

THE RALEIGH STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

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"NORTH CAROLINA—POWERFUL IN MORAL, INTELLECTUAL AND PHYSICAL RESOURCES—THE LAND OF OUR HEROES AND THE HOME OF OUR AFFECTIONS."

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Read the following editorial articles. Some of them, prepared for last week's paper, were deferred for the want of room; but they have lost none of their interest.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM—DEMOCRACY IN A SNARL.

The Democratic presses, and especially the *Standard*, confidently promised the people, that the "odious" and "oppressive" Whig Tariff of 1842 (as they term it) would be repealed so soon as their party, under Mr. Polk, came into power. We have had occasion recently to remind them that they have had control of the Government with a large majority in Congress, for fifteen or sixteen months, and no repeal has yet been effected. A few weeks since, the *Free Trade Tariff Bill of Messrs. Walker and McKay*, was taken up in the House, and it appeared to swim smoothly on the current of Debate (except, occasionally, a rather rough ripple, produced by the fluttering of the Pennsylvania "protectionists," who were so handsomely deceived by Polk's *Kane* letter, until the 30th June last, when a bombshell was thrown into the Democratic camp by some of their own allies, which produced more consternation and alarm amongst the leaders than did the flying artillery of Ringgold, amongst the panic-stricken Mexicans. Mr. BRINKERHOFF, leader of the party from Ohio, made a bold and unreserved speech against the administration Tariff Bill in which he proclaimed that he could not and would not vote for its passage. He declared that he was warranted to speak the unanimous sentiments of the entire Ohio delegation, without the exception of a man. Did gentlemen suppose that they were going to support the bill? They would do no such thing. He then stated many strong objections to the bill, and declared that there was one insurmountable objection. "It proposed a tax contingent, indeed upon the face of the bill, but certain in its operation, upon tea and coffee. To this they could not and would not submit, the *Union*, (Richie's paper) to the contrary notwithstanding. They could not consent to harmonize their votes with the croaking, discordant and squeaking notes of the Government organ. THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE WAS TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES A POLL TAX. IT MIGHT AS WELL BE LAID ON EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COUNTRY! These articles were in use by all the people, and most used by the poor. It was the poor man's refreshment when he came home from his toil, and it was often the poor woman's only luxury."

"And I now ask you, suppose you strike out tea and coffee from your bill, what then? I have always stood up for a revenue tariff; I stand for it still. I will go neither for a tariff for protection nor for a tariff for the destruction of revenue, and therefore the next question is, will your bill raise revenue enough for the use of Government without tea and coffee? The Secretary of the Treasury says that he lays his tax on tea and coffee to supply the requisite amount of revenue, and that he expects it to produce three millions of dollars. Strike it out and you have a deficit of three millions to start with. But the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hungerford) very clearly demonstrated in his speech of yesterday that your bill would produce a deficit of much more than three millions."

"The average expenditure of this government has been shown to be nearly twenty-six millions per annum, and you have brought us a bill which, without tea and coffee, will not give you eighteen millions. I am under no pledge to go for a tariff to destroy revenue, and especially when it is foreseen and is so intended that this shall lead to a permanent tax on tea and coffee. I suppose if we refuse to insert the tax in this bill, you will bring in a separate bill for that purpose expressly. Now it is not my duty as a Democrat to vote for such a bill to raise revenue. I hold it neither wise as a statesman nor politic as a partisan, and I here give you a fair warning that we make an issue with the Committee of Ways and Means on this point, and if you reckon on our votes to carry your bill you reckon without your host. I warn you to come to it in time."

This was indeed "plain talk," and produced much excitement among the friends of the Administration Tariff. Nor was Mr. Brinkerhoff the only Democrat who declared his opposition to the measure. Mr. Hungerford, another leader from New York, declared that "instead of being a Revenue Tariff, it would destroy revenue; that instead of yielding \$25,000,000, it would not produce 18 millions, about eight millions less than the ordinary expenses of government." Mr. Tibbatts, a very able and influential Democrat from

Kentucky, dealt some heavy blows upon the administration. In speaking of Mr. Polk's backing out from the line of 54° 40' and compromising at 49° (after all his pledges to the contrary), he exclaimed: "A day of reckoning will come, sir, however, after the smoke of this Mexican war shall have been dissipated, when those who have been concerned in the abandonment of our territory will be called to a just accountability. In that day, sir, 'let the gall'd jade wince;' we, who have sustained the right of the country to 54° 40', will have nothing to answer for. We can then say that 'our withers are unwrung.'"

"When I think of the manner in which it is said that this Oregon question has been settled, I cannot but feel humiliated. I cannot but think that the proud American

"Eagle, towering in her pride of place, has been hawked at by a mousing owl, and killed."

"Whilst we bluster and boast over imbecile Mexico, we present the ridiculous attitude of yielding to England, what we have asserted to be our just right, 'clear and indisputable,' and finding ourselves in the humiliating position of a whipped hound, sneaking to his kennel at the roar of the British lion."

In reference to the tariff, he declared his opposition to the scheme of the administration: "so far from believing the doctrine of protection to be unconstitutional, as the Free Traders assert—he believed the power to be essential to our 'safety and independence.' He could therefore never consent to relinquish it. And he fortified this position by quoting in addition to the authority of Mr. Madison's name, the opinion of those great 'Democratic' luminaries, And Jackson, Richard M. Johnson, Martin Van Buren, Lewis Cass, James Buchanan, and (last, though not least) James K. Polk." "It was" said Mr. Tibbatts, "on this doctrine of discrimination for the protection of American labor, within the revenue standard, that Mr. Polk was elected President of the United States. He could not have been elected up on any other."

Well may the administration tremble when its friends from the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are beginning to withdraw their support from one of its principal measures of policy and denounce in such plain and unequivocal terms its conduct on another, the Oregon question. But what else could they expect would be the fate of an administration which came into power by the most barefaced fraud ever practiced on any people? Could any less signal retribution be expected to fall on the head of him who, to gain the Presidential chair proclaimed himself a 'free trader' man at the South and a 'protectionist' at the North? What will be the fate of the administration tariff, it is difficult to conjecture. Though it may get through the House, it is thought that it cannot pass the Senate, without such alterations as will deprive it entirely of its 'free trade' features. What then will the *Charleston Mercury* and its free trade friends, Messrs. McDuffie, Calhoun, Colquhoun, and others say? What will Mr. Faneuil of Alabama say, who assumed the responsibility of the other day, to read Pennsylvania out of the Democratic Church? Let them have rope for a while longer. We predict that Polk's weakness and blunders will bury this "spoils loving party" in the language of Mr. Hannegan, "so deep that that the hand of resurrection can't reach it!"

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY!

The Debate on the Tariff in the House of Representatives has elicited some harmonious developments for Mr. Polk and his Party. Mr. Sawyer (a Democrat from Ohio) declared the other day that he "could never have believed that James K. Polk would have backed out of his position, (on the Oregon question): He thought he would have had his right arm cut off—or even his head severed from his body—before he would have so deceived the people. Mr. Sawyer could hardly believe now that Mr. Polk could have assented to the act by which our territory was so BASELY, PUSSILLANIMOUSLY, COWARDLY, and IGNOMINIOUSLY SURRENDERED TO OUR ENEMIES!"

Mr. BRINKERHOFF, (another leader from Ohio) proclaimed that the President and his Party "MADE A MOST DISGRACEFUL SURRENDER. After declaring for Oregon as our right up to 54° 40', they had come down to 49°—yes, below 49°, and given up to our ancient enemy the navigation of a great river south of that line! They were most unwarlike heroes, when fighting was to be with the Mexican army, but they trembled like an aspen leaf at the first remote muttering of the British lion!" Mr. TIBBATTS (of Kentucky)—another leader of Democracy—declared that a "fearful reckoning was in store for those who, in making that Oregon

Treaty, had most shamefully violated their pledge, and abandoned our territory!" Every thing, and especially these charges against Mr. Polk tended to verify the prediction of Mr. Adams, in the early part of the debate on Oregon, in the House. He, it is well known, went unconditionally for the notice and for the whole of Oregon, with the Polk Party; but in reply to Mr. Martin, of Tennessee, (a Democrat) he declared that "he feared our rights would be sacrificed by the backing out of the Administration and its supporters."

Mr. Martin rejoined, that the gentleman from Massachusetts was mistaken in the character of the President. He (Mr. M.) knew well the President's iron nerve, and noble bearing, and he would not recede an inch from his ground!"

We should judge that ere this, a change must have "come over the spirit" of Mr. Martin's dream. Mr. Polk at least has good reason to exclaim now to very many of his former friends, as did a certain other high functionary we read of in history on a memorable occasion—*Et tu Brute!*

The last "Observer" makes the fair fly in reply to the very abusive article of the "Standard" of the week previous. The "Observer" makes the following development:

"The Editor of the Standard seems to plume himself upon his having struck this paper from his exchange list, which he says he was 'compelled to do from a regard for his own character.' 'Then we suppose he had lost that 'regard for his own character' when, in June last, he again put the Observer upon his exchange list, and sent us his vile paper for 126 or three weeks, and only stopped sending it when he found that we declined the exchange by taking no notice of him or his paper—which in truth we did not want."

