

MR. DALLAS AND THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Inasmuch as opposition to a Bank of the United States is one of the cardinal points of political orthodoxy in the party which recently nominated Mr. Dallas for the Vice Presidency, it would be expected, as a matter of course, that the previous career of a gentleman so prominently designated would exhibit unvarying proofs of hostility to an institution which every true follower of Gen. Jackson so thoroughly abhors.

It appears from the Register of Debates (Vol. VIII, Part 1, p. 55) that on the 9th of January, 1832, Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, praying for a recharter, and said "he could not but feel strongly impressed by the recollection that the Legislature of Pennsylvania recently and in effect unanimously had recommended the recharter of the Bank.

On the 18th of March of the same year, Mr. Dallas, from the Select Committee, reported a Bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States. He made a speech in favor of the Bank as constitutional and expedient; and the date of this speech is May 23, 1832.

When the Bank bill had passed both Houses of Congress, Mr. Dallas voting for it, and was returned with Gen. Jackson's veto, it was again put upon its passage in the Senate—and it again received the vote of Mr. Dallas notwithstanding the veto.

In the debate on that occasion, the day after the bill was returned with the veto to the Senate, Mr. Webster said of the Veto Message—"It is worthy of attacks whole classes of people for the purpose of turning against them the prejudices of other classes. It finds no topic too exciting for use, no passion too inflammable for its address and solicitation."

At a town meeting in the city of Philadelphia on the 21st of July, some few days after the veto of the Bank Bill, the following resolution, among others, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby tendered to GEORGE M. DALLAS and WILLIAM WILKINS, for having, after a full discussion and deliberation being had on the Executive Veto to the bill rechartering the Bank, continued to vote for the passage of the bill.

In 1836, four years after the defeat of the Bill to re-charter the Bank of the United States, Mr. Dallas wrote a memorable letter, in which he said—"Of the constitutional power of the National Government to create a Bank, I did not think."

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1844. "MR. DEAR SIR: I cannot resist the impulse to tell you how much delight I have taken in reading your pamphlet on Texas, &c. It is comprehensive, clear, argumentative, and eloquent—nothing can remove or resist your facts, and I defy ingenuity to assail the justice and integrity of your deductions. In the midst of all my distraction at the Bar, my head has been running on this topic for some months, and your admirable brochure comes to me like manna, in the way of a starved people. I cannot tell you, without using words which you might consider extravagant, how highly I appreciate your labors, and how sincerely, as an American Democrat, I thank you."

To the Hon. R. T. WALKER. Thus everything yields before the "new issue" which after all is one of Mr. Tyler's making—Mr. Dallas admired Mr. Walker's pamphlet—thought it comprehensive, clear, argumentative and eloquent—its facts irresistible, its deductions just. In view of which expressions and ideas, Mr. Walker had no doubt that Mr. Dallas would be an excellent man for the Vice Presidential nomination, notwithstanding his heresy on the subject of a Bank of the United States.

A VOICE FROM INDIANA. A letter to the Cincinnati Atlas states that there were between twenty and thirty thousand present at the great Whig gathering on the Old Tippecanoe Battle Ground. The old Whig spirit of 1840 was re-animating, promising a glorious result at the coming contest.

The Locofocos have nominated an anti-Tariff candidate for the Presidency; yet, with a majority of about sixty in the House of Representatives, they have not been able to pass through that body any measure modifying the Tariff!

From the New York Tribune.

Now that the battle is commencing in earnest, the candidates in the field, and the issues defined, we may take a survey of the ground, and hazard an opinion on the details of the probable result. We know well that no estimate made five months before the election can be implicitly relied on—that unperceived and secondary influences may operate to change the ascendancy in nicely balanced States—and that superior zeal and activity in the canvass may sometimes give the victory to that party which at the outset is inferior in numbers; but we believe no probable, scarcely any conceivable event, can intervene betwixt this and November to overrule the fixed purpose of a majority of the American People to elect Henry Clay as their next President.

Table with 3 columns: State, Electors, and Pop. maj. Lists states including Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and others.

We confidently expect that some of the States we have set down as doubtful will go for Clay, while we shall not entirely give up the last three in the Polk list unless the Summer Elections at the South result badly.

We know our opponents profess to be confident of success in this State and Pennsylvania, but with what reason? Have these States ever voted against a Protective Tariff when the question was fairly before them?

OUR READERS, Whig and Democratic, ought not to be unacquainted with the mode of warfare adopted by a branch of the Locofoco party against the Whigs, and their nominated candidates.

Upon this place the figure of a double man with a face each way, one side representing Henry Clay, with a pistol in one hand and a pack of cards in the other, and the other side representing Theodore Frelinghuysen, with a Bible in his hand.

Below this Clay at the card table playing a game of brag; and Frelinghuysen at the communion table partaking of the sacrament.

Then Clay in a brothel kissing the lewd women; and Frelinghuysen amid his sisters in a prayer meeting.

Clay looking on while his overseer whips a negro man; and Frelinghuysen walking arm in arm with a black lady.

THE WHOLE to be interspersed with appropriate sayings from the mouths of the two candidates, and concluded by a grand procession of WHIG elderymen who support the ticket, escorting their JUGGERNAUT, Henry Clay, in the shape of Old Nick, to the temple of Civil Power; while Frelinghuysen, with angels wings on, sits beside him on the same car, with this motto: "OUR HEAVEN IS POWER, THOUGH THE DEVIL BE ITS GOD!"

JOHN BRANCH. This gentleman, who has held many high and important public stations, with credit to himself, and honor to his Country, has recently been appointed by President Tyler, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Governor of the Territory of Florida, from 11th August, 1844, vice R. K. Call, whose commission will then have expired.

Governor Branch may be one of those who never accept office until it is offered. But we heard Governor Branch declare, soon after the death of Harrison, that he was done with politics—that in sustaining Mr. Tyler's Administration, he could not be accused of interested motives, that he would hold no office within the gift of the people.

The manner in which a portion of the Locofoco press is crowing over professionally favorable anticipations in regard to the Presidential election, reminds us of the similar course which they pursued in 1840, even after the election of Gen. Harrison was absolutely certain.

They have nominated a Sub-Treasury candidate, and yet, although a Sub-Treasury bill was reported, they have never ventured, with their majority, to take it up from the "sleepy slumber" of the Clerk's table!

MONUMENTAL ASSOCIATION.

After the festivities of the day were over, on the 20th May, 1844, the members of the Monumental Association assembled in Charlotte, for the purpose of organizing the Association in due form: Col. Thomas L. Grier, was appointed Chairman, pro-tem, and Dr. Kiah P. Harris, of Cabarrus, Secretary. On motion, the Chairman appointed Col. Wm. J. Alexander, Col. E. Brevard, James W. Osborne, Hamilton C. Jones, Dr. Kiah P. Harris, and Joseph H. Wilson, a Committee to report measures of organization, and then the Association adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the next day.

Tuesday 10 o'clock.—The Association met, and Col. Grier took the chair, and Joseph W. Hampton was requested to act as Secretary: The Committee appointed on yesterday made the following Report, which was unanimously adopted: The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, a Recording Secretary, and a Corresponding Secretary; also, an Executive Committee composed of ten members, with the power in five of that number to transact business.

That there shall be a regular meeting in the Town of Charlotte, of this corporation, on 20th May every year.

That the Treasurer, under the direction of the Executive Committee, shall pay the expenses of the Association and shall lend out the remaining funds of this corporation until otherwise ordered.

That all the officers of this Association be members of the Executive Committee.

That the Recording Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, and shall enter on a book procured for that purpose, the names of all the members of the Association, and keep a list of all the persons who may contribute money, and shall keep the papers of the Association.

