Senate did not si'.

In the House, the Free Trade Tarif YEAS-Messrs S. Adams, Anderson, At

kinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Benton, Biggs, J. A. Black, Bowlin, Boyd, Brinkerhoff, Brockenbrough, W. G. Brown, Burt, Catheart, A. A. Chapman, Chase, Chip. man, Cobb, Collin, Cullom, Cunhingham, Daniel, Dargan, I Davis, De Mott. Dobbin, Douglass, Droomgoole, Dunlap, Ells worth, Faran, Ficktin, Fries, Giles, Goodvear, Gordon, Grover, Hamlin, Haralson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, L. E. Homes, Hopkins, Hough, G. S. Houston, E. W. Hubbard, J. B. Hent, Hunter, J. H. Johnson, Jos. Johnson, And, Johnson, G. W. Jones, S. Jones Kaufman, Kenedy, P. King Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Ligon, Lumpkin, Macley, McClelland, McClearnard, McConnell, McCraie, J. J. McDowell, Jas. McDowell, McKay, J P. Martin, B. Martin, Morris, Morne, Moultin, Niven, Norris, Parrish, Payne, Perrill, Phelps, Pillsbuey, Rathburn, Reid, Reke, Rhett, Roberts, Sawtelle, Sawyer, Scammon, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Sims, Simpson, Thos Smith, R. Smith, Stanton, Starkweather, St. John, Strong, Jacab Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatta, Towns, Tredway, Wick, IWilliams, Wilmot, Wood, Woodward, Yaney, Clarke.—114.

NATS-Messrs, Abott, J. Q. Adams, Arnold, Ashmun, Bartinger, Bell, Black, Blanchard, Broadhead, Brown, Buffington, W. W. Campbell, Crocke, Collamer, Cranston, Crozie, Culver, Darragh, Davis, Delano, Dixon, Dockery, Edsall, Eidman, J. H Ewing, E. H. Ewing, Foot, Foster, Garvin, Gentry, Giddings, Graham, Grider, Grinnell, Hampton, Harper, Holmes, J. W. Houston, S. W. Hubbard, Hudson, Hun gerford, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Inger soll, Jenkins, D. P. King. Leib, Lewis, Levin, Long, McClean, McGauliey, Mc Henry, McIlvane, Marsh, Moseley, Pendleton, Perry, Pollock, Ramsey, Ritter, J. Rockwell, J. A. Rockwell, Boot, Runk. Russell, Schenek, Seaman, Severance, T. Smith, A. Smith, C. B Smith, Ste. heas, Stewart, Studin, Sykes, Thibo-leaux, Thomasson, B Thomson, James Thomson, Tillden, Toombs, Trumbo Vance, Vinton. Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Woodruff, Wright, Young, Yost, J. H. Campbelt, Carroll, Miller.-95.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Post master Generall, and Editor of the Union were in the House of Representatives, when Mr McKay's freetrade bill passed, and no doubt contributed to the result.

Tea and coffee are put among the free articles as heretofore, salt is taxed twenty per cent, and the fishing bounties remain as they are now, The rates of duties vary from five per cent to one hundred per cent. ad volorem. There is therefore no lack of discrimination in the bill but its diseriminations are not made on the principle of protection to American industry. It is

emphatically a Barrisu Tariff.
Adjourned over to Monday.

Monday, July 6
The Senate refused to refer the Tariff bill to the finance Committee. The party leaders are afraid to trust it in the committee, and the design, therefore, is to pass it with all its imperfections.

Mr. Niles made remarks which crest ed some sensation. The bill he said must undergo a strict examination; and, if not materially smeaded, in its principle and its items, it could not have his vote .- He stood ready to vote against it should pro-per amendment be refused, and would take his own course independently of party drill. The great interest of the country involved in this bill had been made a foot ball too long. He was for the change of no principle of existing laws on the subject. wanted he said, no new experimentsno Tanil bill of theories.

