

right and be wrong, but it was the pride of his heart to know that all his relations were Whigs in the Revolution, and that there was no human being whose blood had remained with him, to his knowledge, who was not now a Whig, and that it was an opinion which he honestly entertained, that when Whigs felt to rally around the National Flag to defend infractions as well upon the Constitution as our rights, our liberties are gone—that when to defend the Constitution there should be a draft for men to pass to the bloody fields of Marathon, that draft will be honored mainly by Whigs; that when to keep back myriads of its invaders, it shall become necessary to renew the scenes of Thermopylae, and only a few have the daring to make the sacrifice, and few will be Whigs, and when the last and final struggle is over, and the field of blood is in a desert, among the slain will be found some whose house was Gouillard.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued.)

Immediately after Congress had recognized the existence of the war with Mexico, my attention was directed to the danger that privateers might be fitted out in the ports of Cuba and Porto Rico to prey upon the commerce of the United States; and I invited the special attention of the Spanish government to the fourteenth article of our treaty with that Power of the twentieth of October, 1795, under which the citizens and subjects of either nation who shall take commissions or letters of marque to act as privateers against the other shall be punished as pirates.

It affords me pleasure to inform you that I have received assurances from the Spanish government that this article of the treaty shall be faithfully observed on its part. Orders for this purpose were immediately transmitted from the government to the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico to exert their utmost vigilance in preventing any attempts to fit out privateers in those islands against the United States. From the good faith of Spain I am fully satisfied that this treaty will be executed in its spirit as well as its letter; whilst the United States will, on their part, faithfully perform all the obligations which it imposes on them.

Information has been recently received at the Department of State that the Mexican government has sent to us a blank commission to privateers, and blank certificates of naturalization, signed by General Sales, the present head of the Mexican government. There is also reason to apprehend that similar documents have been transmitted to other parts of the world. Copies of these papers, in translation, are herewith transmitted.

As the preliminaries required by the practice of civilized nations for commissioning privateers and regulating their conduct appear not to have been observed, and as these commissions are in blank, to be filled up with the names of citizens and subjects of all nations who may be willing to purchase them, the whole proceeding can only be construed as an invitation to all the freebooters upon earth, who are willing to pay for the privilege, to cruise against American commerce. It will be for our course of justice to decide whether, under such circumstances, these Mexican letters of marque and reprisal shall protect those who accept them, and admit robbery upon the high seas under their authority, from the pains and penalties of piracy.

If the certificates of naturalization thus granted be intended by Mexico to shield Spanish subjects from the guilt and punishment of piracy under our treaty with Spain, they will certainly prove unavailing. Such a subterfuge would be but a weak device to defeat the provisions of a solemn treaty.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for the trial and punishment of pirates of Spain's subject, who, evading the vigilance of their government, shall be found guilty of pirating against the United States. I do not apprehend serious danger from these privateers. Our navy will be constantly on the alert to protect our commerce. Besides, in case prizes should be made of American vessels, the utmost vigilance will be exerted by our blockading squadrons to prevent the capture of them in the Mexican Gulf, and it is not apprehended that any nation will violate its neutrality by suffering such prizes to be condemned and sold within its jurisdiction.

I recommend that Congress should immediately provide by law for granting letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag. It is true that these are but few, if any, from the ports of Mexico upon the high seas; and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should be authorized to this mode of warfare. It is notwithstanding certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be employed available for the protection of our commerce.