After this, we advise the Editor—we mean the "Colonel" to follow the example of Amphibia—retreat quickly from the field and take to the water.

The Oregon Treaty was carried to England by the Steamer Great Britain, which sailed from New York on the 23d ulto. If ratified, of which there can be no doubt, one national difficulty will have been settled, which the wisest and best men but a short time since feared would bring upon our People the horrors of a bloody and expensive war with our fatherland. Honor to the Senate, and especially the gallant and patriotic Whigs of the Senate! How chagrined must the "whole of Oregon or none," men feel!

"THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON!"

Every week which passes adds strength to the conviction which we have repeatedly expressed that Mr. Polk's administration is tottering to its base. It is evident that the breach is too wide to be filled up. The spark of disaffection, which made its appearance weeks ago on the Oregon subject, is now burning into a flame. The Tariff too is building up a Chinese wall between the two wings of the Party. We would not be surprised if James K. Polk were to be (before the end of his term) as effectually "a President without a Party"—as John Tyler was with his "corporal's guard."

The correspondent of the *Baltimore Patriot* says: "You have no conception of the denunciations heaped upon Mr. Polk by the leaders of the Fifty-four Forty wing of the Locofoco party for the manner in which he has played fast and loose on the Oregon question. He caused them and their followers, they say, to believe that he would stand out for the whole or none. They went with and sustained him. They embraced the hazard, and totally cast the die, in the full belief that he who saw the whole country ready to volunteer and rush to the field if war followed, would filter out, nor show symptoms of backing out. And now they ask, where is he and what has he done? Oh, how they do denounce him! No Whig denunciation that I ever heard would begin to compare with it. Never, they say, will anything be done right until the country sees Mr. Polk back once more, a quiet citizen on Duck river! Well, let the Locofoco quarrel on—and in the mean time let the Whigs be united and resolved next time to most effectually expel the Goths and Vandals from Rome! The thing can be done. It must be!"

We intend in our next to publish Mr. SHEPARD'S "Bill for the relief of the People," with appropriate annotations and comments. There appears to be an increasing demand for this rare and ingenious document.

WHIGS OF WAKE!

Do you not intend doing your duty, and your whole duty in the coming campaign? We are truly gratified at being able to announce that Col. NORRIS (who ran last election for the commons) has declared himself the Whig candidate for the Senate. All who are acquainted with Col. Norris, know him to be a man of sterling worth, and a true and unflinching Republican; and that he will make a faithful representative. Let his friends do their duty. QUINCY UTLEY, Esq. has announced himself a candidate for the House of commons. Are we to stop at this?—Will the Whigs of Wake allow the election to go by default when they have every reason to believe that their cause deserves success? he People have not forgotten the discussion of 1844, and no misrepresentation can

blind them to the fact that the very evils, which the Whig Candidates predicted would be brought upon them by the election of Mr. Polk, are beginning to be felt—and will come with ten fold more power ere long.

Will not the Whigs of Wake do their duty?

Will some friend be kind enough to send us a copy of the "Standard," if it can be procured, containing Mr. WILDER'S Speech in the Legislature, on the Rail Road? We desire to expose some portions of it for the especial benefit of his immediate constituents. In the mean time, we would request them to bear in mind that "Mexico was to be whipped before breakfast." Are they not getting rather hungry?

We have received a copy of the Proceedings of the fifth annual Communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, held in Wilmington in May last. It was printed at the office of the Fayetteville Observer, and presents a beautiful typographical appearance. We are glad to see that this society is zealously engaged in extending the blessings of education to the poor.

"Are the Whigs leaders indeed playing a double game upon the Penitentiary?—We warn our friends to be upon their guard!"

Standard of 24th June.

What does the Editor mean? Does he desire to make this a Party question? Does he not know that there are conflicting opinions in both political parties upon this subject? He seems frightened at his own shadow, and no wonder, for any man who has been "playing a double game" as long as he, need be alarmed at any and every thing. He who "plays a double game" in politics—first, for the whole of Oregon, then for compromising at 49°—for Internal Improvements, then leading his aid to break them down; denouncing secret circulars at the very time he is instrumental in flooding the State with a sneaking hand bill which he is afraid or ashamed to make public—any one who would play such "a double game" as this, is very likely to indulge in unjust and erroneous suspicions against his neighbors!

SOLITARY AND ALONE.

The public will remember that during the campaign of 1842 our Banks, in which the State then held and still holds a large amount of Stock, and which had furnished the People a sound circulating medium, were assailed with great violence by the leaders of the Party. No one was more bitter and vindictive in his opposition than the "Clique Candidate." This opposition did not cease with the election, but was carried into the Legislature; and many of these leaders seemed to vie with each other in assaults upon these Institutions. Such conduct, on the part of the then dominant party in the Legislature, tended to cripple the Banks—to depreciate their notes, and weaken their usefulness.

Under such circumstances, it could not have been expected that the individual Stockholders should remain silent. The Stockholders of the Bank of the State passed a resolution in general meeting, in which they declared, in substance, that the Legislature appearing dissatisfied with the co-partnership which had existed between them and the State, they were willing to dissolve and close that co-partnership, if it was desired and insisted upon by the State, and if the Legislature would instruct the Directors representing the State to vote for the same. A number of resolutions were introduced in the Legislature upon this subject, and much discussion took place. In the Senate Mr. JOYNER introduced, as an amendment to a series of resolutions proposed by Mr. EDWARDS, one which declared "that it was not expedient" to instruct the State's Representatives to vote for closing the concerns of the Bank.

Mr. SHEPARD moved to strike out the word "not," which was carried by the casting vote of the speaker (Mr. Wilson) and the question then being taken on the passage of the resolution, as amended, declaring that the Bank of the State should be wound up, the vote stood one for, and twenty-five against its passage. Mr. SHEPARD was the one who thus voted for winding up the business of that Institution, his whole party besides voting in direct opposition to him. And pray, what would have been the consequences had Mr. SHEPARD'S wishes been carried out? There was at that time a general outcry about the scarcity of money; Mr. S's relief bill to issue one million of shin plasters was pending, and had the State Bank been directed to call in its

notes, collect its debts, and wind up its concerns, general bankruptcy and ruin would have been spread throughout the State.—This was evident to the weakest capacity. And yet so reckless was Mr. SHEPARD, that to gratify some pique, he was willing to see this distress and ruin brought upon the People, provided he could see our State Banks prostrate! And still he loves the People dearly, and would do any thing for their relief.

"B. F. Moore, Esq. of Halifax has backed out from the canvass for the Commons in that county. Rats will desert a sinking ship."

Standard of July 1st.

"Ex gratia excepti." The Editor has reference to his own desertion of the Whig cause in 1843. Sagacious little animals, these "rats!" They too, it seems, have some idea of the "spoils," have they?

GORGONS, HYDRAS AND CHIMERAS DIRE!

The Editor of the "Standard," in his last number, labours most zealously to call to the aid of his sinking cause the "raw head and bloody bones" of Abolitionism. It is very becoming indeed in him, who numbers amongst his political associates such men as Duncan, Tappan, Morris, Birney, Morton and others of like faith, to prate about northern Whig abolitionists! Does he expect "to frighten from their propriety" the honest and steady voters of North Carolina by such an outcry? Does he calculate upon alarming even the old women and the children? He has cried "wolf" too often! Like the "secret circular" alarm gun, it is intended to draw the People off from scrutinizing the elements of which his own party at the North is composed, for we scorn to believe that the South—whether they be Whigs or Democrats—are disposed to lend their countenance to the schemes and machinations of the abolitionists.

IMMORTAL HONOR TO THE WHIGS.

For saving the country from one of the most bloody and disastrous wars ever known among civilized nations, as a war between England and the United States for Oregon would have been, President Polk and the *Hospitance* of his party would have involved us in such a war, if it had not been for the wisdom, firmness and patriotism of the Whig party. This is substantially acknowledged by one of the most distinguished statesmen claimed by the Democracy. Mr. McDUFFIE is reported to have said, after the vote of the Senate advising the President to accept the proposition of England, "that the Whig party deserved the eternal gratitude and honor of this country for the patriotism and for bearing, and self sacrificing devotion which they had manifested throughout the struggle!"

The Whigs would have prevented the war with Mexico, too, upon terms equally honorable and advantageous to the country, had the subject been within the reach of their conservative influence. But the President took the matter in his own hands, and by his own conduct declared to the world he would have war any how.

The people will treasure up these facts and the voters of North Carolina will remember, when they go the Polls in August, that Mr. SHEPARD goes it blind for Polk, in all his ultra measures.

FROM MEXICO AND THE ARMY.

The latest news from Mexico exhibits that country in a poor condition to resist our invading army. Yucatan and Mazatlan have declared their independence, and Senora is in a state of revolt, while disaffected troops are expected to march upon Vera Cruz, which is being placed in a posture of defence from attack in the rear. A revolution has taken place in the important department of Jalisco. The insurgents, who had proclaimed for Santa Anna at the last dates, were in possession of the capital, the city of Guadalajara, having driven off the Government troops, who were allowed to depart, with the loss of arms, for the city of Mexico. Paradoxa had not departed for the Army on the Rio Grande.

General Taylor, with his characteristic promptitude, skill and caution, is proceeding to take military possession of the various Mexican towns on the banks, or in the vicinity of the Rio Grande. Matamoros, Barrios, and now Reynosa are ours! Camargo and Monterey will certainly follow the same train.

A report was current and generally credited, that Generals Arieta and Ampudia had been ordered to repair to the city of Mexico, to answer in person for the disasters which have attended the troops under their command. They were accused of betraying the army.

It was also reported that Herrera had

been reinstated in the Presidency, and that the had immediately proposed an armistice to Gen. Taylor, with a view to settle the dispute between the two Republics.

It is reported that a secret messenger from Mexico had been sent to Washington to sue for peace; but this is doubted. The recent appointments in the Rifle Regiment are exciting those painful reflections and remarks in the army which were anticipated. No objection is made to those who received appointments, but to the rule adopted by the President excluding, with a single exception, officers of the regular service.

From the New Orleans Picayune, June 13.

LATTER FROM MEXICO.

Our news from the City of Mexico is later than we gave on Sunday. We are informed that the Mexican Congress was finally organized on the 1st inst., but we do not learn whether a legal quorum was obtained.

Gen. Paredes had at last determined to leave the capital and take the command of the army of the frontier. He was to leave the capital on the 8th inst., at the head of 3000 troops, but orders had been issued that large bodies should join him at different points on the line of march, so that his entire force, including Arieta's command, should not fall short of 16,000 men.

Although we have now received intelligence by the way of Havana and Tampico, and by Falmouth, that Paredes would certainly take the command of the army in person, yet there was an impression prevalent among men of sagacity in Vera Cruz when the Falmouth left, that he would not and could not venture to leave the city of Mexico during the session of Congress. It is said that nearly one half of the country is in open revolt.

So ripe for revolution is the Department of Vera Cruz, that upon the departure of the Falmouth it was said there were 1500 men inside the city of Vera Cruz ready to attack it at any moment, upon the signal being given. Some of the guns actually had been removed from the Castle of San Juan de Ulua and placed around the city for its defence, and troops had been withdrawn from the castle for the same purpose.

To illustrate the treachery of Gen. Alvarez towards Paredes, the story is circulated at Vera Cruz that the former, who had the command of the forces at Mazatlan, was supplied with \$1,500,000 worth, which to act against the American squadron in the Pacific. No sooner had Alvarez obtained the funds than he pronounced against Paredes, kept all the money, and even sold the cannon in the forts.

FROM SANTA FE.

An extra from the office of the Lexington (Missouri) Express states that Mr. Houtchell arrived at Independence from Santa Fe, having made the trip in twenty days. He is said to have brought intelligence that the authorities at Santa Fe were fortifying it, and, besides two thousand men there, under arms, the Governor had made a requisition for five thousand men from Chihuahua. Every third man in Santa Fe and its vicinity was to bear arms in its defence. The place was preparing for a siege. Mr. Houtchell it is added, expresses the opinion that Col. Kearney ought not to take less than five thousand men on his expedition against New Mexico.

A number of wagons, loaded with ammunition and provisions, have already started from Fort Leavenworth on their way over the prairie. Two hundred dragoons have also taken up their line or march. The Volunteer companies were at Fort Leavenworth going through drills and military exercises, under the direction of the officers of the Army.

The St. Louis Era of the 18th instant says—

Col. Kearney very properly keeps his counsel to himself and it is known when the main body of the troops will start. Many baggage wagons are needed. The character and past conduct of Col. Kearney afford a guarantee that the expedition will be conducted with military skill and in such manner as to render it successful.

AN INTERVIEW.

On the 19th, Gen. Scott accidentally head of the first section of the supplementary war bill, and early on the 20th received a printed copy of it. With this in hand and aware of the Secretary's visit to the Senate's committee, he immediately waited on the Secretary of War, and between them passed a conversation something to this effect, as it has been related we doubt not with substantial accuracy in Washington.

Gen. S. Why Mr. Secretary, this first section adding six Generals to the regular army!

The Secretary. You know that we have called for some twenty odd thousand twelve-month volunteers, and may have occasion for the remainder of the 50,000.

Gen. S. That is the answer I expected would be given to the public, but here is your second section, providing the full number of militia Generals, for the command of those volunteers. No sir—I apprehend the six Generals are designed to supersede Taylor, myself, and others in the command against Mexico, and at the end of this to displace all the present Generals, who may not consent to put democracy above God and country.

N. F. COTR.