In the House, The committee of ways and means reported two important bills to the house just before the adjournment this evening-both incident to the war with Mexico, and both providing the ways and means for its prosecution.
The first authorises the ways and means

for the payment of volunteers and between ELEVEN AND TWELVE MILLIONS are neked for this purpose. More than \$6,309,000 is for the quatermast rs alone, and \$3,497,-(0) for volunteers.

The second bill authorises an issue of treasury notes or a loan, not to exceed ten ns of dollars to be out any one time, and the loan to be redeemed at the latest within ten years and without commissions for the negotiation.

Part of the ten millions may be obtained by loan under the act of 1841, and spart by treasury notes under the act of 1837. A large discretionary power is given to the executive under the word of exigencies. These bills will heep the house in employ while the Senute have the Tariff bill under consideration.

Tuesday July 7. The Senate passe I the House Bill the payment of the volunteers called out by Gen. Gaines, and omited the implied consure ambodied in the Bill which passed

The proceedings in the House upon the question of adjournment took a singular tuen to-day. The motion to-ad-journ on the 3d day of August was carried by a vote of three to one, and then "the back track" was taken most promptly, because Mr. Stewart of Pa. had expressed a wish for the defeat of three great questions before the Senate, the Sab-Treasury Bill, the Free Trade Bill and the Warehousing Bill.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands occupied the remainder of the days sitting.

Wednesday July 8.

The Lord question is diligently discussed in the House and Senate. Mr. Johnson of Md. made a very elequent spech to day against the principle of ceasion proposed by Mr. Calboun, and which appears fing.

Parado the half bride your

to have become an administration measure. Many favor graduation who oppose cession, and there are a tew who would cede of which would at once be under the operations of the land bills before Conress, exceed the entire space of New York, Pennsylvania and Oath. Will the old States consent to this wholesale giving away of the public domain?

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public land, was ordered to be eagrossed by the Senate, 25 to 20.

Thursday, July 9. The Senate are making rapid progress in the public business. The Army appropriation Bill was passed to day without one word of debate, and important progress was made in the Warehousing Bill, which was amended in important provisions at the suggestion of Mr. Huntington of Conn. Mr Lewis of Alabama, also proposed an amendment, which prevailed, allowing goods to be re-warehoused or sent from one port to another, and allowed to pay duties in the second port.

The Bill re-troceding the city and territory of Alexandria to the State of Virginia was signed by the President to-day, and is therefore a law.

The House went into Committee of the Wholeupon the Bill to Graduate the Price and to cede away the Public Lands.

Mr Payne made a party appeal in be half of his Bill, and called upon the friends of low duties to rally in support of it as a party measure. | While Mr Payne was speaking the

Graduating Bill was received from the Senate, and later in the day it was refer red to the Committee of the whole.]

## ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA. FIFTEEN: DAYS BATER.

The steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Saturday morning, and her news was received in Philadelphia by ex press, from whence it was communicated to the Baltimore Sun by Magnetie Tele graph, some twenty-four hours in advance of the mail.

The news is of considerable importance. and very interesting, particularly so far as relates to the reception of the news of the victories of Gen. Taylor on the Rio Granile.

The corn bill has triumphed in the committee of the whole in the House of Lords by a majority of thirty-three. Consequently a l fears as to its final passage are at

There has been a decline of one-eighth pence in the Cotton market, though the denand continued steady.

In England and Ireland the wheat and potator, as well as other crops, have a fine and prosperous appearance, and the prospect of a plentiful harvest was considered good on the 19th ult. when the Britannia

S'r Robert Peel's retirement is more confidently spoken of than by former arrivals—there is, however, nothing positive known yet with regard to his intentions in this respect. It is based on the supposition, that on the completion of his great m-asures he will retire from active life.

Mexico engrosses public attention. The victories of the Americans on the Rio Grande has changed public feeling both in England and France from sympathy for

the Mexicans to contempt.

Mr. Guizot's organ is still pointing out the necessity and policy of France and England interfering by a joint action of some Rind to protect Mexico from what it terms the rapacious and tyrannical con-duct of the United States in seizing on the territory of a weak and unfortunate nation. The government organ, however, does not touch on the subject, and the probability is that the organ of Mr. Guizot s used as a feeler to ascertain the views of the people in regard to such a movement. Le Compte, the attempted assassin of Louis Philippe, King of the French, has been executed. This announcement will be received with universal surprise, as this unfortunate mun has heretofore been uniformly represented as laboring under a singular delusion, nearly opproaching to

Death of the Pope of Rome. His Holiness, the Pope of Rome dead, having expired suddenly on the first of June. Cardinal Franzoni, it is said, is the person most likely to succeed him. PARIS, June 14.—The Journal des Debats lately published a remarkable article on the state of affairs between Mexico and the United States. Our contemporary, says an English paper, asserts that Mr. Pulk has only gone against Mexico to compensate for his defeat in Oregon and to regain popularity. It thinks Mex ice is totally unable to resist the United States, and that exciting hostilities will result in its dismemberment. It thinks that the states will endeavor to seize the Californias to make up for their being obliged to lose Origon, and that the Cal fornias are minitely more valuable.

It views all this with regret, but be ond a few surers at Mr. Polic, for whom t appears to have cherished the most profound contempt, it says nothing offensive to the United States. It points out the necessity of France and England interfering in the matter, in order to bring a bout a reconciliation, and to protect Mex ico. It alleges that France has interests

This merning, June 22d, says the N. Y. Commerdial Advertiser, the city was minutes. Over coats were not nacom we dare the Democratic leaders hereabouts date for the responsible station of Govern-

# THE STAR.



Libertas el natale solum.

FOR GOVERNOR. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

RALEIGH, JULY 15, 1816. To state the case in a few words, I must write you that Mr. Webster and the federalists go for forcing the people of the country to pay some sixty millions of dollars more, "incidentally" and directly, on account of the war with Mexce, while the friends of the revenue tariff system are laboring so to change the law as to make the whole tariff tex ("incidental" and immediate) on the people, for war expenses and all, so ne twenty m. lions less than the amount wrung from them is time of peace by the law of 1842."

The above is from the last "Standard,"

and had the wits of half a dozen such

Washington correspondents been united, and spurred on by a much more earnest desire to subserve the purposes of Party, they could not have invented three more barefaced—and palpable falsehoods than are contained in the foregoing extract.

1. "Federalists!" This state and rotten charge against the gallant Whig Party of the Union has lost its force. Decent politicions have ceased using it; and it is left to the vile, cringing, sycophantic Dema gogue or silly mountebank, to drag such filth from the sewers of political slang and slander. Yes, long since have the Whigs given the lie direct to the infamous charge of disloyalty to their country which was spewed forth by every hireling partizan throughout the country; and more recently have they exhibited their patriotism in a manner which even the pretended obtuseness of the slanderers of the Whige on this subject cannot misconceive. The glorious victories achieved by our arms on the 8th and 9th of May-the noble conduct of those gallant Whigs-Taylon, McIntosu, May, BELKKAP and others, the blood of the lamented, the lion hearted RINGGOLD, INCE, and Brown-the enthusiastic rush which the Whigs in every section of the Union have made at the call of the country. all attest what we say. Away, then, with the

vile charges! But, again, the above extract says, the Whice wish "to force the People to pay some sixty millions of Dollars for the Mexican War." Is any man in the nation simpleton-foot enough to believe this?-Who brought this war upon us? Are not the Democratic candidates throughout our State lauding Mr. Polk to the skies for this very war? Did they not call for the 50,000 volunteers- the increase of the navy and army and the ten millions of Dollars?-Are not they shouting for a "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas!" Did not the Whigs predict, time after time, that the annexation of Texas, under Mr. Polk, would bring War?