DAVID L. SWAIN, President. W. J. ALEXANDER, WM. L. DAVIDSON, ISAAC T. AVRY, KIAH P. HARRIS, JOE H. WILSON, Recording Secretary; B. OATES, Recording Secretary; H. C. JONES, D. COLEMAN, E. BREVARD, B. S. GAITHER, J. W. HAMPTON, JNO. WALKER, T. I. GRIER, ALEX. CALDWELL, BENJ. MORROW, CHARLES J. FOX, Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this Association are tendered to the ladies of Charlotte and its vicinity, for their noble efforts, in forwarding the objects of our Association; and we hope their worthy example will be followed by the ladies in every County of this State.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Association be published in the Charlotte papers, with a request to the other papers in this State to copy them.

THOS. I. GRIER, Chairman. J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary. [From the Norfolk Beacon.] RECAPITULATION OF THE CHARGE OF BARGAIN AND CORRUPTION.

At the close of a parallel between Calhoun and Clay, the Reviewer says: "It is very seldom that we are furnished with a finer vindication of one's self, than can be found in the address of Mr. Clay to his constituents, in reply to the famous (infamous?) charge of bribery and corruption made against him in the Presidential contest of 1825. We well remember the time when, in the heat and contest of the battle, it seemed to us that the charge was triumphantly sustained, and that Mr. Clay, in the eye of posterity, would be forever disgraced.

Such is the magnanimous attitude of a former foe to H. Clay, for only giving credence to the infamous charge against him of bribery and corruption. The apology clearly establishes the noble character of the writer, while the eloquent argument it includes would of itself have annihilated the charge had that not previously been effected by the 'evidence in the cause.' What hereafter should be thought of those who seek to perpetuate this 'infamous charge,' which they either know to have been disproved, or if they do not, thereby show that they are unfit conductors of a Press, whose only legitimate purpose is to enlighten the public mind as to the individuals most worthy to be entrusted with the public affairs."

The gambling establishment in Calvert street, a few doors from Baltimore at Balt., in which Mr. Abraham Hyam some years back was fleeced out of \$18,000, has been broken up. A thorough examination of the premises was made on Saturday, by the Sheriff and High Constable of Baltimore, and with the assistance of Mr. Green, the reformed gambler, several items of the swindling machinery of the gamblers fully explained.

March 13, 1832, on the passage of the bill for the relief of surviving officers of the revolutionary war, Mr. Polk voted IN THE NEGATIVE.

March 13, 1830, he voted AGAINST the revolutionary pension bill.—Same, vol. 6, part 1, page 629.

March 19, 'Mr. Polk spoke some time against the bill, and voted against it.—Same, page 635.

February 17, 1831, he voted AGAINST the bill for the relief of revolutionary soldiers.—Same, vol. 7, page 730.

U. S. SENATE.—A SCENE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express, speaking of Saturday's proceedings in the Senate, says—"The only threatened disturbance of the peace during the day was between Messrs. Benton and McDuffie during the morning; and this was one of the most dramatic and imposing scenes ever displayed in any legislative assembly. It has produced a deep impression upon all who were present, and was seen by more persons than have witnessed any previous debate during the session.

When Mr. Benton said he would meet the disunionists at Philipp, General Clinch of Georgia, a whole-hearted man, went to Mr. Benton and said in the fullness of a patriotic heart that he would be there with him!

The following incident took place at one of our Hotels the other day, in presence of several gentlemen, and afforded no little amusement.—A Loco from the country walked in and seeing an acquaintance, called out: "Well, Mr. —, I suppose you have nominated Mr. Van Buren to be President in Baltimore."

Mr. G. B. Lamar, Esq. This gentleman has caused the following publication to be made in the Savannah Republican. Mr. Lamar is, no doubt, in the condition of thousands, who at first warmly in favor of the Texas scheme, have been brought by reflection to renounce their original opinions.

In his speech here, Mr. Hoke utterly denied the power of Congress to lay duties for any other purpose than revenue. Protective or prohibitory duties, he said, were in the teeth of the Constitution.

SCANDAL-MONGERS. The Editor of the New York Tribune has been requested to publish certain statements calculated to impair the character for integrity of a prominent personage. He declines the office thus suggested to him, and makes the following remarks, to which we most heartily subscribe:

AN HONEST LOCOFOCO. There is one at Stockbridge, (Mass.) the Editor of the Visitor, who, although sailing under the black flag of POLK and DALLAS, still appears to be a very good sort of a man.

WHIG PYRAMID. Since last autumn, the Whigs have carried the following States: OHIO, GEORGIA, VIRGINIA, VERMONT, MARYLAND, KENTUCKY, TENNESSEE, CONNECTICUT, RHODE ISLAND, MASSACHUSETTS.

Every party has the misfortune to have attached to it a certain class of politicians, who at the commencement of a campaign over the vocabulary of abuse—carefully select vile epithets, that they may apply them to the opposing candidates. None are more lavish of abuse than those who are apostates to the very party upon whose nominee the filth is thrown.

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THE POLKA.—Referring to this fashionable dance, which the Locofoco nomination at Baltimore has brought much into notice, the Alexandria Gazette, says: "It should be known that the movement of the Polka is a one-step forward, and two backward."

Get out the way—you're all unlucky, Clear the track for Old Kentucky! N. Y. American.

SONG:

Come boys and help me sing my song, It takes, just now, surprising, And if you cannot sing, then shout, For Clay and Frelinghuysen.

These are the men and this the tune, The Locos hate like poison, For every Whig can sing and shout, For Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Rooster now is on his back, What agony he dies in, Thus speaks the Coon—"why don't you crow For Clay and Frelinghuysen?"

The Locos only have six months, To render their thrice told lies in, And then with one accord we'll vote, For Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The Locos' fingers long have been, The Governmental pies in, Now let them suck their thumbs,—Hurrah For Clay and Frelinghuysen.

Then every fellow lend a hand Whig stock is still a rising, We'll write, and speak, and sing, and vote For Clay and Frelinghuysen.

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From the New Haven Herald.

It is our melancholy duty to record to-day the demise of three of the most prominent citizens of our State—Mr. Timothy Dwight, Mr. John W. Allen, and Mr. Nathaniel Terry.

PROGRESS OF THE CAUSE.—We learn from authentic source this morning, that fifteen members of the old Van Buren party in this city have openly proclaimed their purpose not to vote for the free trade candidates.

SUMMER VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORTH CAROLINA. Fifth Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's Church, Hillsboro'.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, St. Mary's, Orange Co. Sixth Sunday after Trinity, (14th St. Durham) mews, Pittaboc.

SEVENTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, Wednesday morning, Lexington. Eighteenth, Friday, White Haven, Lincoln Co. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity, (21st St. St. Luke's Church, Lincolnton) Ordination.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS to be announced in proper time. JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED. Direct from New York, MY Spring and Summer stock of Staple and Fancy

NOTICE. I WILL OFFER for sale at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 3d Monday in August next, the following TRACTS OF LAND or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due thereon for the Year 1842.

Table with 3 columns: Names, Acres of Land, and Tax. Lists names like Joshua Incore, Martin May, J. O. Buxton, etc.

The Heirs at Law of America Killingworth, the Heirs at Law of Rachel Reeves, the Heirs at Law of Nancy Powell. It appearing that the satisfaction of the Court, that the aforementioned defendants, viz: the Heirs at Law of America Killingworth, the Heirs at Law of Rachel Reeves, reside in Alabama, and whose names are unknown, the Heirs at Law of Nancy Powell, reside in Georgia, and whose names are unknown, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Wayne, at the Court House in Wayneborough, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Complaints filed by the plaintiffs, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard as parts to them.