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of the Treasury will exhibit a detailed statement of the condition of the finances. The imports for the fiscal year ending on the thirteenth of June last were of the value of one hundred and twenty one million six hundred and ninety one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven dollars; of which the amount exported was eleven million three hundred and forty six thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars, leaving the amount retained in the country for domestic consumption one hundred and ten million three hundred and forty five thousand one hundred and seventy four dollars. The value of the exports for the same period was one hundred and thirteen million four hundred and eighty eight thousand five hundred and sixteen dollars; of which one hundred and two million one hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and ninety three dollars consisted of domestic productions, and eleven million three hundred and forty three thousand six hundred and twenty three dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the treasury for the same year were twenty nine million four hundred and ninety nine thousand two hundred and forty seven dollars and six cents; of which there was derived from customs twenty six million seven hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and sixty seven dollars and eighty seven cents, from sales of public lands two million six hundred and twenty five thousand four hundred and fifty two dollars and forty eight cents, and from incidental and miscellaneous sources ninety two thousand one hundred and twenty six dollars and seventy one cents. The expenditures for the same period were twenty eight million three hundred and thirty one thousand one hundred and forty four dollars and twenty cents, and the balance in the treasury on the first day of July last was nine million one hundred and twenty six thousand four hundred and thirty nine dollars and eight cents.

The amount of public debt, including treasury notes, on the first of the present month was twenty four million two hundred and fifty six thousand four hundred and thirty four dollars and sixty cents; of which the sum of seventeen million seven hundred and eighty eight thousand seven hundred and ninety nine dollars and sixty two cents was outstanding on the fourth of March, 1845, leaving the amount incurred since that time six million four hundred and sixty seven thousand six hundred and ninety four dollars and ninety eight cents.

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigor and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honorable termination, a further loan will be necessary, to meet the expenditures for the present and the fiscal year. If the war should be continued until the thirteenth of June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of twenty three millions of dollars will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that it will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury four millions of dollars, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of nineteen millions of dollars would be sufficient. It is however, Congress should, at the present session, impose a revenue duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional revenue of about two millions of dollars and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on the thirteenth of July, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market, the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed eight or nine million of dollars, leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars. The loan proposed, it is estimated, will be sufficient to cover the necessary expenditures, both for the war and for all other purposes, up to the thirteenth of June, 1848; and an amount of \$10,000,000, not exceeding one-half, may be required during the present fiscal year, and the greater part of the remainder during the first half of the fiscal year succeeding.

We regret to learn that a large number of the vessels of Mexico upon the high seas, and it is, therefore, not probable that many American privateers would be fitted out, in case a law should be authorized to this mode of warfare. It is notwithstanding certain that such privateers may render good service to the commercial interests of the country by recapturing our merchant ships, should any be taken by armed vessels under the Mexican flag, as well as by capturing these vessels themselves. Every means within our power should be employed available for the protection of our commerce.

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head of our columns; but we do so, subject of course to the decision of a district convention, should one be called. We are satisfied that neither Mr. Donnell nor Mr. Washington would have suffered their names to come in collision before the Whigs of the district, but would readily have yielded to such an arrangement as would have been honorable to themselves and satisfactory to their friends. We should have entered the contest satisfied of success with the names of either of these gentlemen, at the head of our columns. And we would further add that in raising the name of Mr. Donnell, we thought only of the Whigs in the counties of Washington, Tyrrel, Hyde, Pitt and Beaufort, whereas the counties of Wayne, Lenoir and Jones being added to the district makes it proper to say that their wishes shall be consulted; and Mr. Washington's friends in those counties shall have their suggestions and preferences duly considered.

### THE SUBTREASURY.

The Union publishes an article lauding the Sub Treasury and praising its popularity, which is supposed to be the forerunner to its modification. The universal pro-association by the Whig party of the impracticability of this absurd and ridiculous scheme, has been realized, and now the Secretary of the Treasury has come forward and confessed that it requires modification. How vastly superior was the state of the currency and security of the funds under the good old Whig system, when instead of having to count out the hard money every time a payment was required however large it might be, the only thing to be done was to transfer the amount by a draft or an entry on the books, and the whole matter was fixed without risk, expense or delay. The words of the Union showing the intention of having an alteration, are as follows:

"In its essential principle, the Constitutional Treasury is the separation of the public funds from the fluctuating operations of the banking system. In this sense, the Democracy hold fast to it. The details of the law may be found to require amendment. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended some amendments; and the President has commended his suggestion to the consideration of Congress. We cannot undertake to decide what other, or whether any other, amendments may be suggested from the same quarter. The law, as it now stands, is put to the test of a new state of things. Should alterations in it be found to be requisite by the Treasury Department, other than those which have already been suggested, they may be submitted in the consideration of Congress, or they may be proposed by the Committee on Finance.

### THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

The information disclosed in the extraordinary mode developed in the following article, if worthy of confidence, as it apparently is, must be acknowledged to be of very high importance:

From the Washington Post.

The War—New plan of Operations—Extraordinary Revelations.—We read in the La Patria of the 31st ult., a Spanish paper published in New Orleans, by Aleman & Gomez, the following extraordinary revelation of the new plan of operations in the war with Mexico:

"The government appears to confide much in General Scott, who has just gone to the field of operations, and from whose diplomatic and military tactics, it hopes to gain great advantages. The plan of operations, we learn, is as follows:

"General Taylor, instead of moving upon San Luis Potosi, will repair to Saltillo, where he will remain for a short period. General Scott, after having made some arrangements on the Rio Grande, will hasten to Tampico, where he will assume the command of the 7,000 volunteers recently called out and ordered to assemble at that point. From Tampico General Scott will march towards Vera Cruz, and General Taylor will make a simultaneous movement towards Tampico with all the troops he can muster, after leaving sufficient force to garrison Saltillo, Monterey, Victoria, &c., and in addition with General Worth's division, will join General Scott, who will have at his command the new military arm of rocketeers and howitzers.

"At the proper moment, fifteen or sixteen vessels of the American squadron, with a force of from 250 to 300 guns of all sizes and calibres, will appear off San Juan de Ulloa, and begin the attack upon the castle. According to the new plan of operations the land forces will rendezvous at the mouth of the river Antigua, which empties into the Gulf a short distance to the north of Vera Cruz, and ascend the same to where the main road to Jalapa crosses it. If this plan be speedily put into execution, there can be no doubt but that Vera Cruz and the Castle will be speedily fall into the power of the American forces, but any faith be put in Santa Anna's declaration, it is plain he will be able to cut off the advance of Gen. Taylor from Saltillo.

Mr. Gomez, the editor of the La Patria, and the author of the above, is the same person who was appointed by General Scott, while residing in New Orleans, to be one of his staff, and whose Commission was afterwards revoked by the General on the ground that he was not a friend to the American cause. Did Gomez obtain the above information while he was General Scott's aid?

A Washington letter to the New York Commercial Advertiser thus refers to the above publication:

"C. I. Totten, the chief of the engineer department, has gone to Mexico, secretly and with dispatch. If you wish to know the whole plan of the new campaign against Mexico, you will find it in the Spanish paper, published

in N. O., by Senor Gomez, called La Patria. Senor Gomez obtained it probably from a good authority. He was, I believe, the aid de camp of Gen. Scott, for a short time."

I repeat that the plan is correctly given, and that through it you will know as much as the Secretary of War knows. Those whose official relations entitle them to know, tell me that it is the plan.

### THE STAR.



Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, JAN. 27, 1847.

### THE ORANGE VOLUNTEERS.

The volunteer company from Orange, bound for Mexico, arrived here on Saturday last, and were escorted through the city by the Cossacks and Ringgold Artillery, to the residence of Gov. GRAHAM, to whom they were presented by Capt. CAMERON, their gallant commander. They were then addressed by the Governor, in the language of a patriot and a brother, with such deep feeling and stirring eloquence as to break up the deep fountains of the heart and bathe many a manly cheek with tears. The company were then invited by the Governor into his hospitable mansion, where they partook of refreshment that had been bountifully prepared for them; after which they were escorted to the residence of Louis HERZOG, Esq., who had kindly tendered them the use of his house during their stay among us. They left in the cars, for Wilmington, on Sunday morning, amidst the cheers of a vast multitude of our citizens, carrying with them the best wishes of their countrymen.