at deception which the Standard's correspondent has made. The Democrats of Congress are "labouring to make the whole Tariff tax, for war expenses and all, TWENTY MILLIONS LESS than the amount wrung from the People in time of Pcace by the law of 1842!" Did any assertion ever carry upon its face more plainly the impress of fale-hood! The Tariff of 1842 yielded, last year, revenue of about \$27,-000,000; and are the Democrats "labourto take off Twenty millions of this, leaving but seven millions to carry on the government and the war? Does the Editor sesume that the People are so ignorant as to be humbugged by such statements? But take it for granted that they are "labouring" to reduce the Whig Tsriff twenty millions, where is the revenue to come from, with which they expect to pay the Expenses, even ordinary, of the Govern ment-to pay the expenses of the Mexican war and to reduce the large amount of Tressury notes which the President recom mend the issue of? Ah! here is the rubhere the "cut is let out of the bag." let them reduce the Tariff TWENTY MILL. ions, and the most ignorant must at once see that the Government cannot move an inch without the adoption of a galling system of DIRECT TAXATION!

THE WAKE INSTRUCTIONS Again It is well known that when the Ra'eigh and Gaston Rail Road applied to the Le gislature for relief, it was feared that the Wake Delegation would vote against grant-ing it. The friends of the Road went immediately to work, and circulated through the equaty a number of instruction papers -requiring our delegation to vote for the bill. These instructions were signed by a large majority of the Democratic leaders about here, and in obedience to them the Democratic Candidates-was used by them to suit their purposes, and we would ask what has become of this list? at sake in Mexico which cult promptly challenge the Standard to publish the names! We call for the production of the ing to the whole audience, and received it paper, for we are certain that it would seal with proper contempt. Much forbearence the lips of the "Raleigh Clique" and their candidate. We call for an answer the community a deep feeling of scorn and to this question, were not the names of indigration. We have not heard the of wisited by a storm, or more properly a squall, from the Northwest, and on the North side of the city the inhabitants were on that paper? We learn they were? And What a lofty example to be set by a candi-

CONTRAST.

Whilst the Romans (so the historian informs us) were uncorrupted, they were religiously scrupulous in beginning a War -for they never sent forth their armies until after a public promulgation of their intent. "So too was the integrity of the Acheans to for-warn the enemy to defence" b fore invading their teritory. Even Ma-chieval (with all the selfishness of his poli cy) urged the giving full notice before at tack -"The Florentines," says Molloy, "en terprized no hostility on their neighbours until they had, by ringing a bell for the space of a whole month," notified them of their intent. We would hardly recom mend the latter expedient, however we'l it may have swited the Florentines, for it would be here like the publication of the laws of Draco-too high for one to read; but it may be noticed at least to shew the scrupulous adherence of other nations to the principle that due notice should be giv en an enemy before you invade his territory or attack. But Genera! Polk did not think so, and his grand father having fought in the revolution, & he in the late war, (quere?) he was presumed to know something about national comity and military etiquette; and he sends Faylor to point his cannon in 300 or 400 yards of the heart of a Mexican city; than which there could not have been a greater national insult. Suppose the British were to do us so? Should we fight, Mr. Stander!

# OLD JOHNSTON, DO YOU HEAR THAT?

It is no doubt well known to the public, ven from the eastern borders of Maine to the banks of the Rio Grande (whether our territory extends there or not) that Doctor Josian O. Warson is at this time CHAIRMAN 'ex officio' of the Democratic Central Committee alias, (as Mr. Leake says) "the Ruleigh Clique." He is, in fact, by virtue of his station, the prominent man of the Party, in North Carolina. He issues their orders, sends out their secret Circulars, expounds their principles, counsels the unruly, and arouses the lukewarm. He is, in other words, the Napoleon of the political field. Well, we would ask the Democracy, especially of old Johnston, are not his opinions entitled to much weight? Should not his advice and recommendations receive high consideration? "Certainly!" the whole Democracy will reply, no doubt. Then, stick a pin there! wish to disclose a secret, and one which will astonish even the Doctor himself and if it does not shut the mouth of his colleague Holden, and make him tremble for the fate of the "talented young Senator," we are no prophet. But to' the point. In 1838, an Internal Improvement convention was held in the city of Raleigh. Johnston county was represented in part by two Democrats-JOSIAH O. WATing resolution was introduced in the Con-But see again what a barefaced attempt vention, embracing in part the schemes of Improvement recommended by that body to the Legislature-viz:

Resolved, that in the prosecution of these sever al works, the Convention recommend the follow ing classification, to wit: 1. Class, a loan of five ndred thousand dollars to the Guston and Ra eigh Company: subscription of four fifths of the Stock, by the State, to the Fayetteville and Yadkin Company, and s like enberiptions of two fifths to scompany for a Road from Ruleigh to Pay-etteville, 2 Class a Rail Road from Beaufort Har-But to connect with the Wilmington and Rsleigh Rail Road and a subscription of four fifths of the capital stock by the State: the spening of an In-let at the foot of Albemarie sound; the incorposcription of a company for that purpose and a sub-scription of 4 5ths of the capital stock by the States a rail road from Raleigh to intersect the Wilming-ton road at or near Waynesborough, and a subscription of two fifths by the State.

Mr. Jo. Seawell Jones moved to strike out the part of the Resolution recommending relief to the Raleigh and Gaston Roads which was decided in the negative; the whole convention (Mesrs. Watson and Atkinson included) voting against striking out, except the mover and a Mr. Hall (we believe) from New Hanover. It is apparent, from the proceedings of the Convention ARE TO HAVE DIRECT TAXES! Yes, that these gendemen approved the Report of the committee signed by Saunders, Henry, and Mursteller (Democrate) even to the extreme of borrowing \$3,000,000 by the State to carry on works of Internal Improvement and aid insolvent Rail Roads! Yet we find Dr. Warson at the head of proof? that committee which nominated Jes. B. Shepard, thereby countenancing the efforts which are made by him and others to hold the Wissos alone responsible for the relief extended to the Road! Will the Standard incorporate these facts in the next "Secret Circular" he sends out? And pray, what will Messrs, Tomlinson, Leach and Richardson of Johnston, say to all this! How cruel it was in the Doctor to go into that Convention.

A number of letters have been received here from gentlemen of the higest respectability, who were present and heard the dis-Messrs. Massry, Rand and Mangum voted cussion at Ashville, and they all confirm for the relief to the Road. In 1844, this the account given by the "Highland Messist of instructors was in the possession of senger," that Mr. Shepard, in his rejoinder to Gov. Girarran, was so obseene in his language that the ladies who were present We instantly left the liouse. Both Democrats fortable last evening and early this murn to place that instruction paper (for it is at or of our good old State! He wen deliver their command,—either at the Post Office us from such a humiliating condition!

or Bookstore or some other public place for the inspection of the People. Will Simon Pure Democrats affect to disbelieve they do it? We call on the People to mark our prediction—they will not—they are afraid to do it. The truth will be concealed!

We are informed that sums of the no such mean and depreding consideration as he attributes to them. Had not this tepen of the receipts and disbursements of the Roal been given to the public, the whole State would be flooded on the eve of the election with a concealed! tuble Democrats, we learn, to the certifi-cales. Truly, the Party is sinking fast in their own estimation, when they cant believe each other! How can they expect the Prople to believe them? Well, it is not our business to settle their family quarrels. It will prove to be a "Kilkenny eat fight," to some of them

### ELECTION OF PUBLIC TREAS-URER

On the 22nd December, 1842, the Senate proceeded to vote for Public Treasurer .--Theeler received 26 votes, Hinton 21. and Da Watson I. This one was Mr. JAMES B. SHEPARD! (vide Sen. Jo. p. 162.) Well, one good turn deserves another, and the Doctor will no doubt vote for Mr. Shepard, especially as it is now scertained they were shoulder to shoulder in the cause of Internal Improvement in the Convention of 1838 But there is something else about this Election of Treasurer in 1842. There were two othr ballotings on the same day (22nd) and Mr. Shepard did not vote on either! He could not have been absent from sickness. because he voted twict for Comptroller just before the election of Wheeler on the third trial. Why was this? Why did not Mr.

HARD TO PLEASE.

It appears utterly impossible for Gov ERNOR GRAHAM to please the Editor of the Standard. He is now thrown into spasms because Gov. G. dared appoint WHIGE as field officers to the North Carolina Regiment. Has it come to this, that Whigh are to be ostracised-to be pronounced unworthy of holding military offices of high rank-whilst at the same time they are the very men who have railied so promptly and gallantly at the call of the country? The Editor would seorn to be governed by party feeling or political con siderations in confering these military ap-pointments. Why, then, does he not hold James K. Polk up to public censure for lending himself to Party in his recent up pointment of officers for the volunteers?-Not a Whig amongst them. Here they

For Major Gen. of Volunteers - Patter son, of Philadelphin; and Butler, of Ky. Miss.; Pillow, of Tenn.; Marshall, of Ky.; Lane, of Ina.; Shields, of Ill ; and Harmer, of O. All partizan leaders of Mr. Polk's administration. Now, if Gov. Graham acted wrong in selecting the field officers of our Regiment from the Whigs, how can the Standard justify Mr. Polk? It is true he conferred the appointment of Major General of the regular army on the brave Tay-LOR; but this h; could not avoid. He did not dare pass him by! But the gallant officers under Taylor's command were overlooked almost entirely to give place to SON and JOHN ATKINSON! The follows friends of the Administration, who were not in hundreds, and, in some instances, thousands of miles of and 9th of May!

The same outery which is now made against Governor G. was raised also against Gov. Owsley, of Ky, until it was discov ered that not a single Democrat had tendered his services at the time the appoint ments were made! The Polk presses were then very willing to drop the matter; and pray how many Democrats temlered their services to Governor GRAHAM! Did . Col. onel Holden express his willingness to flush his maiden sword in the cause of the country? Did he suit the action to the word, and brandish his glittering sword, and cry out, in the language of Roderick Dhu, "Let recreant yield, who fears to die?" If he did, then truly must all addie?" mit that Gov. G. should be held to strict account for depriving the country of the services of so "gallant a Knight;" but if the Editor really did tender his services to the Governor, we hope he will scorn to follow the example of a certain other Democratic leader-back out from going to Mexico after volunteering because coul'dnt get an office!

SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION That Members of Congress are willing to make speeches brim full of patriotism and bravery, at \$8 per day, so long as the People are willing to fight the battles of the country at \$7 per month! Does this need

WAIL ROAD AGAIN. The last Standard makes several most unjust

and false imputations agreenst Governor Gna nam and the present managers and officers of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, in reference t the Report of the Treasurer (Mr. Vass.) which we recently published. In that report the receipts of the Road for five months beginning be first of January last, amounted, (after deduc ting what was actually paid out for expenses during that time) to upwards of \$12 000. Out of this cum \$7.200 was ordered to be paid, and fan been paid, to the Public Prensurer. The residue of the \$12.000 was retained to pay the outstanding claims against the Road for the five months. The commissioners inquired strictly 1010 the amount of the outstanding debts, and concluded, that the sum retained would meet them fully. Here then we have nett amount of \$7,900 paid to the Treasurer-showing that so far the Road has been worth many 'RED CENTS' to the State! The charge perferred by the Standard against Gov. GRAHAM and the managers of the Road, that they published this report for osten ation and "deception" is most standerous. Wha! has the Editor of that print become so reckless of the character of public officers that he feels at liberty to charge them with the most disrepu table motives for their public acts! The Editor knows, that both the Pressurer and President of the Road (who are by the bye, members of his eum party) would score to make themselves the miserable tools of any set of men, to decrive the people, by reneering a false exhibit of the condition and affairs of the Road, and well does his conscience assure him, that the Goserror and. Commissioners were prompted by ment of the Road-yes, of correaling its codi-dition for political effect! But the Editor has not dared to publish this report! Why is this! Why withhold from the people an Official Document shewing the condition of their own property! Is not this intended to deceive them!

The silence of the South Caroline Delegation, during the discussion of the Tariff Bill in the House, has created much surprise. The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury explains it. Thry do not speak, because they believe the bill false in principle, and they disdain defending it, though, under the circumstances, they feel bound to vote for it! Who but a South Carolina abstractioning would act on such a principle? "Why," suggests a friend, " a Virginia alistrac tionist, of an Ohio spoils hunter, like Brin kerhoff!"

HOLDEN vs. McKAY.
The Standard says the Tariff bill, which

passed the House a few days ago, will yield a revenue of \$28,000 000, if it becomes a law. Mr. McKAY, the author of the bill and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, that reported it, in S. vote? Mr. Standard, this needs explanation. Will you give it?

Stope believed? Why, the Standard! He is Sir Oracle, and "when he ope's his his speech, estimated that it would produce mouth, let no dog bark."

Judge Wick (Democrat of Indi-ina) in reply to the rebellious Democracy rom Ohio, remarked that he had always been of opinion that the Democracy of that State was founded in selfishness, and that when Democracy was not to their ndvan-tage they would have none of it. He repudiated such."

Then, if the Judge be sincere, he will have to quit the ranks of his party,

HOW THESE OLD RECORDS TELLS The "Clique Candidate," we learn, is beginning to sing rather low on the subject of Rail Roads, since he was so effectually caught by the record of the Internal Improvement Convention of 1838. He thought, no doubt, that his actings and doings in that body had been forgotten long ago; but in this he was researchen, for they were a part of the country's history. Per haps he might plead the statute of "lemila tions " or " infancy." We learn that be denied, in the disscussion at Asheville, the he voted in this convention for relief to the Raleigh & Gaston Road; but we care not for his denial at this late hour The record convicts him-the menibers of the Convention convict bine ! There is no escaping the verdiet of guilty. The proceedings of the Convention shew that Jor Searcell Jones moved to strike out the recommendation of relief to the Raleigh Road, and that this proposition received but Two votes (Messrs. Jones and Hall.) and that the whole Convention besides vo ted against it! Was Mr. Shepard asleep? Why has he not directed ere this time the record, printed before his eyes at the time. to be corrected? It is rater to late now to say he did not vote as the record declares. But it cannot be remedied-the final decree is entered up, and it is as irrevocable as the laws of the Medes and Persians!

James B. Shepard can't be Gover-nor of the Old North State! WHAT A PICTURE!

The disaffection and outbreak of so large a number of the Democratic Party, a few days before the passage of the Tariff Bill and the subsequent "whipping in " of the most rebellious spirits among them under the lash of party, have tended to develope results worthy of serious consideration, though some of them be rather humifiating in their character. In the first place, it exhibited what powerful influence the spoils of office have over the minds, the opinions and actions of many of the dominant party; how readily they can be forced to the final support of measures which their judgment condemns when Executive patronage is tendered or its proscription threatened! Nor is this all: it proves beyond doubt that a majority of Congress is not truly, when left untrammelled, with the President on the Tariff. It will be remembered that a few weeks since the President and his Secretary (Walker) recommended a rax on lea aml coffee. From this they expected a rdvenue of several millions of dollars. They based their estimates upon this tax. It was incorporated in Mr. MeRay's bill-was reported to the House as the measure of the Administration - it met with violent opposition from disaffected Democrats-and was defeated. We see the administration driven from its own measure of taxation by its own friends uniting with the Whigs.— The triumph, it is true, was a glorious one. and proves conclusively that the attempt, on the part of Polk, to tax fea and coffee, will tell trumpet tongued throughout the and against his destructive administration. A few more such blows as were administered by Brinkerhoff, Tibbatts, Rathburn, Hungerford, McClean, Sawyer and others, will be apt to draw from Polk the cry, Save me from my friends!"

NEW SONG.

Without a smile from partial 'Shepard' won. O what were I? a world without a sun!" A parody expressing throughout the shore sentiment has been prepared and is ready to be sung so soon as 'Blumer' attires to set it to music. Let him come quickly

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By & with the advice & consent of the Senite.
Thomas L. Hamer, of Ohiot Joseph Lane, of Indiana; James Shields, of Illinois; Thomas Marshall, of Kenneky; Gideon P. Pillow, of Tenuessee; and John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, to be br idier generals in the military service of the United States, in accordance with the president

ions of the ant approved June 26, 1016.