his letter written in 1838 to the Chairman of an Abolition meeting, in which he (Fillmore) approves of the leading doctrines of the Abolitionists, were rather hard to get over.

Mr. Davis' eloquence completely forsook him when he came to speak of Mr. Fillmore. When Mr. Davis closed, Mr. Ashe ascended the stand to reply. This he did in the most effective way, by passing over all the clap-trap of Mr. Davis' speech, and going right into the merits of the points at issue. He ably and eloquently vindicated Gen. Cass from the aspersions sought to be heaped on him by Mr. Davis—showed that the charge of extra pay made by Mr. Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, is without foundation—that all the pay that Gen. Cass ever received from the government was for services actually rendered, and to which he was, in justice, entitled. Mr. Ashe showed up Gen. Taylor in his true colors—that he is not entitled to the character of an honest politician, for the reason that he is permitting himself to be run at the North as the friend of the North, whilst his Southern friends are holding him up as the peculiar champion of the South. Mr. Ashe asked, if Gen. Taylor was disposed to act fairly with the people of the United States, why does he not set this matter right? Why permit this double game to be played by his friends?—Mr. Ashe, in the most forcible manner, showed most clearly that the measures of the Democratic party carried, as they have been, into successful practice, have conducted to the prosperity of the whole country—and he asked what the Whigs proposed if they should happen to get into power? Their pet measures had all been condemned by the people, and were now, in fact, "obsolete ideas."

It was, however, when Mr. Ashe came to Mr. Millard Fillmore, that the Coon's fur flew. Mr. Ashe asserted that Fillmore is an Abolitionist, and he proved it, too, from the public records of the country. He showed that Fillmore, in every instance, when an opportunity offered, had voted and acted with the open enemies of the South, the Northern Abolitionists—that he had voted against the Atherton resolutions, which declared the constitutional rights of the South—that he had, under his own hand, approved all the most dangerous doctrines of the Northern Abolitionists—that he went for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia—for the prevention of the slaveholders of the South from carrying their slaves from one slave State to another—that he expressly declared that he was opposed to the annexation of Texas, whilst there was a slave in it.

Mr. Ashe spoke for about an hour, and we venture to say that there was not a man present who is not willing to acknowledge the fact that all the positions assumed by Mr. Davis, that had any appearance of force in them, were completely demolished. One thing is certain, the Democrats were perfectly satisfied that their candidates and their principles were most ably vindicated from Federal aspersion.

Before closing, we must notice one incident. Mr. Ashe proposed to Mr. Davis, that a Committee of three Whigs and three Democrats should be appointed to correspond with Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Butler, and ask them for a distinct avowal of their views on the subject of slavery. Mr. Davis made no response to this proposal.

There are some other matters connected with this discussion that we shall notice hereafter.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND THE PRESIDENCY.

We have been very much amused and edified by the perusal of Daniel Webster's speech, made at Marshfield on the 1st instant, on the subject of politics generally, and on the subject of the approaching Presidential election particularly. To our Whig friends, of whose party Mr. Webster is a shining light, and the views and sentiments delivered on that occasion by him, cannot be otherwise than instructive and interesting in a high degree. Our limits will not permit us to publish this speech in full. All we can do, is to select from it some of its most attractive passages, which we do, principally for the benefit of Mr. Webster's federal friends in this latitude. The first is that in which Mr. Webster speaks of Mr. Taylor's fitness for the Presidency. Mr. Webster says:

It is surely just, and more patriotic, to take facts and things as they are, and to deduce our own convictions of duty from what exists before us. However so much respectable and distinguished in the line of his profession, or however so much estimable as a private citizen, Gen. Taylor is a military man, and a military man he has and access to all the training in civil affairs; he has performed no functions of a civil character under the constitution of his country; he has been known, and only known, by his brilliant achievements at the head of the army. Now, the whigs of Massachusetts, and I among them, are of opinion that it was not wise or discreet to go to the army for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. It is the first instance in which any man of a mere military character has been proposed for that high office. Washington had a great military, but by far a greater civil character. He had been employed in the councils of his country from the earliest dawn of the revolution. He had been in the Continental Congress. He had established a great character for wisdom and judgment in civil affairs. After the war as you all know, he was elected a member of that convention which framed the constitution of the U. States; and it was one of the most honorable tributes ever paid to him, that, by that assembly of great and wise men, he was selected to preside over deliberations, and had his name first attached to the constitution under which we live.

