MR. DALLAS.

The Pennsylvania papers, without re-gard to party, are lashing this bidder for the next Presidency with a whip of scor-pions As a specimen of the temper pro-voked by his recent casting vote, we select three paragraphs. The first is from the Philadelphia North American a Whig pa-

Per TU BRUTE Pennsylvania has fallen, and the final fatal wound given to her in the Senate was inflicted by the hand of George M. Dallas. Solon, the Athenian, excluded parricide from his code as a crime too unnatural to be possible. Either human nature has changed, or Mr. Dallas is a moral lusus nature. The bosom which bore him, nurtured him from child-hood to age, fostered him as mothers foster their feebler children-for the past bears no sing e memorial of a service done to her-that bosom is bleeding under the wound which he has inflicted.

From childhood-for his parent too was her debtor-the bread he has eaten has been hers; ever in office, he has known no honor that she has not conferred; always her dependent, she has given to his helplessness more than she has granted to the ablest of her children. And here is her reward. 'The political history of the world has no parallel for such an set of ingratitude and cru lty. But the turpitude of this parricide is equalled by its folly -He has sold and betrayed her; but what has he won by the gon y contract?"

This is severe enough; but the follow ng, from the Philadelphia "Times," a Democratic paper, will be more acutely felt, unless indeed the epidermis as well as the heart is made callous by ambition;

"TREASON TO PENNSTLVANIA! The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Miffin Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a tremberou son. Like that of him who fired the Ephesian dome, the fame of Geo. M. Dallas shall be immortal to execuation, immortal to infamy. The commonwealth that had given him birth, life, favor, wealth, station and power, called upon him to stretch forth his arm and save here he has answered the call as the assessin responds to the mercy ery of the helpless. Alas ! poor Pennsylvania! An empire within herself, possessing more of the real elements of wealth and greatness than the entire Union besides, she has been sacrificed to the dogmas of the South-prostrated and trodden down to earth by those who were pletiged. orally and in weiting, to stand by her. the word; and we set the ball in motion, even though we stand "solitary srid alone." But we shall not be slone. The rough stout arms of sixteen thousand iron-workers and miners, will roll on the boll, nor will it stop till justice has been done to Penn-The third is from the "Chronicle,

which takes no part in politics: "Since the above was in type, we have learned by the Magnetic Telegraph, that the last ray of hope for the Tariff of '42 has been extinguished! The fraud upon Pennsylvania and the country at large, has been consummated! and the hypocrisy and trickery of the Demosratic leaders in the campaign of '44, are now fully exposed-Out upon such hypocrisy-vengence for

and such will be the action of an insulted,

deceived, and outraged people, Erom the Richmond Times,

THE OREGON TREATY. There has evidently been a great mistake on the part of our Government as to gation of the Columbia secured to England by the Oregon Treaty. There is no doubt that the right of the free pavigation of that river has been granted in perpetuity to the Hudson Bay Company, while the impression has prevailed that such right was to be limited to a period of years. The mis-take crose from a belief that the Company's charter would expire in 1858; but it is perpetual: certain special privileges of trade and fishing were indeed granted to the Company by the British Government for a period of years ending in 1858; but these are apart from the charter and not ne-

It is clear from Mr. McLane's letter, ublished not long since, when he submited to the President the proposition which has since become a treaty, that he regarded the proposal as securing to the British Government the right of navigating the Columbia without restriction of time. sherefore did not advise the acceptance of the offer, but suggested that it should be medified on this side of the water in this very particular, and then sent back to the British Government. Of the final sceep tance of the modification by that Govern-ment he did not doubt. Mr. McLane's anguage on this point is too clear for mis-

hension. He says:

cessarily connected with it-

apprehension. He says:
"Feeling very sure, however, that the
present efter is not made or intended as an Stimstum, I think it only reasonable to infer an expectation on the part of those modore Conner had quietly come up to who are offering it, not only that modifica- his tent, and given him a sailor's gripe. tions may be suggested, but that they may be reasonably required. And therefore, I shall entertain the opinion that although eral Taylor would have been prepared from a variety of causes—in part, perhaps, but, to have the most carefully dressed from an expectation thus in the United officer in our Navy, commanding the finest States this point may not be absolutely in- fleet, to come in full uniform, surrounded eisted upon, and in part from deference to by all the pomp of splendid equipments,could not be induced in the first instance to than general Taylor had, without some permanent navigation of the river, and be full uniform, a thing his officers associated with him for years, had never witnessed years so would afford all the substantial in he meanwhile commodore Conner

of the Hudson Bay Company was perpettreaty, now ratified, confirmed the perma-

nent right of the free navigation of the Columbia—the very point which he did not wish to yield, and which he believed the British Government would not absoutely insist upon. "If the only question, he says, "upon which the adjustment of the Oregon question depended should be whether the navigation of the . Columbia river should be granted for a period sufficient to subserve all the purposes of British subjects within the disputed territory, or whether the right should be extended indefinitely to a particular class of British subjects; I must believe that no English statesman, in the face of his dental of a similar privilege to American citizens in regard to the St. Lawrence, would take the hazard upon this point alone of disturbing appearance. he peace of the world." A letter on this subject from a well informed source will be found below:

Washington, August P. 1816. There can be no doubt that the charter of the Hudson Bay Company is untimited in point of time, whatever restriction or limitation may have been put upon other rights to trade, &c . West of the Rocky Moantains, which are confined to the year 1858. Accordingly when Mr. McLane first informed our Government that he thought the Oregon question could be setled and compromised upon the 49th parallel, he at the same time informed them that England desired the free navigation and joint occupation of the Columbia river, for all Beitish subjects, and in perpetuity. This extensive privilege he could not advise or recommend, but he was willing to concede this right if confied to the Hudson Bay Company and British subjects trading with that Company, for a term of seven or eight years. And he endeavored to confine the British Ministry to these restricted terms. But, finally, when they submitted their formal proposition, they did not feel at liberty to limit, in point of time, the privilege of free navigation of the Columbia, and Mr. McLane, as appears from his despatch already published, rather advised that we should ourselves modify it. No doubt, when the Oregon papers are all published, we will see other despatches, showing the propriety of limiting this free navigation to a term of years. Some of the Philadelphia, New York and Boston journals supposed from expressions in Nr. McLane's despatch, extracts of which have been already published, that he had changed his views of a peaceful and honorable compromise of the Oregon question. The fac's seem to be simply, that early in his negotiations he informed his Government that he thought the question could be settled upon the basis of the 49th parallel, and that the question at issue was the navigation of the Columbis. This right the Brittel Government desired at large for all British subjects; they consented, in the course of the nego tiation, to confine it to the Hudson Bay Company. Mr. McLane, knowing, doubt less, that the charter of the Hudson Bay Company was unlimited in regard to time, was anxious to fix in the Treaty the term of years for which it should be enjoyed, and if the modification was not recommended by the Senate, it must be because they viewed the chartar of the Hudson Bay Company limited as to all rights West of Rocky Mountains. Mr. McLane - as on the rafe side at least, and in his published desputch assured the Government that the modification would not be rejected by the Balt. American. British Ministry.

MINIMUMS.

The Richmond Whig says:-We have neard a great deal about "the odious min mums" in the tariff of 1842, as if they were for the first time incorpo rated in that bill. We are astonished that Mr. Calhoun did not defend his own progency against the violent attacks; for wether he was the author of this feature in the bill of 1816, or not, he was certain ly one of its warmest defenders, and resis ted, in a powerful argument, the motion made by Mr. Randolph to strike it from the bill of 1816!

GEN. TAYLOR HEADED.

The singular simplicity that marks General Taylor's personal appearance and habits have become a subject of universal fame. It is curious, that a soldier, so eminent in all the qualities of discipline, should be so citizen-looking in his own apperance. A curious scene occurred at Point Isabel. at the time Commodore Conner appeared off that place with his fleet, to give success Conner is a naval officer that is not only strict in his dress, but has a Philadelphia nicety about it. He appears in full and splendid uniform on all occasions, being the exact counterpart in this particular of Gen. Taylor.

At the proper time, commodore Conne sent word to general Taylor, that he would come ashore to pay him a visit of ceremo ny. This put old "Rough and Ready" into a tremendous excitement. If comand sat down on a camp chest, and talked over matters in an old fashioned way, genmake an offer wish such a qualification, yet effort, nerve to go through with; but, equal if the adjustment of the question should ever to all emergencies, he determined to be found to depend upon this point compliment commodore Conner, and only, they would yield the demand to the

In he meanwhile commodore Cooner, s of those interests they have por- was cogitating over the most proper way ticularly in view that could be reasonably o complement general Taylor. Having heard of his peculiar disregard of military Mr. Mcl. knew what seems not to have dress, he concluded he would make the by the Pathers of the Church!

been known at Washington, that the charter wisit in a manner comporting to Gen-of the Hudson Bay Company was perpet-ual. Hence the terms of the proposed ped himself in plain white drilling, and mattended, came ashore,

The moment old "Rough and Ready" heard that commodore Conner had landed, he aboudoned some heavy work he was personally attending to about the camp, and precipitately rushed into his tent delved at the bottom of an old chest, and pulled out a uniform coat, that had peacefally slumbered for years in andist orbed qui etude, slipped himself into it, in his haste, fastening it -o that one side of the stand ing collar was three button holes above the other, and sat himself down as uncomfortable as can well be imagined. With quiet step and unartended, commodore Conner presented himself at Gen. 'Taylor's tent; the two soldiers shook hands, both in exceeding astonishment at each other's N. O. Tropic.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF FRAUD. The gross and unexampled fraud practiced by the Democratic leaders upon the people of Pennsylvania, in the last Presidential election, by which the vote of that State was secured to James K. Polk, the least worthy of all who ever filled the Executive Chair of the Union, has been recently, (in and out of Congress) so plainly set forth and exposed, that no one now can have the hardihood to deny it. Nor was this corrupt mode of mideading the people and effecting the base purposes of party, confined to the S ate of Pennsylvania alone. It was practiced wherever it was thought votes could be gained by it for the Democratic candidate. How do the honest democrats of North Carolina relish such conduct? How can they remain longer in association with such men? How can they support an Administration that was bailt up by such foul means? For the further evidence of their general fraud and deception read the following from the

Cumberland Civilians THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. "We will refer to one other of the frauds of the day, because it is, if any thing, of the grossest, which came under our observation. We have already said in a former number of our paper, that there were two different Prospectuses issued from the Globe office, for the "Dollar Globe - a newspaper for the canvass of 1844." The Prospect is was circulated under the frank of members of Congress, with a view to obtain a large number of subscribers. We have one of each-the Anti Tariff sent on with a circular of David S. Reid. of N. C. and the non committal Prospectus, which went to Pennsylvania under the auspices of Benj. A. Bidlack. 'To make this double dealing more apparent, we put extracts from those precious documents in juxtaposition.

EXTRACT from PROS-

"Is a national debt

bolster up such a bank

and support the govern-

the popular will, as it

dy originated by Mr. Clay during his short

regin in the coon-skin

Congress, calculated to

give bim the suffrages

of the nation for the Presidency? Is the dis-

tribution law westing

lic domain, provided by

B, A. Bidlack, of

EXTRACT from PROSPEC Reid, of N. C.

"le a national debt to belster up such a bank, and support the government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England already during his short reign in the coon-skin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrages of the nation for the presiden-cy! Is the dishonest, raudulent and exhorbitant tariff of Mr. Clay's Congress I vying taxes upon the peo-ple for the necessaries of life, 100 per cent beyond the revenue duty, for the benefit of the overgrown captalists, likely to promote his further political ad-vancement? Is his disribution law, wasting the proceeds of the pub-lic domain provided by

our revolutionary for the defence of our Republic, and gradually o be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, sudden-ly to increase the popu-larity of the author of our revolutionary faththe nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier public and gradually to and better days of his political career, &c. &c. Both of these are signed Blair & Rives

and bear date, Washington city, 9th May, 1844. It is only necessary to say, that for his agency in this "dishonest and and fraudulent" electioneering scheme, Benj. A. Bidlack now represents us at a Foreign Court as Charge des Affairs at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. More money by far, than such a man would bring, were there none but honest bidders.

Ad Valorem and Specific Duties. In his great speech on the tariff, Webster quoted a Report of Wm. H. Crawford a gentleman who was the favorite candidate of Virginia for the Presidency in 1824—the Republican omdidate, as he was then call-in which that gentleman declared that, "it was procent to diminish as far as practicable the list of articles pay ing ad valorem duties; and he represented to Congress a list of 71 articles then paying advalorem duties which he recommended should be subjected to specific duties. This was in 1817. Two years afterwards. in 1819.) he rgain urged Congress to cur tail the advalorem list affirming that "the most important change which could be made in the (Tariff) system will be the substitution of specific for ad valorem du ties upon all articles susceptible of that change." So said Wm. H. Crawford whose arthurday as a polician, and whose skith and sagacity as a financier, we presume may be safely com pared even with those of "Sir" Robert Walker! Who, then will deny that "Democracy" has been progressive? Pro gressive! Why it is manifestly the very reverse of what it was understood to be

PROVISIONS OF THE SUBTREAS

We are indebted to the Baltimore American for the subjoined provisions of the Sub-Treasury act, as signed and approved by the President. Notwithstanding their severity, it is said that the Secretary of the Treasury has taket, the fesponsibility of issuing a large number of Treasury Drafts. They form a Currency for circulation, as much so as any Bank Currency in the ecuntry; and, with the loans and treasury notes, make the Sub Treasury nothing ess than a mammoth Government Bank.

The Sub Treasurers, or Assistant Treasorers as they are called, were all appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They are

For New York, Ex. Governor Bouck.

For Charleston, Major Laval.

For Boston, Henry Hubbard. For St. Louis, name not remembered For Charleston, Keeper of the Mint. For New Orleans, "

PROVISIONS OF THE SUB TREASURY. Section 1st. Defines what is the Treas ry of the United State.

3. Makes Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans de positories. 3. Rooms in New York and Boston

prepared under former act, to be used inder this act. 4. Rooms, &co. at Charleston and St. Jouis, same.

5. Assistant Treasurers to be appointed 6. Money to be kept by all persons receiving same, without loaning, using, depositing in Banks, or exchanging for other funds, except as allowed by the act. 7. Treasurers, &c. to give bonds.

8. New Bonds to be given and required. 9. Collectors and receivers to pay over noney by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, once

10. Secretary of the Treasury may ransfer money from one depository to another, &c.

II. Agents to examine books and ac counts of Depositories, to be appointed by Secretary of the Treasury, and to be allowed \$6 per day and travelling expen

12. Naval officers, surveyors, &c. also to examine books &c. of assistant Treasurers, &c. each quarter or oftener if the Secretary of the Treasury thinks proper. 13. Depositories to have Clerks, &c

14. Balance of present deposites may be transferred, &c.

15. Marshals, District Attorneys, &c make payment to the Treasurer of the States Mints or Assistant Treasur. United

16. All persons charged with keeping, transferring or disbursing public moneys, to keep an accurate entry of sums received and of each payment or transfer-not to be converted to their own use, invested, loaned, deposited in any Bank, or exchanged for other funds-penalties and proof. 17. Rooms to be procured where there

are none. 18. On the 1st of January 1847 and thereafter, gold and silver only to be re-

19. On the 1st of April, 1847, silver and Treasury notes only to be paid

20. No funds to be exchanged except for gold and silver - when gold and silver is turnished, it shall be paid out-when in drafts they must be presented at place of payment and properly paid, and payments to be made in money received for such drafts-unless in either case an exchange can be made for gold and silver at par. Penalty.

21. The secretary of the Treasury to enforce speedy presentation and payment of drafts at the place when payable, and to prevent them from being a circulating me, dium. If officcers self for a premiumthey must account to Treasury.

22. Regulates salaries of Assistant Treasarers, &c. and provides they shall not charge fees. 23. Appropriates \$5000 for repairs of

Sub Treasuries, &c. 24. Repeals all Laws repugnant to this

SENATOR MANGUM.

We cordially unite with the Philadelphia North American in the following tribute to the able and distinguished Senator from North Carolina, whose re-election to the office he now so ably fills will be hailed with delight by the Whigs throughout

It may be doubted whether our councils boast a more faithful, fearless and efficient champion of the right than Mr. Mangum of the Senate. His course has won the heart of the country. Throughout the session, one of the most momentous in our annals, he has been among the oremost in the assertion of sound principles and the advocacy of just measures; and while he has maintained, with chival ric fidelity, the interests of the South, he has done justice to all sections of our common country. Our national councils car boast no purer patriot, no sounder s ates man, and no better man. We trust that North Carolina, honoring one who is an honor to her, will long make the mation her debter by giving to the Pederal Senate so clear a head and so pure a heart as that of a Mangum. Pennsylvania would rejoice to bestow a higher honor upon

GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain is devoted to paying the interest of he cost of former wars, and nearly one half of the remainder is spent in prepar for future wars. viz. in maintain army and navy.



Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 26, 1816.

MR. POLK AND THE TWO MILL IONS.

It is known that just on the eve of the

adjournment of Congress Mr. Polk transmitted to the House of Representatives a Message, asking the appropriation of \$2,000,000, to be placed at his disposal and to be used in settling our diffculties with Mexico. In accordance with this message, a bill was introduced by the friends of the Administration. Now, we wish not to be considered as countenancing in the least opposition from any quarter, to a fair and honorable termination of hostilities between our country and Mexico. We desire peace and a speedy peace. We like not this warlke clangour of arms, and the flowing of human blood, when we bee lieve honorable peace could be brought about, were those in power desirous and ready to do justice to weak and distracted Mexico

In the first place, we deprecate these hasty appropriations which are sometimes. made and placed at the disposal of the Executive without a full and clear designation of their object and end. Especially are we opposed to trusting the discretion of Mr. Post in matters which concern the nations honor and prosperity, any farther than he constitution regilires. He has lost the confidence of all parties and, of the whole country. But there is another feature about this

demand of the President for \$2,000,000

"to make perce" as he pretends, which we

cannot understand. It will be remember-

ed that between TWENTY AND THIRTY MILL-

ions of Dollars have been appropriated to carry on this war! And can Mr. Polk really need two millions more! Thirty ples. The recent political contest brought millions in hand to make war and two millions wanted to make peace! And how is this peace to be obtained? Is it to be found on record a more striking example bought! Are we to be brought to the hu- than one which was afforded by the Demmiliating condition of buying peace from Mexico? Mr. Polk has glready about \$3,000,000 of the claims of our Citizens, to regotiate upon, and the two millions added, will place at his disposal -his unlimited and undefined discretion, FIVE mill. ions, to obtain peace from Mexico! But by the exercise of a little attention to passing events, "he who runs may read" the Mr. Polk and his cabinet in asking this appropriation of Congress. It is territorial aggrandizement! The secret purpose is to despoil Mexico of the fairest portion of her soil! And what a picture would we present to the civilized world! With the sword in one hand, we threaten all the hor rors of war to the People of Mexico, and with the purse in the other we hold out a bribe to the corrupt and debased rulers of that unfortunate Country! We say to them accept the latter, and surrender California and Monterey, or we will devastate your fields, and reduce your cities to ashes! It is evident that the object of Mr. Polk is the acquisition of Territory, and are the People disposed to countenance the manner in which he seeks to accomplish it? Who is to pay for this national aggrandizement? Are we in a situation now to be burdened with the expense of the purchase? Will it be any satisfaction to our People, when ground to the dust by Taxes, to be told that the Nation has an immense body of rich anti-slavery Territory beyond the Rocky Mountains? And what a contemptible figure we exhibit to the world by incurring a National debt of millions upon millions, to acquire fund for the abolitionists! And here we stand, at the very time we are boasting of our generosity and magnanunity, our greatness and the glory of our Government, cowardly trking advantage of the destracted and prostrate condition of a weak and ignorant neighbour to despoil her, either by the bribery of her rulers, or the threatning of her People, of the best part of her territorial pussessions! But it will become a matter of grave inquiry for the South at least, under recent developements, what advantage this increase of Territory is to bring us? That it will tend to strengthen the slave-holding interest all must admit, from what occurred in Congress when the message of the President was under in the form of a "doctrinal resultation," consideration. Already are the interests after the fashion no doubt, of the Baltimore One half of the whole revenue of Great of the Slave helder at the werey of the Convention; and we presume it will here North and North West, and they have de- after be referred to as the text book of that clared their determination to support no sect which entertains such a horror of that measured which will tend "to increase the troublesome little creature, called "con

look shead at those conflicts which an necessarily arise between the different se tions of our Country, if that policy which looks to the subjugation of the white tinent per fas aut nefas, is carried on That they will shake our institution, their very base, if they do not overland them, no man of ordinary sagacity can sue. cessfully controvert! We should be glad if the United States could get possession of California justly, honorably and peaceally, and on favorabla terms, provided the pra ciples of abolitionism were excluded from its acquisition and settlement as a portion of the Union; but if that horrible fanaticiem is to prevail in any territory to be hereafter acquired, LET IT ALONE-LET IT ALONE

We shall resume this subject when the objects and ends of this headstrong admin istration become more palpable. The ter million bill was lost, which affords additional proof that the supporters of Mr Poll are dwindling down, and that rapidly to "Corporal's Guard"- The next Congres will do the work for the Party!

THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE-THE CL TY OF GASTON IN A POLITICAL UPROAR!

Whatever else may be said of the politi. cal conflicts which arise in our country, he are compelled to admit, that they occasionally give birth to some very rare productions of genius. They stir up and put in frightful egitation at times, the moral and intellectual energies of the country, and there steps forth here and there, from obscurity, a genius who sheds new light upon all ground, and gives almost without effort a new direction to events .- There are many in all political parties who in the course of time become tired of their old principles. They fall on the ear like a thrice told the. Every public speaker, and every village newspaper have been dinging at them so long and with so much carnestness, that they have lost their novelty. Thus it is that this majority even, frequently long for new doctrines, and new leaders, and then it is that Demagogues flourish, and are suddenly converted into great men .-We have had some 'few instances of this in our own Sta e during the last campaign. It is not necessary to go abroad for executhem in full prominence before the public, and we say confidently there cannot be ocracy of Gaston and its vicinity on the day of the recent election. An account of it made its appearance in the fast Standard, and the actors being very prominent men, in their own estimation at least, we have

a right to speak of their doings without re-Now, in old times, in the days of Wash ington and Madison, and other founders of our Government, it was regarded as the best test of honesty in a politician, that he was governed by his "conscience." It was thought in those days that a politician coal and ought to have such a thing as "conscience," and that at times it was very useful, in deterring him from evil, and from yielding a blind obedience to the dictates of a corrupt faction, to which he might for the time be attached. So highly, indeed, was this article, called conscience, prized by our fore-fathers, that when they framed the constitution, they prescribed that all oath should be taken by public officers, Senators and Representatives, which outly required them to support the constitution, and serve the Country, and not to render fealty to any particular party, in direct violation of the one, and detrimental to the other. But it appears, that of late years, an entirely new system of political ethics is beginning to receive countenance amongst, at least, one wing of a certain party which has assumed the name of Democracy, atl which, under the shalow and prote of that name, is exerting itself to entire the People from the paths which were marked out and trodden by their fore-fathere, and lead them into the devious and dangerous walks of modern innovation and experiment. They are beginning at last to diserver el. ther that there is no such thing as conscience, or if there be, that it is such as ephemeral—unsubstantial creature, that it is not worthy the least regard from great men, "in great and moving trials;" and that whoever is disposed to pay even the coldest respect to it, when its teachings are in conflict with the edicts of his Party, deserves nought but scorn and contempt. and should forthwith be expelled from association with the sensible and honest! The Democracy of Gaston (Northsup

ton county, North Carolina) and its ricini ty have entitled themselves to the credit of being the first to embody these principles haren of Slavery." We are forced then to science." On the 6th of August 1846; (14