The officers of the Company are John Cameron, Captain; S. K. Nash, 1st. Lieutenant; Geo. Witherspoon and Stephen Nichols, 2d. Lieutenants. Their banner is the flag which waved over the American forces at the battle of Guilford Court House, in the war of the revolution.

The Caswell company also came in yesterday afternoon, just as our paper was going to press, and were received with honors similar to those with which the Orange volunteers were greeted. They were also invited by John Hutchins, Esq., to share the hospitality of his house. Mr. Hutchins deserves the highest commendation for his boundless liberality and kindness towards the chivalrous sons of the old North State who are rushing to the defense of their country.

### MR. RAYNER'S FIRST SPEECH.

We shall endeavor to lay this powerful and convincing effort on the re-districting bill before our readers next week.

### DR. BANNING'S LECTURES.

Dr. BANNING, of New York, delivered an interesting and instructive course of lectures last week, in this city; two only of which we had the pleasure of hearing—his lecture on Friday night, on Physical Education and Spinal Diseases—and the one delivered on Saturday night, on the Human Voice. He was listened to with profound attention by an intelligent auditory; and all, so far as we have heard, express themselves as having been highly delighted and edified. The sound philosophy, scientific knowledge, eloquent language, and gentlemanly bearing of the speaker were all well calculated to captivate his hearers. We express the sentiments of many, when we say, we wish the Doctor could be prevailed upon to repeat his lectures.

He has published a book of some 200 pages, entitled "Common Sense on Chronic Diseases; or a Rational Treatise on the Mechanical Cause and Cure of many Chronic Affections of the Visceral Organs," a copy of which, with illustrative engravings, is before us; but as we have not had time to peruse it, we cannot speak of its contents. If, however, we may be allowed to judge of the book by the lectures, we should say it will be found to be a valuable work.

P. S. We are gratified to learn, since the above was in type, that Dr. B. has, at the request of a number of gentlemen, consented to lecture again in the City Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

### RECALL OF GEN. TAYLOR.

We see it stated that the Government intends, on the arrival of Gen. Scott in Mexico, to recall Gen. Taylor. Let them beware of such an ill judged, impolitic and unjustifiable trick. The very means which they may adopt to prevent him from being President, will be the cause of his election to that office.

### SHAMEFUL! SHAMEFUL!

The attempt of the Standard to cast odium on the Whig party by calling them "Mexican Whigs," and by characterizing the preamble to the resolution appropriating \$10,000 to the use of our volunteers marching against Mexico, as a "Mexican preamble," is one of the silliest and most reckless tricks to operate upon the ignorance and prejudice of the "masses," that has yet been perpetrated by the political gamblers, who seek to carry on their play by fictitious capital; and is one of the grossest insults that could be offered to the intelligence and good sense of the very people upon whom it is intended to operate. To say that the Whigs, who themselves introduced and zealously advocated the resolution to give money to the volunteers, to encourage and stimulate them to rally under their country's banner and to fight their country's battles against the barbarous and perfidious Mexicans—to say that the Whigs, who were opening their own private purses to contribute to the prosecution of the war—to say that the Whigs, some of whom were themselves volunteering, and all of whom were ready if necessary to pour out their heart's blood in the cause of their country against Mexico—to say that these were "Mexican Whigs," and were advocating a "Mexican preamble," is saying what every fact that stares us in the face, flatly and directly contradicts, and what no man can say, who has any regard for truth or decency.

Who are Mexican Whigs? Is Col. Paine, who advocated this preamble, and then buckled on his sword to fight the Mexicans, a Mexican Whig? Is Mr. Halsey, who voted for this preamble, a volunteer for the war, a Mexican Whig? Let us look abroad still further, and inquire what are General Scott, Gen. Taylor, Gen. Worth, Gen. