WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 6, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

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

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

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

1st District, THOMAS BRAGG, Jr., of Northampton.
2d " ASA BIGGS, of Martin.
3d " PERRIN BUSBEE, of Wake.
4th " GEORGE S. STEVENSON, of Craven.
5th " WILLIAM S. ASHE, of New Hanover.
6th " SAMUEL J. PERSON, of Moore.
7th " CADWALLADER JONES, Sr., of Orange.
8th " JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS, of Davidson.
9th " GREEN W. CALDWELL, of Mecklenburg.
10th " W. W. AVERY, of Burk.
11th " WILLIAM H. THOMAS, of Haywood

☞*Election on* TUESDAY, *7th November.*☜

MEETING AT SOUTH WASHINGTON.

The Democrats of South Washington will hold a public meeting on Saturday, the 7th of October, *for the purpose of forming a Cass and Butler Club.* Some speaking may be expected.

☞The Editor of this paper has been ill this week, and this he hopes will be sufficient apology to the readers of the Journal for the lack of the usual amount of Editorial matter, and for the omission to notice a number of topics of present interest.

THE ELECTION.

There is no point of view from which we may regard the pending Presidential election, that we are not struck with its importance.—For the first time in the history of our country, a mere soldier is attempted to be invested with the *highest of its civil offices. A man* bred in camps, nurtured in war, *with spurs and sabre on,* is offered for the suffrages of a free people. The calm and intelligent looker on is naturally led to inquire—What are his qualifications? What are his opinions? What his scheme of policy? Turning aside from mere party appeals, we address ourselves this week to that large and influential class who, standing aloof from mere party associations, are still lovers of their country and its institutions, and are well disposed to its interests and prosperity. It cannot be denied that our whole grandeur and stability rests upon our constitution and the institutions which it recognizes or has created. "These are they which constitute a State." The mere soil—the bricks and mortar, *do not originate that sacred attachment* and veneration with which we are accustomed to invest our country. Let us look into this matter.

The great point of difference between our government and that of other countries lies in this:—That ours is presumed to be sanctioned by the popular wishes, and to be the reflection of the popular will. Government with us is a mere business agency. We tolerate no more the doctrine of infallibility than that of divine right. Our system is definite, fixed, well known, and ascertained. We trust nothing to accident. We place no unlimited confidence in public virtue, however stainless or unimpeachable. We are jealous because we are free, and we know that when vigilance ceases liberty is lost.

The government of the United States, though ultimately dependant upon the people for its stability and permanent establishment, is yet independent in the appointed sphere in which it moves, and particularly so in the discharge of its ordinary duties. The people are the sovereigns only in matters of principle, but the government is the true sovereign in matters of detail. The very notion of government presupposes the existence of two classes—governors and the governed. The distinctions between these—distinctions essential to the well-being of a State—are dissolved, annulled, when they are confounded. We live in a representative Republic, and not in a pure Democracy. When we say, therefore, that our system is the mere reflection of the popular will, we do not wish to be understood that it is that will in any and every shape which it may assume. Such a notion would soon bring us to anarchy, but to that will as embodied and expressed in the constitution.

But the infirmity of human language has here interposed an obstacle. Constitutions are necessarily conceived in general terms.—Like all other merely human instruments, it is capable of various interpretations, and the interests which it is intended to reconcile and conciliate, often lead the minds of their particular adherents to widely varying views of public policy. If the ultra protectionists of the North were to attain the ascendant, no one will venture to predict the extent to which, under, it may be perfectly honest convictions, measures of prohibition and monopoly, seriously and immediately affecting the interests of their sections, might not be carried; and if the ultra free trade men of the South were to acquire the same pre-eminence, there is no doubt that their course would be equally injurious. Our system has been justly regarded as essentially concessive—compromising. Men of all parties will admit the necessity of administering public affairs with a view to reconciliation between all the great interests of the country.

It follows from these remarks that the opinions of the individuals who are to administer public affairs, is a matter of very great consequence, and that they should be frankly and openly avowed, that the people, by whom they are to be invested with the trust of sovereignty, may be enabled to judge whether their complexion and character conform to the structure of the government they administer. Hear Andrew Jackson:—

"I say again, fellow-citizens, remember the fate of ancient Rome, and vote for no candidate who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principles upon which, if elected, he will administer your government.

"That man deserves to be a SLAVE who would vote for a MUM CANDIDATE, where his liberty is at stake. Can a freeman who values his rights vote for such a man, who, when his opinions are asked for, insults you with the reply: 'I will answer no questions, coming either from friend or foe?' I answer FOR YOU, that none worthy to be free can do so."

The objection to Gen. Zachary Taylor is, therefore, that he has, to use his own expressive words, "*laid it down as a principle, not to give his opinions upon the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country.*" And the objection applies with equal force to Millard Fillmore, who has recently made use of the same language.

☞Eppes, the murderer of Mr. Muir, of Va., was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung last week, by the Superior Court of Dinwiddie county, Va.

TELL THE PEOPLE!

That Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore are the nominees of the Whig party. The same party who pronounced the war with Mexico MOST UNJUST AND DAMNABLE, and gave "aid and comfort" to the enemy, by making them believe that, should they get into power, the American troops would be withdrawn.

TELL THE PEOPLE, that in the Capitol of Mexico, when our victorious army carried it at the point of the bayonet, the speeches of Clay, and Corwin, and Webster, were found there, re-published in the Spanish language, and ready for distribution through the Post Offices of Mexico;—those same speeches where these TRAITORS called upon the Mexicans to meet the soldiers of the Union with "BLOODY HANDS AND HOSPITABLE GRAVES!"

TELL THE PEOPLE, that when their gallant soldiers, dying of wounds and disease, in a far off, foreign, and hostile land, cherished the feeble spark of life, "*until the next mail would come, with the news from home,*" that the agonies of death were embittered by the ingratitude of their country. They died in doubt, in anger, in sorrow, and tribulation.

TELL THE PEOPLE, that on the walls of Puebla and Huamantla, the editorials of the leading Whig journals were re-published and exposed. Those same editorials which incited the Mexicans to organize their guerilla bands and prolong the war, until the triumph of Federalism was completed; that the cruel murders of stragglers on the highway, from the American army, attest the fidelity with which the suggestion was adopted.

And now that they are attempting to sneak into power by using as their ready tool the very man whose present importance is mainly attributable to his successes in that war, notwithstanding their impious and unpatriotic interferences—let the people know that they have abandoned all their old issues upon the Tariff, the Bank, and the Treasury questions, hoping, with the enthusiasm of mere military renown, to resuscitate the carcass of an obsolete and defeated opposition.

Who, during the war, were the friends of the war? The Democratic party, who have stood by their country's flag, on land and sea, through good report and through evil report.

The Federalists will find their new shape equally unavailing. Like the spear of Ithuriel, the popular indignation will detect them in every disguise. They have cooked the spirit of war, and they must not wince if it should blast them. They who sow in the whirlwind will surely reap in the storm.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

On the fourth page, besides the letter of the gallant Jesup, (than whom there is not a nobler spirit in the army,) the reader will find one from our friend "*Limestone,*" which will tell him all about the discussion in Duplin between Stevenson and Washington. He hits our friend, the latter gentleman, rather severely "in spots," but we must say Mr. W. deserves it all. We do hope, for the sake of fair play, that he will do better work for securing votes in the election than there, or in Onslow. But we fear that Mr. W. is too good a Clay man to do Taylor any good. Stevenson, you may depend, is a very promising speaker. He is young, as our correspondent states, but "*mighty hard to beat,*" and we have not yet seen his match in some particulars. We thank then, good "Limestone," for that hint about the proposed Barbecue. We shall be on hand whenever notified, and if not able to attend in person, we shall be represented.

☞Read the letter of Jesup. It nails another Federal slander down to the counter, and contains towards the close, a pretty stinging rebuke upon some people. By another document, the charges of Gen. Cass are shown to have been authorized by law, and the regular customs of office. He had no "extra allowances" whatever, and we reckon when Calhoun and Poinsett had charge, he and every other man, could expect only what was fairly due, which was all that he received.

☞A friend has called our attention to a communication in the *Raleigh Times*, dated Wilmington, N. C., which purports to give an exposition of federal prospects in this county and town. We have only time or room to notice one or two sentences. The writer says that "McRae, Parsley, and the gallant Davis," [this must be the clique,] and others "wield an influence equalled by none within our borders, and it is right and proper that it should be so. As our government requires a *head*, so does communities. Such men as I have mentioned above, are magnets of the whole State." Well, now, we are willing to admit that the writer, and also the gentlemen mentioned, would heartily wish what he (the writer) says, to be true. That the above named gentlemen are good citizens of Wilmington, we know nothing to the contrary; but we are not so very sure that they wield the destinies of this town. They no doubt very much desire to control our citizens; but the people of Wilmington, somehow or other, prefer to rule themselves—at least we have been of this opinion ever since we have been a citizen of this community. The writer also says, that "over THREE HUNDRED VOTES ARE CLAIMED FOR TAYLOR IN THE TOWN, and as many as double that number in the country." Well, if this is not going it strong, we are no judge. Let us see: three hundred in town, and twice that number in the country will make just 900 federal votes in the Democratic county of New Hanover! What do you think of that, Democrats? Don't split your sides with laughter at the fool for making such assertions as quoted above. The federalists always elect themselves before the election takes place!

The *Chronicle* of the 27th of last month, accuses the *Journal* of suppressing a portion of the letter of Mr. Fillmore to the anti-slavery society, in which he avows himself to be with them in politics. The accusation is unjust and unfounded. The *Journal* published, and continues to publish, the whole letter, keeping no portion of it concealed or suppressed, and if the Editor of the *Chronicle* will publish the letter more fully, it will be readily copied by the *Journal*. It accuses the *Journal* of keeping back a part of the letter, when there is not a Southern federal paper that will dare to publish the said letter, either in full or in part. Unjustly accusing the *Journal* of a partial suppression, when they are very studious to suppress the whole of the letter! Give us a full copy, Mr. *Chronicle*, and we will publish it.

ARE THE FEDERALISTS TO BE TRUSTED?

Certainly the present contest differs most widely from any that has preceded it. In all other contests between the two great political parties, into which the people of America are divided, each had certain principles, which it urged upon the voters of the country as those which, if carried into practice, would insure happiness and prosperity to the country. For instance; in the last Presidential contest, the Democratic party urged that the finances of the country should be managed by the agents of the people themselves, without the intervention of a great monied corporation, which they (the Democrats) urged would not only be unconstitutional but would also be highly inexpedient. The Democratic party urged that the duties imposed upon foreign articles imported into this country, should be laid for the purpose of raising revenue to pay the expenses of the government, and not to protect the manufacturers of the Northern States at the expense of all the other great interests of the country. The Democratic party urged upon the people the propriety of devoting the monies derived from the sales of the public lands to their constitutional legitimate purpose—the support of the general government. The Democratic party insisted before the people that the Federal government had no constitutional right to carry on a general system of works of internal improvement. These, we say, were the great principles held and advocated by the Democratic party in 1844, and under which they came into power. In the same contest, the Federal party held and advocated the very converse of all these Democratic doctrines. The great issue was made up and tried by the American people. They returned their verdict in favor of Democracy, as they will always do when the issues are fairly argued before them. Well, now, in the present campaign the great Democratic party stands upon the same great platform of principles that it did in 1844. Indeed, with regard to the two most prominent of these great issues, they are now in successful operation. We mean the Independent Treasury and the Revenue Tariff—and the country is happy and prosperous under their benign influence. On the other hand, the Whigs have completely abandoned the adverse of these two great measures—the Bank and a Protective Tariff—which they advocated so strenuously in the last campaign, thereby virtually admitting that the Democrats were right, and they (the Whigs) were wrong.

Under this state of facts, we would like to ask the intelligent voters of North Carolina if they are prepared to trust the reins of government in the hands of the Federal party, not one of whose peculiar dogmas have ever been sustained by the people? They will not now tell you what measures they are for and what against. True, they admit that the country gets along very well without a National Bank—that the present Democratic Tariff is working well; but then the history of the past only proves that they would, if the country was so unfortunate as to see them once more in power, falsify all these declarations, by again reviving all these ultra measures, so frequently condemned by the people.

The Whigs admit, themselves, that they were wrong on the subject of the National Bank—they further virtually admit that they were wrong in advocating a Protective Tariff. This being the case, how can they expect the people to follow them any longer? How can they expect the intelligent freemen of North Carolina to support a party whose schemes of past have proved impolitic and unwise? Will the honest voters of the country not rather sustain that party whose measures have, when carried into practice, always worked well for every section and every interest in the whole country?

The truth is, and you have only to hear a Whig speech or read a Whig newspaper to find it out, the Federal party of 1848 have no principles that they will dare avow before the people; and are waging a ruthless war upon the Democratic party for the sole purpose of getting into power, in order that they may enjoy the spoils, and, at the same time saddle the country with their oft repudiated measures.

We believe in the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the good Old North State, and therefore we feel assured they cannot longer cling to a party that has been literally driven from every position it held, by the people of the country.

THE GAME THAT IS PLAYED.

We have frequently before adverted to the mode of electioneering resorted to by the Taylorites in the present campaign. The question of slavery is *the question* of the day, and still from Gen. Taylor, who is here in the South, advocated as the peculiar friend of that institution, we have not a single word, oval or written, from which we can draw any other inference than that he sides with the North. On questions of "*domestic policy*" he will not interpose his veto. In his "Signal" letter, he goes for extending the Ordinance of 1787 over the Territories of California and New Mexico; and still, more recently, in his Allison letter No. 2, he endorses the sound conservative principles of the abolitionist, Fillmore. We have never seen a whig paper published in the free States that did not argue that he is a Wilmot Provisionist. And still, he permits this game to be carried on, right under his nose, and utters not a word to set himself right before the country. The following, which we find in the *Union*, is another specimen of the shameless game that is being carried on:

More Secret Letters.—The Detroit Free Press states, that—

"Mr. S. Larned, of this city, made a speech in Springwells on Friday, in which he said he had *seen private letters* from Gen. Taylor, to citizens of Detroit in which he avowed himself *in favor of the Wilmot Proviso*, and in which he pledged himself to use his influence in favor of the adoption of the measure.

"In the South, the whigs claim Gen. Taylor as an anti proviso man, and a reliable man so far as the interests of southern slaveholders are concerned. In the North he is claimed as a Wilmot Proviso man and in favor of the abolition of slavery, &c. The people of the whole Union should know the two faces of whiggery."

KIDNAPPING.—At the Fall Term of Wayne Superior Court this week, true bills of indictment were returned by the Grand Jury against John P. Williams, of Wayne county, and Needham Stephens and Bryan Sanders, of Johnston county, for kidnapping of slaves.—We learn from a gentleman just from Wayne, that the prisoners have succeeded in having their trial removed to Sampson county.

TAYLOR AND HIS FRIEND FILLMORE.

When the Allison letter No. 2 first appeared, we stated that its main object was to propitiate the abolitionist friends of Millard Fillmore. They had been rather hurt by Gen'l Taylor's acceptance of a nomination emanating from some Democrats in Charleston on the same ticket with Gen. Butler, the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency. In order to shew that we were correct in this surmise, and also for the purpose of shewing that the bait has taken, and that the "*soft soap*" has done its business, we present below an article from the Cincinnati Chronicle, a leading Taylor paper of the State of Ohio. Don't the editor rejoice over Gen. Taylor's endorsement of Fillmore's abolitionism? Just hear him:

General Taylor on the true Whig Republican Free Soil Ground.—Below we copy a telegraphic report of a letter from Gen. Taylor to Captain Allison, explaining his former letter to that gentleman and his own true position before the American people.

This Telegraphic report of his letter is no doubt condensed that from under his own hand, and of course we will copy his own in full when received, which may be expected in two or three days.

But we do not doubt that the subjoined telegraphic report gives a faithful representation of the *substance* of Gen. Taylor's own letter; and our brief comments are to be considered in such view of the fact.

We say then, that to WHIGS—*aye, and even to the Free Soil Whigs of the North*—this last letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison, OUGHT TO BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. If we apprehend its meaning correctly, we have no doubt it WILL BE SATISFACTORY, both to Free Soil Whigs and to Henry Clay Whigs.

HE SAYS MILLARD FILLMORE, WHO EVERY ONE KNOWS, IS ONE OF THE BEST MEN, BEST WHIGS AND BEST FREE SOIL WHIGS IN AMERICA, IS WORTHY THE FIRST PLACE ON THE TICKET. DOES ANY HONEST WHIG WANT MORE THAN THAT?

As to what he says about his acceptance of nominations from Locofocos, he is now clearly understood—he accepts such nominations with the perfectly clear understanding that they know him to be a '*decided Whig*'—tho' as such he can certainly be President of the *United States*, and indeed much more truly President of the United States than James K. Polk, a decided Locofoco, who, on the balcony of the Henrie House, not fifty feet from our office, where we now write, declared that *he* would be President of the United States If, therefore, Locofocos, knowing Gen. Taylor's opinions, as laid down in his Allison letter and this explanation of it, choose to vote for him, why every *sincere Whig*, so far from objecting, will rejoice at such an evidence of the power of truth, honesty, and sound political principles, in converting political opponents into friends. We welcome all such, with open arms, into our ranks, and hail them as patriots, friends, and brothers.

But the most important part of this letter to the Free Soil men of the North, is that in which he DECLARES THAT HE WILL NOT COERCE CONGRESS, BY THE VETO, TO PASS LAWS TO SUIT HIM. *This will be entirely satisfactory, we have no doubt, even to Giddings and Greely, in reference to the Wilmot Proviso question. Nothing more ought to be asked or expected. He says here, in substance, what some professed to fear was not included in his* FIRST LETTER TO CAPT. ALLISON, THAT HE WILL NOT INTERPOSE THE VETO TO ARREST THE PASSAGE OF THE WILMOT PROVISO.

Such is our deliberate interpretation of the *first*, as well as this second and last letter, to Capt. Allison, and we will add, with perfect sincerity, that if we believed he would veto an act of Congress prohibiting slavery in the new territories, we should be among the very last to support him.

As we said above, we will of course copy his letter in full, in his own language, as soon as received, and shall then speak of it in perfect consistency with what is here said upon the following telegraphic report of it, which was issued in an extra from our office yesterday.

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

Some numbers ago, we published a letter of the Sage of Ashland, of somewhat a similar cast. This one, however, is so cold and flat, so far as the Taylorites are concerned, that we think the people ought to have a peep at it. True it is, Mr. Clay will not suffer his name to be run as a candidate for the Presidency, but, at the same time, distinctly states that he "does not think it just nor politic to stigmatize as factionists, nor by any other opprobrious epithets," those who have nominated him. It will be seen that he studiously avoids all mention of Gen. Taylor's name:—

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The New York papers, of the 27th ultimo, contain the following letter from Henry Clay, to the Executive Committee of the Whig General Committee of that city, in relation to the recent course of the Clay Whigs of that section:—

ASHLAND, Sept. 20, 1848.

Gentlemen—I have received your official letter as members of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Whig General Committee of the city and county of New York, and I take pleasure in answering it.

Never, from the period of the decision of the Philadelphia Convention, against my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, have I been willing, nor am I now, to have my name associated with that office. I would not accept a nomination if it was tendered to me; and it is my unaffected desire that no further use should be made of my name, in connection with that office. I have seen, therefore, with regret, movements in various quarters, having for their object to present me as a candidate to the American people; these movements have been made without any approbation from me.

In the present complicated state of the Presidential election, they cannot, in my opinion, be attended with any public good, and may tend to the increase of the embarrassements, and the exasperation of parties.

Whilst I say this much, without reserve, I must nevertheless add that I feel profound gratitude to such of my warm-hearted and faithful friends as continue to indulge the vain hope of placing me in the office of the Chief Magistrate of the United States; and that I neither think it just nor politic, to stigmatise them as factionists, nor by any other opprobrious epithet. Among them I recognize names which have been very distinguished for ability, for devotion to the Whig cause, and for ardent patriotism.

You advert, with entire truth, to the zeal and fidelity with which the Delegation from New York sought in the Philadelphia Convention to promote my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. I am most thankful to them, and shall ever recollect their exertions with profound gratitude.

With great respect, I am,
Your friend and obedient servant,
Signed: H. CLAY.

To Messrs. Jas. Lynch, A. W. Bradford, Chas. Chamberlain, Hy. W. Merritt, &c.

"THE FAMILY VISITOR."—We have received the first number of a neat little sheet with the above name, published in Raleigh, by A. M. Gorman and J. B. Whitaker, Editors. The *Visitor* is devoted to Temperance and Literature, and neutral in politics. We wish its Editors every success.

☞We have received, under the frank of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, a "Memoir, geographical, political, and commercial, of the present state, &c., of the Asiatic Islands, &c.," for which we present him our thanks, especially as it is the *first* document that we recollect to have received from a Whig.

FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

We see it stated in our Federal exchange papers, that a "Free Soil meeting was held at Cane Creek Cotton Factory, in Orange county, the 16th ultimo, at which the leading principles set forth in the Platform of the Buffalo Free Soil Convention, were avowed and adopted—a State Convention of the friends of said Platform, and of the election of Martin Van Buren and Charles F. Adams, called at Jamestown, (in Guilford county,) on the 14th of October, to form an Electoral Ticket, &c., and fifty delegates appointed by the Chairman to said Convention."

Well, if this is not going the figure we don't know what is. The Greensboro' Patriot, however, says that it "*has been suggested that the movement was organized under the influence of Gen. Cass's friends.*" "Suggested" by who? By the Taylor Federalists of Greensboro,' as a matter of course. Now the Patriot *knows* that nothing of the kind could originate with the friends of Gen. Cass. The Patriot knows further, that in several of the Western Counties there are a number of Quakers, who have heretofore voted with the Federal party, and who have declared that they cannot and will not vote for Gen. Taylor. The Patriot will not have to leave his own county of Guilford to establish this fact; and still the Patriot would have his readers to understand that Mr. Cass's friends have "moved" the organization of a Free Soil Ticket in North Carolina. The "suggestion" of the Patriot has been made with a view of operating against the success of the Democratic party in this State, and we caution our Democratic friends against all such assertions and "suggestions" that may appear in the Federal papers. They (the Feds) seem determined to "rule or ruin," and they care not what means they resort to so that *they* succeed. There is one thing connected with this Free Soil movement that is very certain, and that is:—No friend of Gen. Cass will be found voting with the Free Soil Feds of Guilford County.

MEETING AT LONG CREEK.—On Saturday last, there was a meeting of the Democracy at Long Creek Bridge. We learn from a gentleman who was present, that the meeting was respectable, both in character and numbers. W. S. Ashe, Esq., the Democratic Elector, and Mr. Smith, of this place, addressed the audience on the political topics of the day.—We are informed that the Democracy of New Hanover County have determined to poll the largest vote they have ever given.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF WHIG SUCCESS.

The election of a military chieftain, horse, sabre and all, to a civil office, requires talents altogether of another character.

The resurrection of Old Mother Bank, and the increase of her numerous projeny.

The repeal of the Tariff Act of 1846, and the re-enactment of monopoly and restrictions upon trade.

Consolidation in government, and extravagance in finance. A standing army of skeleton Companies, with full commissioned officers, preying upon the substance, and dangerous to the liberties of the people. A splendid government, and swarms of luxurious, well fed, sleek officials. Internal Improvements in the States. The annihilation of States rights, and the increase of taxation. The exclusion of Southern property from the newly acquired territories, dissensions, and dissolution.

DEATH OF DR. MARTIN.

This distinguished gentleman, a native of Robeson County, in this State, died at Rome on the 28th of August. The *Union*, noticing this melancholy occurrence, says:—

A very long and interesting despatch was received at the State Department, by the last steamer, from Dr. Martin, our accomplished Charge d'Affaires at Rome, giving an account of his cordial reception by the Pope—of the compliments which his Holiness paid to our country—and treating, with great clearness and force, of the situation of Rome, and of the political condition of the Italian States. It was written in the Doctor's happiest manner. This despatch bears date on the 29th of August. And now remark the melancholy change which has so rapidly ensued!

It is with much concern we have to state that the same arrival brings letters from Mr. Bancroft at London, and Gen. Armstrong at Liverpool, stating that Dr. Martin was taken violently ill on the 25th of August, and breathed his last on the 28th. Thus the country loses an admirable representative abroad—a man of decided talents, of great accomplishments, and high character, and one of the best writers in our country. He had, probably, no superior in the power of composition; and no production of his pen could well have surpassed his last despatch to the government.

QUERY.—If the town of Wilmington requires *a head*, how many federalists of said town will it take to constitue that *head?* See Wilmington correspondent of the *Raleigh Times* for the answer.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

The election for members of Congress took place in Georgia on Monday last. We have as yet received but few returns, which we copy from the Charleston papers, received on Wednesday. We received no Southern papers by yesterday's mail:

From the Charleston Mercury, 3d inst

AUGUSTA, Oct. 2, 7 p. m.

The result of the Congressional election in this city to-day is as follows:

R. Toombs (Whig)	433
A. J. Lawson (Dem.)	385
Majority	48

This gives a Democratic gain of 110 since the last Congressional election. Glory enough for old Richmond.

Chatham County.

T. B. King, (Whig)	642
J. W. Jackson, (Dem.)	576
Majority,	66

Being a Democratic gain of 145 as compared with the last election.

Bibb County.

Democratic majority about 100.

A despatch published in the *Courier* of the 3d, says:

"In Savannah, King (Whig,) received 642 votes—Jackson, (Dem.,) 576. In 1846, King, (Whig,) received 606 votes—Cohen, (Dem.,) 395.

"In Muscogee we learn from a despatch received from Columbus at 11 o'clock last night that Calhoun's majority in Muscogee is 285, being a Whig increase of 190 votes."

Another despatch in the *Courier* says that the Democratic majority in Bibb is 94, and adds that Calhoun will probably be elected in this district.

The above are all the returns received up to the time of putting our paper to press. It will be seen that we have made some gains. The feds seem to be delighted at the prospect of Calhoun's election in the Muscogee district, in which event they would have a majority in the Congressional delegation.

Calhoun *may* be elected, but as yet it is quite uncertain. By our next paper, we shall probably be able to give the result in Georgia, and also hear something from Florida and Arkansas, which States voted on last Monday.

P. S.—Since the above was in type, we have been placed in possession of the Charleston Evening News of Wednesday, containing the following additional returns:

Georgia Elections.—The morning papers furnish, through telegraph, the following additional returns:

In Effingham, King, (Whig,) majority 54; in Liberty 40; Bryan 10. In McIntosh, Jackson, (Dem.,) majority 23, and in Bulloch 326.

Richmond Co. complete, Toombs, (Whig,) 588, Lawson, (Dem.,) 464 Dem. gain, 127.

Warren, in part, Toombs 299, Lawson 206. Dem. gain.

Burke, in part, Toombs 122; Lawson 96. Dem. gain.

THE CLAY MOVEMENT,

And probably the last movement of the kind that will take place during the present Presidential campaign, came off at Vauxhall Garden on the evening of the 26th ult. Our readers must excuse us for not presenting them with a detailed account of the proceedings in this number of the Journal. The public are well aware that the Hon. John Minor Botts had been sent for, all the way from old Virginia, to give enthusiasm to the Clay party of New York. Well, the meeting took place, as we have said above, on the 26th ult., and Mr. Botts then and there appeared and made a long speech, in which he abused Gen. Taylor for everything he could think of, and, at the same time, lauded his idol (Mr. Clay) to the very heavens; and wound up by saying that, although the pill was a bitter one, and that he should swallow it with wry faces, nevertheless he should vote for Gen. Taylor.

POLITICS IN WAYNE.

We are informed that the two Electoral candidates, Messrs. Stevenson and Washington, occupied a portion of two days in advancing the cause of Democracy in Wayne. Our correspondent informs us that "Mr. Washington led off on Tuesday afternoon, about 3 o'clock. He evidently spoke against time. Jests and anecdotes composed the burden of his song.—The small sprinkling of Whigism in Wayne were left, sorely under the impression that there must "be something rotten in Denmark," else a man of Mr. Washington's talent and ingenuity would have talked more to the purpose than he did. His speech forcibly reminded them that "all that glisters is not gold." So much of the day was exhausted by Mr. Washington, in his laughter-loving efforts, that Mr. Stevenson found that it would be impossible for him to respond on that evening, and, by the advice of his friends, adjourned the meeting over until next day. It was about 1 o'clock on Wednesday that Mr. Stevenson commenced his address. I wish that I could well describe it. His response to Mr. Washington's stale charges was happy and complete. He said it was his ambition—it was the ambition of the American Democracy—to appeal to the wisdom and intelligence of the people. No Democrat could be accused of withholding information from the people. He sincerely desired that all the candidates could be placed in the fabled temple of Truth, where all the secrets of their hearts would be exposed, and then the voters of the country would know with infallible certainty in whom they could confide. The Democracy were always willing, yea, anxious, to make all the candidates shew "their hands," but the Whig party were afraid of the popular judgment, and to avoid its effects, were always found shuffling, shuling, twisting, and turning. Mr. Stevenson concluded with a strong exhortation to the Democratic party to do their duty, their whole duty, and nothing but their duty, and assured them if they did that all would be right, and North Carolina would be redeemed and disenthralled from the bonds of Whiggery."

For the Journal.

NAHUNTA DEPOT, WAYNE CO., Sept. 30, 1848.

Mr. Editor: George S. Stevenson, esq, the Democratic Elector for the fourth Electoral District, according to previous arrangements, addressed his fellow-citizens at Nahunta Depot, in this county, on yesterday, the 29th instant. I had the pleasure of being one of Mr. Stevenson's auditors, and can assure you, sir, that he acquitted himself most handsomely.—The coons then and there did receive a most complete skinning I wish every Whig in Wayne county could have heard Mr. Stevenson on that occasion. The Democrats are proud of the manner in which our young champion bears aloft the Democratic banner, and feel assured that his fellow-citizens will elevate him to high places in the republic. I would do Mr. Stevenson injustice, were I to attempt to give you a sketch of his speech. I am not used to writing, and will not attempt it. All I can say is, that he did his whole duty nobly and well. A. G.

ORANGE COUNTY.—Mr. Waddell, the accidental certificate Senator of Orange County, has relinquished his claim to a seat in the Senate of the next Legislature. The Governor has ordered a new election to fill the vacancy, to take place on the 7th November, and Mr. Waddell again announces himself as a candidate.

The Hillsboro' Ratoon, of the 3d inst., publishes a circular from Capt. Berry, from which we make the following extract:—

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

There is a report going the rounds of the Whig papers in the State, with regard to the Senatorial election in this county, which we pronounce to be false, and can so testify at any time, if necessary. The report is, that at John R. Holt's, Mr. Waddell "did receive the number of votes returned by the Inspectors—but they were not recorded, for to amuse themselves, the Inspectors began counting the votes before the polls were closed. The box contained 43 for Waddell—14 for Berry—and the record calls for 57 votes. But during or after voting, others came up and voted—and in the excitement their names were not recorded, but as they were known, the Inspactors reported 48 for Waddell—14 for Berry. I sincerely hope that all this may be fully sustained—and the Sheriff had no doubt of it as his authority was very good, and the men who thus voted after the counting began, can be pointed out. Mr. Waddell, under the circumstances, will take the seat certified to him by the Sheriff, and let Mr. Berry contest it if he will."

Now we have in our possession undoubted evidence, that there were but 57 votes cast for Senators at the abovementioned precinct, for Waddell—14 for Berry; that the name of every voter was recorded on the books, showing only 57 in all; that the tallies kept on the books show that Mr. W. received 43 votes and Mr. B. 14; and the Inspectors in making out their certificates, had certified (by mistake no doubt) that Mr. Waddell had received 48 votes, being five more than was actually true and that Capt. Berry had received 14.

A sense of justice to our candidate, Capt. Berry, compels us to make the above statement; and all good Democrats may rest assured, that it is true in every particular; and that upon these grounds, Capt. Berry will most certainly contest the election.

Hillsboro' Ratoon.

MORE REMINISCENCES.

We present below another short article relative to the manner in which our brave volunteers, who perilled their lives, their fortunes and their homes, in the discharge of their duty to their country on the battle fields of Mexico, were treated by the federal leaders during the Mexican War. Read it, voters of North Carolina, and then ask yourselves whether you can, with any sort of conscience, vote with a party that excited the Mexicans to welcome our army with "bloody hands and hospitable graves."

From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian, June 1

A Rebuke from the Right Quarter.—A few days ago we called attenton to the fact that the enraged soldiers at Buena Vista—the men made immortal by their stubborn valor—had burned in effigy that famous federal senator, Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, whose speech was copied into the U. States Gazette of this city in February last, and circulated by that anti-Taylor print among its numerous readers. It was this speech—so full of treason—so warm and unadulterated in its Mexican sympathies—that commended itself to the favor of the Gazette, and to the scorn, and derision, and indignation of the gallant men now fighting for their country in a far-off and foreign land.

These brave troops, appreciating the peril which surrounded them, and the dangers they had escaped—conscious that they had done much for their country's cause—could not forbear a burst of bitter resentment against those who, surrounded by the comforts of home, oppose the war, interrupt its prosecution, and sympathize with the Mexicans. The indignity which they fastened upon Corwin was intended, more or less, as expressive of their feelings against those who circulated his speech and are politically associated with him. It also speaks their own feelings as members of the war party. They are in the enemy's country, surrounded by his scowling and looking forward to a peace won by the force of their good right arms. The feel keenly, therefore, the opposition of those who have left behind them as not only calculated to give "aid and comfort" to the common foe but as intended to insult and to degrade themselves.

But we have a rebuke of federalism before us, which, if not quite as significant as the meted by the soldiers on the battle-field of Buena Vista to Corwin and his compeers, is no less expressive and unequivocal. We extract from the army correspondence of the "North American," as it appears in the letter from that favorite writer, "John of York," William C. Tobey, e-q., in yesterday's number of that paper. When we consider that Mr. Tobey is the regular correspondent of the Mexico of the North American, and that he is aware of the strong anti-war tendencies of that journal, we confess our surprise at the frankness and the boldness of his language. That it appears in the columns of that paper at all, is a marvel, and is more to be attributed, we presume, to accident, than to design. At any rate, it is worth an attentive perusal.

"*Anti-war Folks!*—There are now in Mexico many thousands of your fellow-citizens who, at the call of their and your government, left homes, kindred, all that was comfortable and productive of happiness on earth, to sustain the decrees of that government and the honor of the nation. Whether the war be wrong or right, this is not the time to discuss it. If wrong, it must be brought to an honorable termination, and to do this all should be united. *The people we war against are not your encouragement to lay in wait for your brothers and murder them with the lasso and machette. They need not your pious curses upon our heads to incite them to hatred of everything American. We should have your aid and support; we need your encouragement to sustain us in the trials and hardships we encounter in this unfriendly climate.* Our love of country and our patriotic impulses make us fly to the rescue of our flag at the first call, and we can bear all the burdens war imposes without murmuring; *but we cannot brook your cold sneers at our sufferings, and your hypocritical prayers for our defeat.* Thousands now here will never see home nor kindred again—the hail-storm of battle and the unhealthy climate will thin our ranks more than even you may desire, *though your veins are full of tory blood.* Even should it be clear that the President was wrong in the course he has pursued towards the Mexicans, *is it for us, is it patriotic in you as Americans to encourage him, and aid our enemy to destroy us?* We, here, know no party; we know no nation; no political considerations influence us, and why should they influence you at such a time? We care nothing for Mr. Polk as a man, and if he does wrong we shall not be behind any in avowing it when the proper time comes. *But we can see other wrong done just now, and it is a pity you are not better employed. If you will take part with the enemy, come here and do it like men; show that you have as much courage as treachery in your hearts, and that you are not afraid to do what you wish done by our foes. If you will, flog Mr. Polk, go ahead, but do not cut our throats in the doing of it;* for there are plenty snug party of us here who may be tempted to quarrel to settle with him and his administration when this war is ended. That will be when Mexico is thoroughly whipped; and it will not take us long to do that, her fate in the United States will find the few that are left of us ready and willing to do them the same favor on our return home. Desire you to understand that the American volunteers have generally minds to appreciate efforts, and excellent memories, I shall waste paper by saying anything further to you while in Mexico.

"I expect that the foregoing paragraph is so much lost time and paper, but I feel as if I resent very much like taking a grand round through the Massachusetts legislature and wallopping the entire grocery, from the speaker to the spittoon cleaners. *The sentiments so bunglingly put together here are but the echo of what is felt and spoken by every man in the army.*"

On the other side of the paper in which the bitter rebuke appears, are the usual comments of the North American against the Executive and the war, and only *three* days before it uttered the following sentiment:

"The country *hates the war*—hates its objects—hates it inevitable results and inevitable sacrifices; and the people, by their representatives in the popular branch of our national councils, will close it."

Is it surprising that Gen. Scott should claim against the conduct of the federalists at home, or that the correspondents from his army should denounce them? Is it