

MR. DALLAS.

The Pennsylvania papers, without regard to party, are lashing the bidder for the next Presidency with a whip of scorpions...

"Et 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...

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...

This is severe enough; but the following, from the Philadelphia "Times," a Democratic paper, will be more acutely felt...

"TREASON TO PENNSYLVANIA! The infamy has been consummated! and by the vote of George Mifflin Dallas of Pennsylvania! The Old Keystone has been blasted by the ingrate hand of a treacherous son..."

"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 OREGON TREATY.

There has evidently been a great mistake on the part of our Government as to the extent of the privilege of the free navigation of the Columbia secured to England by the Oregon Treaty.

It is clear from Mr. McLane's letter, published not long since, when he submitted 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.

"Feeling very sure, however, that the present offer is not made or intended as an ultimatum, I think it only reasonable to infer an expectation on the part of those who are offering it, not only that modifications may be suggested, but that they may be reasonably required."

At the proper time, commodore Conner sent word to general Taylor, that he would come ashore to pay him a visit of ceremony. This put old "Rough and Ready" into a tremendous excitement.

Mr. McLane knew what seems not to have

been known at Washington, that the charter of the Hudson Bay Company was perpetual. Hence the terms of the proposed treaty, now ratified, confirmed the permanent 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 absolutely insist upon.

Washington, August 9, 1816. There can be no doubt that the charter of the Hudson Bay Company is unlimited in point of time, whatever restriction or limitation may have been put upon other rights to trade, &c., West of the Rocky Mountains, which are confined to the year 1858.

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.

MINIMUMS. The Richmond Whig says:—We have heard a great deal about "the odious minimums" in the tariff of 1812, as if they were for the first time incorporated in that bill.

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 appearance.

Ad Valorem and Specific Duties. In his great speech on the tariff, Mr Webster quoted a Report of Wm. H. Crawford a gentleman who was the favorite candidate of Virginia for the Presidency in 1824—the Republican candidate, as he was then called—in which that gentleman declared that, "it was prudent to diminish as far as practicable the list of articles paying ad valorem duties; and he represented to Congress a list of 71 articles then paying ad valorem duties which he recommended should be subjected to specific duties."

visit in a manner comporting to Gen. Taylor's habits, and consequently equipped himself in plain white drilling, and unattended came ashore. The moment old "Rough and Ready" heard that commodore Conner had landed, he abandoned 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 peacefully slumbered for years in undisturbed quietude, slipped himself into it, in his haste, fastening it so that one side of the standing collar was three button holes above the other, and sat himself down as uncomfortable as can well be imagined.

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.

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."

EXTRACT FROM PROSPECTUS, FRANKED BY D. S. REID, OF N. C. "Is a national debt to bolster up such a bank, and support the government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the coin-skin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrages of the nation for the presidency? Is the dishonest, fraudulent and extortionary tariff of Mr. Clay's Congress laying taxes upon the people for the necessities of life, 100 per cent beyond the revenue duty, for the benefit of the overgrown capitalists, likely to promote his further political advancement? Is his distribution law, wadding the proceeds of the public domain provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier 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 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, Mr Webster quoted a Report of Wm. H. Crawford a gentleman who was the favorite candidate of Virginia for the Presidency in 1824—the Republican candidate, as he was then called—in which that gentleman declared that, "it was prudent to diminish as far as practicable the list of articles paying ad valorem duties; and he represented to Congress a list of 71 articles then paying ad valorem duties which he recommended should be subjected to specific duties."

PROVISIONS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

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 taken the responsibility of issuing a large number of Treasury Drafts.

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 Treasury of the United States. 2. Makes Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans depositories. 3. Rooms in New York and Boston, prepared under former act, to be used under this act. 4. Rooms, &c. at Charleston and St. Louis, 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 money by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, or Post Master General, once in each week. 10. Secretary of the Treasury may transfer money from one depository to another, &c.

PROVISIONS OF THE SUB-TREASURY.

- 11. Agents to examine books and accounts of Depositories, to be appointed by Secretary of the Treasury, and to be allowed \$6 per day and travelling expenses. 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 deposits may be transferred, &c. 15. Marshals, District Attorneys, &c. make payment to the Treasurer of the United States Mints or Assistant Treasurers. 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 received. 19. On the 1st of April, 1847, gold and silver and Treasury notes only to be paid out. 20. No funds to be exchanged except for gold and silver—when gold and silver is furnished, 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 medium. If officers sell for a premium they must account to Treasury. 22. Regulates salaries of Assistant Treasurers, &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 the Union:

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 foremost in the assertion of sound principles and the advocacy of just measures; and while he has maintained, with chivalric fidelity, the interests of the South, he has done justice to all sections of our common country. Our national councils can boast no purer patriot, no sounder statesman, and no better man. We trust that North Carolina, honoring one who is an honor to her, will long make the nation her debtor by giving to the Federal Senate her best and her wisest member.

GREAT BRITAIN.

One half of the whole revenue of Great Britain is devoted to paying the interest of the cost of former wars, and nearly one half of the remainder is spent in preparing for future wars, viz. in maintaining the army and navy.

THE STAR.



Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, AUGUST 26, 1816.

MR. POLK AND THE TWO MILLIONS.

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 difficulties 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 warlike clangor of arms, and the flowing of human blood, when we believe 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. Polk in matters which concern the national honor and prosperity, any farther than the constitution requires. 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 peace" as he pretends, which we cannot understand. It will be remembered that between twenty and thirty millions of Dollars have been appropriated to carry on this war! And Mr. Polk really need two millions more! Thirty 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 bought? Are we to be brought to the humiliating condition of buying peace from Mexico? Mr. Polk has already about \$3,000,000 of the claims of our Citizens, to negotiate upon, and the two millions added, will place at his disposal—his unlimited and undefined discretion, five millions, to obtain peace from Mexico! But by the exercise of a little attention to passing events, "he who runs may read" the object, the design, the covert purpose, of 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 horrors 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 land for the abolitionists! And here we stand, at the very time we are boasting of our generosity and magnanimity, our greatness and the glory of our Government, cowardly taking advantage of the distracted and prostrate condition of a weak and ignorant neighbour to despoil her, either by the bribery of her rulers, or the threatening of her People, of the best part of her territorial possessions! But it will become a matter of grave inquiry for the South at least, under recent developments, what advantage this increase of Territory is to her. That it will tend to strengthen the slave-holding interest all must admit, for what occurred in Congress when the message of the President was under consideration. Already are the interests of the Slave-holder at the mercy of the North and North West, and they have declared their determination to support no measure which will tend "to increase the areas of Slavery." We are forced then to

look ahead at those conflicts which necessarily arise between the different sections of our Country, if that policy which looks to the subjugation of the States, *tenet per fas aut nefas*, is carried out. That they will shake our institutions to their very base, if they do not overtake them, no man of ordinary sagacity can successfully controvert! We should be glad, if the United States could get possession of California justly, honorably and peaceably, and on favorable terms, provided the principles of abolitionism were excluded from its acquisition and settlement as a portion of the Union; but if that horrible fanaticism is to prevail in any territory to be hereafter acquired, LET IT ALONE—LET IT ALONE!

THE PRAIRIES ON FIRE—THE CLY OF GASTON IN A POLITICAL UPROAR!

Whatever else may be said of the political conflicts which arise in our country, we are compelled to admit, that they occasionally give birth to some very rare productions of genius. They stir up and put in fruitful agitation at times, the moral and intellectual energies of the country, and these steps forth here and there, from obscurity, a genius who sheds new light upon all around, 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 tale. Every public speaker, and every village newspaper have been dinging at them so long and with so much earnestness, 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 State during the last campaign. It is not necessary to go abroad for examples. The recent political contest brought them in full prominence before the public, and we say confidently there cannot be found on record a more striking example than one which was afforded by the Democracy of Gaston and its vicinity on the day of the recent election. An account of it made its appearance in the *West Standard*, and the actors being very prominent men, in their own estimation at least, we have a right to speak of their doings without reserve.

Now, in old times, in the days of Washington 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 could 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 an oath should be taken by public officers, Senators and Representatives, which only 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 among, at least, one wing of a certain party which has assumed the name of Democracy, and which, under the shadow and protection of that name, is exerting itself to entice the People from the paths which were marked out and trodden by their fore-fathers, and lead them into the d-dious and dangerous walks of modern innovation and experiment. They are beginning at last to discover either that there is no such thing as conscience, or if there be, that it is such an 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 (Northampton county, North Carolina) and its vicinity have entitled themselves to the credit of being the first to embody these principles in the form of a "doctrinal revolution," after the fashion no doubt, of the Baltimore Convention; and we presume it will hereafter be referred to as the *text book* of that sect which entertains such a horror of that troublesome little creature, called "conscience." On the 6th of August 1846, (the