President Harrison was a brave soldier, and at different periods of his life, rendered important military services; but he, nevertheless, for the much greater part of his life, was more employed in civil than in military affairs. For twenty years he was either Governor of a Territory, member of Congress, or Minister-Abroad; and he discharged all the duties appertaining to those offices with honor and to the satisfaction of the country. This case, therefore—the nomination of General Taylor—stands by itself, without precedent and without justification from anything in our previous history. It is on this account, I may well imagine, that the Whigs of Massachusetts feel dissatisfied with the nomination. There may be others—there are others—though perhaps of less importance, more easily to be answered.

The reader will see that Mr. Webster entertains just about the same opinion of Gen. Taylor's qualifications with the "vile Loco Focos." They insist, as does Mr. Webster, that he has no one qualification that should, for a moment, be thought by any sensible, reasonable man to entitle him to any claims to that high office.

The next extract and the only one for which we have room is that in which Mr. Webster speaks of Gen. Cass. It will be seen that Mr. Webster works into this part of his speech, some of the newspaper slang about Gen. Cass' rashness, love of war, &c. It will, however, be noticed, that the main objection is, on the ground that Gen. Cass will use his best exertions to settle the slavery question on the basis of the Missouri compromise that Mr. Webster opposes him. Gen. Taylor, on the other hand, says Mr. Webster, will not interfere to prevent the North from extending the Wilmot Proviso to the New Mexican and Californian Territories.

Now as to Gen. Cass, we need not go to the Buffalo platform, to find out what his principles are, or how he would conduct the government. He will go into the government by the same party that elected Mr. Polk, and he will follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor. (Vociferous laughter.) I hold on this account, I may well imagine, that the country, to be the most dangerous man on whom the power of government could be placed. He would describe himself, not as a conservative or a protective, but would say that he belonged to the party of progress. He believes in the destiny of the United States, to go through wars and aggressions, to establish a universal government over the whole of this vast continent. We know that if Gen. Cass could have prevailed, it would Oregon question ever have been settled, as it was in 1846. We know that Gen. Cass would have presented the declaration of the Mexican war if he pleased. We know he supported it with all his might, and in all the deliberations of Congress on the matter, that he was for pushing the war to every extremity. He is a man of learning, a man of talent, and in every particular, he must be a vigorous, energetic, and enterprising man. He would carry the State by a sweeping majority cannot be questioned, and is in fact carried by the opposing party. This fact should operate to increase our zeal and quicken our exertions.

We require not a simple victory. To beat the enemy by five or ten thousand would be partially to discharge the duty which this crisis New York owes to her own fame, and the whigs of the Union, and to the cause of freedom. It is our duty to assert our principles by such a preponderating vote as shall carry resistless moral influence to every part of the country.

The two parties in this State, by their conventions, have taken opposite sides upon the Wilmot Proviso. Lococoism refuses to set itself in opposition to the further extension of slavery. It insists the moral feelings of every true northern man, and outrages every instinct of freedom, to propitiate a slavery administration. On the other hand, the whig convention openly, cordially, unanimously, adopted the Wilmot Proviso, and declared the unalterable hostility of the party to the acquisition of slave territory. There stand the two parties, distinct and diverse as light and darkness. The verdict of the people is asked upon this issue.

We desire to see, not a bare majority, but an overwhelming vote for the whig ticket.

The New Orleans Delta of the 7th instant, publishes another important letter from Gen. Taylor, explanatory of his position as a candidate for the Presidency.

He alludes with considerable severity to criticisms on detached parts of his letters, made by party editors, and declares himself whig in principle, but at the same time no party man. He declares himself emphatically the people's candidate, having been nominated by all parties, and consented to stand as a candidate in the hope that it would have the effect of causing the canvass to be conducted with candor, if not in a more liberal and generous spirit than had previously been the case.

He therefore accepts the nomination of the Whig Convention, with gratitude and pride, and refers to his letter addressed to Captain Allison for his views on all necessary subjects, and promises that, if elected, he will endeavor to cement the Union, and establish the happiness of his country on an enduring basis.

We clip the above from the Telegraphic correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. We have not yet received the letter alluded to above. We shall give the letter a passing notice when it is received. A few more left.

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

Now that the Federal party have for their leader in the present Presidential contest Gen. Taylor, who took an active part in the war, it may be as well to refresh the memory of the people relative to the course pursued by our opponents in the late war between this country and Mexico. We will not, on the present occasion, offer any comments of our own, but will content ourselves by calling the reader's attention to an extract from a letter written by an officer of the American army, high in rank, while in Mexico. The writer was once a Whig member of Congress from Pennsylvania, and, if we mistake not, at the time the letter was written, was Governor of the National Palace of Mexico. What American patriot, we ask, after reading the facts contained in the following extract, can have the face to vote with a party that turned traitors to their country in the midst of an honorable and just war with a foreign foe?

"The whigs are mad. I have my head with humiliation and shame when I think that I have been a member of their party. Mr. Webster's speech has been republished here, by the Mexicans, in every variety of form, as a libel upon the Federalists, and as a proof of their infidelity—flattering their hopes that one of the great parties of our country will arrest the prosecution of the war, and putting off forever, in my opinion, all prospects of an amicable settlement of it. It seems to me that the whig leaders are guilty of the worst kind of treason. I have discovered, here, that some of the publications of your country, as well as in correspondence with the Mexican Secretary of State, and has transmitted to him all the articles of the American press favorable to the Mexicans and the Mexican cause. I have in my possession nearly three hundred of these articles. Many of them were translated and republished here; and one of them, an article from the "New York Express," (an appeal to the Catholics of the United States to oppose Mr. Polk's administration, upon the ground that the war was a religious war—a crusade against the Catholic religion in Mexico) has not only been published in the Mexican papers, but printed in hand-bills, and circulated by thousands at all the church doors in the city of Mexico. Who can tell, in view of facts like these, how much of the blood that has been shed in this war is owing to the action of such publications?"

MORE FILLMOREISM.—We think that the readers of the Journal cannot, after being made acquainted with the votes of Millard Fillmore on the Atherton Resolutions, and after reading his letter published in the last number of this paper, in which he approved of all the wild schemes of the Northern Abolitionists, say they cannot, we think, but know that he is an Abolitionist. As an additional piece of proof, not only that Fillmore is opposed to the South on the slavery question, but that the whole Whig party of the State of New York are, in principle, "Free Soil" men, we present our readers with the following article, taken from the columns of the "Rochester American," one of the ablest Whig prints in the State of New York. It will be seen, from a perusal of this article, that the Whig State Convention that nominated Millard Fillmore for the office which he now fills, (that of Comptroller of the State), almost unanimously adopted the "Wilmot Proviso," that had been rejected by the Democratic State Convention, held a few days before. So the whole Whig party at the North (for the State of New York is a fair index,) is thoroughly opposed to the extension of slavery into any territory of the Union, whether North or South of 36 30, the line of the Missouri compromise. As Millard Fillmore was nominated by this Convention, of course he must be taken as agreeing in sentiment with it. He is both a Provisionist and an Abolitionist. And this is the man that Southern Whigs are called upon to vote for! Below is the article to which we refer:—

From the Rochester American, Oct. 14, 1847. Duty of the Whigs.—It is generally believed that the Whig party will win the coming easy victory. The distraction of our opponents, and the excellence of our ticket, naturally inspire the belief. Our fear, that, so comfortable a conviction may work its own discomfiture. Let no whig imagine that a State election is to be carried without effort. Victory does not usually drop like ripe fruit into the lap of any party. There must be vigilance, organization, concerted effort. That is quite within our power to carry the State by a sweeping majority cannot be questioned, and is in fact carried by the opposing party. This fact should operate to increase our zeal and quicken our exertions.

We require not a simple victory. To beat the enemy by five or ten thousand would be partially to discharge the duty which this crisis New York owes to her own fame, and the whigs of the Union, and to the cause of freedom. It is our duty to assert our principles by such a preponderating vote as shall carry resistless moral influence to every part of the country.

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The Raleigh Register of the 13th inst., publishes the official vote for Governor of No. Carolina. MANLY'S majority is 874. There was 83,846 votes polled; being 1,827 more votes polled in 1848 than in 1844.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The Southern federal papers are publishing a letter from Mr. Fillmore, the federal candidate for the Vice Presidency, for the purpose of showing that he is not an abolitionist as charged by the democrats. The letter is addressed to Gov. Gayle of Alabama. Our time being somewhat restricted this week, we will draw upon the labors of an able exchange for the proper shewing up of this Gayle affair. The Charleston Mercury of Saturday morning, says, "we copy below a letter from the whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, written to Gov. Gayle, of Alabama, with special reference to the charge of Abolitionism which has been generally made against the writer, and generally believed at the South. It was first published in the Mobile Advertiser. In a note accompanying the letter Gov. Gayle seems to regard it as a conclusive answer to the charge. Indeed with unaccountable assurance, he affirms that "upon this subject (Abolition) no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore; and the Editor of the Advertiser, in publishing the letter, says: "It will be found frank and explicit, and all that any Southern man could expect from a citizen of a Free State. Indeed, it is perfectly sound—all that the South could ask." After such commendations, we surely had a right to expect that Mr. Fillmore's letter would contain some distinct reference, and give some reliable pledge, on the practical issues which Abolition has made against the South. It appears, however, that, in the opinion of these Southern Whigs, all that the "South can ask" is that a candidate for the Vice Presidency should admit that Congress has no power to abolish slavery within the States. Have the Abolitionists themselves ever maintained the contrary? Have not Mr. Adams, Mr. Giddings and Mr. Hale all admitted often that Congress possesses no such power? This is not an issue which Abolition has made. Its projects are practical, and it aims its weapons at vulnerable, not at invulnerable points. But, before we say more, we present the reader with Mr. Fillmore's letter:

"ALBANY, (N. Y.) July 31, 1848. "DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 15th inst. but my official duties have been so pressing that I have been compelled to neglect my private correspondents. I had also determined to write no letters for publication bearing upon the contest in the approaching canvass. But as you desire some information for your own satisfaction in regard to the charges brought against me from the South, on the slave question, I have concluded to state briefly my position. "While I was in Congress, there was much agitation on this subject. My vote was undoubtedly found recorded uniformly in favor of it. The rule upon which I acted was, that every citizen presenting a respectful petition to the body that by the constitution had the power to grant or refuse the prayer of it, was entitled to be heard; and therefore the petition ought to be received, and considered. If right and reasonable, the prayer of it should be granted; but if wrong or unreasonable, it should be denied. I think all of us, whether on the reception of petitions or the consideration of resolutions, will be found consistent with this rule. "I have none of my Congressional documents here being they are at my former residence in Buffalo. I have, however, some papers or memoranda which refresh my recollection, but I think at some time while in Congress I took occasion to state in substance my views on the subject of slavery in the States. Whether the remarks were reported or not I am unable to say, but the substance was that I regarded slavery as an evil, but one with which I had no power to interfere. I was not responsible for its continuance in the several States where it existed. I have entertained no other sentiments on this subject, since I examined it sufficiently to form an opinion, and I do not think that all my acts, public and private, will be found in accordance with this view. "I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, "MILLARD FILLMORE."

"HOK, JOHN GAYLE." It will be observed that the writer alludes to but one of the practical issues which the Abolitionist have made in Congress within the last fifteen years, and that that one—the reception of Abolition petitions—he was against the South. He has estimated the part which he took in that struggle much too modestly. He was, indeed, a much bolder, stronger, and more earnest champion in the cause of Abolition than he is willing to claim in this letter to a Southern politician. He would have stated the case with much greater freedom, and far more truth, if he had been writing to a Northern man. This is not so, but simple verity, as we gave the readers of the Mercury conclusive proof in our paper of Tuesday last. We therefore furnished them with an example of the manner in which Mr. Fillmore discusses abolition issues in answer to the Abolitionists themselves. We must repeat a portion of this, by way of giving finish to this notice—probably the last we shall ever have occasion to take—of Mr. Fillmore's position towards the South.

In October, 1838, when he was a candidate for Congress, the "Anti-Slavery Society of the County of Erie" propounded to him the following eminently practical questions: "1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery are 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. Do you believe 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?"

Here now is something definite, and when a man gives his opinions unequivocally on each one of these, it appears to us quite safe to draw conclusions whether he is, or is not, an Abolitionist.

It is much engaged, and has 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."

And this answer, every embracing practical issue that Abolition had then made, remains to this day the unexplained, uncontradicted, unmodified policy creed of the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency—the man who, in the opinion of the Mobile Advertiser, "is all that the South could ask"—of the man, than whom, according to Gov. Gayle, "no man is sounder" on the subject of Abolition.

Now let us sum up Mr. Fillmore's qualifications to represent the Southern Whig party in the Senate of the Government. He is known to be in favor of the reception and consideration, without limit or restriction, of Abolition petitions in Congress. He is known to be in favor of excluding the South from all share in the recently acquired Territories. He is known to be in favor of the suppression by Congress, to the extent of its power, of the free transfer of slaves from one Southern State to another. He is known to be in favor of the Abolition, by Congress, of slavery in the District of Columbia.

DO OR DO NOT HAVE OPINIONS ON ALL THE PRACTICAL ISSUES OF ABOLITION.

Do or do not have opinions on all the practical issues of Abolition constitute Mr. Fillmore an Abolitionist? For ourselves, believing that they do, we have pronounced him such. Any man that thinks they are harmless opinions, is quite right to differ from us, and to vindicate Mr. Fillmore, and to say even that the charge is a slander, and that Southern men are bound to love, and honor, and vote for so unexceptionable a politician—one who "is all that the South could ask" for, and who is in fact, according to the respectable Mr. Gayle, "so sound upon the subject of Abolition, that no man is sounder than Mr. Fillmore."

OSLOW DISCUSSION.—The Wilmington Commercial of last Tuesday, in noticing the report of the discussion at Jacksonville, on the 4th inst., which appeared in this paper last Friday, "learns, verily, that the Whigs are very well satisfied at the result" of said discussion. Well, if the Whigs are satisfied with the impression made upon the minds of the people of Onslow, by Messrs. Davis and Washington, on that occasion, we assure the Commercial the Democrats have nothing to regret. It is of very little consequence, whether the Commercial looks upon the Democratic speakers on that occasion, in a very favorable light or not. It is enough for us to bear witness to the manner in which the discussion was conducted, and that every charge that was made by the federal Electors was successfully refuted by Messrs. Stevenson and Cantwell. For our part, we are perfectly willing that the election on the 7th of November next, should decide how many new recruits was gained to the rotten cause of whiggery by the speeches of the two federal orators on that occasion. Probably after the election is over, the "talents" of the two democratic speakers alluded to above, will not be looked upon as "of no very inconsiderable consequence" by the Commercial. So far as "one of the proprietors of the Journal" is concerned, he is perfectly content that the report of the discussion at Jacksonville "should excite the ridicule of every" federalist in the land. He expected nothing less than that the renowned editor of the Commercial should become "excited" at the report; for it is perfectly in keeping with his party—particularly the leaders of it—to attempt to disprove everything that happens to come from the democratic party. But as yet, "one of the proprietors of the Journal" has not seen the first instance in which the fairness of the report of the Onslow discussion has been questioned. We state this for a purpose, therefore, that the report was not only fairly made, but that it was indeed liberal towards the federal Electors.

The Election in Maine, for Governor, members of Congress and Legislature, came off on Monday last. We shall, probably, be able to give the result next Friday.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have received the Baltimore Sun of the 13th inst., which contains the following telegraphic intelligence relative to the election in Maine. So far, all's well for the Democrats.

BOSTON, Sept. 12—p. m. Maine Election. We have returns which show the following results: Cumberland county, sixteen towns heard from as follows: For Governor—Hamlin (whig) 2,857; Dana (dem.) 3,551; Fessenden (free soil) 1,169. York county, four towns return as follows: Hamlin 797; Dana 554; Fessenden 70. In the Cumberland district, fifteen towns heard from, the vote for Congress stands—Lincoln (whig) 2,887; Littlefield (dem.) 3,143, and Fessenden (free soil) 1,039.

These are all the returns I have thus far been able to obtain.

VERMONT.—The election for Governor and Members of the Legislature of this State took place on the 1st inst. We have not yet received the final result, but from the returns already at hand, we are inclined to think that the federalists have made a gain of members to the Legislature. Our federal contemporaries inform us that their candidate for Governor is not elected by the people; and that the election of the Governor will devolve upon the Legislature. We are not so very sure that the felts have made much, if any, gain in the popular vote of Vermont.

NEW-YORK.—The Democratic State Convention of New York, which assembled on the 5th instant, nominated Chancellor WALKER for Governor, and CHARLES O'CONNOR for Lieutenant Governor. The correspondent of the Washington Union, under date of the 8th inst., says that "A better nomination could not, by any possibility, have been made.—They will carry the whole strength of the party, besides thousands who will vote for them out of respect which the high characters of both command. Rest assured we shall make a great fight on this ticket, and the result is not even doubtful.

"A great Clay and Fillmore demonstration was made last night at Vauxhall Garden. The call was signed by about one thousand staunch and well-known whigs, and there could not have been less than five to seven thousand present at the meeting. The Hon. Willis Hall presided, assisted by thirty-six vice presidents and twenty secretaries; and the meeting was addressed by Hall, E. Delfield Smith, Dudley Selden, and others. The hall not being sufficiently large, another meeting was organized outside, in the garden; and really a have never seen more enthusiasm at a political assemblage than on this occasion.

"The resolutions are of the strongest character; and among them, one returning thanks to Daniel Webster for his recent address to Whigs at Marshfield, he having there demonstrated by unanswerable arguments the error and impolicy of the nomination made at Philadelphia. This may be called decidedly rich. After the meeting adjourned, which was at a late hour, the whole body marched in procession up Broadway to the residence of David Graham, esq., who was called out, and made a most thrilling speech, urging them to persevere in the good cause in which they were engaged, and 'do justice to Harry Clay.'"

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"Kidnapping Slaves.—Great excitement has been caused in Wayne and Johnson counties by the attempt of several individuals, residents of those counties, to abduct slaves, for the purpose of taking them out South for sale.—This man has been arrested, and is now in the Wayne County jail. Their names are Needham Stephens, and Bryant Saunders, of Johnson, and John Williams, of Wayne.—Three slaves, a woman and two men, were in the possession of Saunders and Stephens when arrested. They were then on the point of making off with the slaves. Both of these men have heretofore sustained fair characters. It is thought that there were other concerned in the business with those here named, and that they have succeeded in taking away slaves which have disappeared strangely from near their residences.—Chronicle, last Wednesday.

YUCATAN.—Intelligence has been received from Campechy to the 27th ult. The war has been successful, having overpowered the Indians. Yucatan has been re-united to Mexico, a pardon offered to the Indians. Mexico has paid Yucatan \$14,000.

FROM THE WASHINGTON JOURNAL, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE JANUS FACE. It is a letter from Gen. Taylor? or a letter from one who conversed with him? There appears to be no escape from this alternative; and we pledge ourselves to wait until we obtain a satisfactory answer. We call upon Mr. Bates to give it, and we call upon Messrs. Babcock, John B. Roberts, and Baldwin, and, last of all, Truman Smith, to speak to the statement. If there be no such letter, as is embraced in either category, let them testify to the want of it, but we will be following up his slavery position, and in the North by the assurance that he will not be the Wilmot Proviso. We had determined to clear up this imputation of fraud upon our whigs, or to establish it; and we assure the above-named gentlemen, that here we plant our foot, and nothing will satisfy us until we have a unequivocal explanation. If they will not, we shall argue confusion for confusion, and silence, as well as a long and tedious solution. If either of these letters exist, we only ask that the people may be permitted to see what is at present confined to the circle of the initiated.

We are impelled to adopt this course by the concurrent testimony of the New Haven Register, and the Springfield (Mass.) Post, both of the 4th inst. We re-publish these articles, and call for an explicit avowal from those who have the document in their possession.

From the New Haven Register. "The 'Bates Letter.'—It has been noticed in this city that the Taylor leaders, being alarmed at the inroads made by the old ranks by the free-soil movement, have been at work with every possible means to prevent the 'conscience whigs' that Taylor, if President, would be as well as pledged not to renege. On the contrary, Senator Baldwin had the reputation of being connected in the intrigue. Truman Smith, it was known, was the moving spirit of it, and, as such, was written to the Journal, purporting to give a conversation with Taylor, to the effect that (Taylor) was favorable to the Wilmot Proviso. A correspondent of the Washington Post, from this city, who evidently is acquainted with the wires, and who writes with sharp stick, has been determined to expose this hypocritical rascal, and in a letter to the Union stated—'who had been before alluded to in our columns—that copy of the letter (said to be in possession of one Wm. G. Bates, pretending to be from Taylor, and expressing his determination not to veto the Proviso) were secretly circulated among the disaffected by the Taylor dignitaries above-mentioned. Gov. Baldwin, for himself, denies the charge. But that the Bates letter has been circulated (by copies) in this city, is not attempted to be denied. On the contrary, the 'Chronicle' looks to us, it will trouble some one to go off. We give his letter below. This attempt to palm off Taylor at the North as a free-soiler, while he is advocated at the South by his southern sympathies and interests, likely to be well shown up in both sections."

From the Springfield Post, September 10. Gen. Taylor's Northern and Southern Views on the Slavery Question.—The discovery of the dirty trick that the friends of Gen. Taylor are endeavoring to play upon the people of this country, by presenting him as favorable to the Wilmot Proviso, is a position to which we have been called upon to take. We are, however, in possession of the truth of the article in your paper, and deny that Mr. Baldwin has had, or should have, a copy of such a letter."

A New Haven correspondent of the Washington Union, after alluding to the situation mentioned among the whig wire-pullers of a discovery of their secret operations, says: "It is understood that letters were received by to-day's (29th August) mail from Washington and Baltimore, from the leading whigs, which stated that that letter (the letter to Bates) must be denied. Mr. Baldwin and the editor of the Journal have been closeted together in afternoon; and it is understood that they will deny the truth of the article in your paper, and deny that Mr. Baldwin has had, or should have, a copy of such a letter."

It is altogether too late in the day to be denying the existence of the letter in question. We know that Mr. Bates has, or has had, a letter from Gen. Taylor in his possession, which the writer virtually, if not positively pledges himself not to veto the Wilmot Proviso. This is not a matter of doubt at all, as a fact, for stating which we have satisfied our curiosity.

For our own part, we are perfectly well satisfied that the whig candidate should pledge him in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, if he chooses, of course, perfectly indifferent to our opinions Gen. Taylor may well. We certainly do not object to his thinking as he pleases, and telling what he thinks. But we do object, and every honest man will join us in making the objection, to this high-handed attempt to deceive the people in regard to the real position on this exciting question. We do say that Gen. Taylor would, or would not, veto the Wilmot Proviso, should he have opportunity, but he certainly could not do so, and in pledging himself to do both, or by allowing his friends to make such pledges for him, he must intentionally and deliberately deceive either one side or the other—the North or the South.

If the letter to Mr. Bates gives Gen. Taylor's real opinions on the subject, why do you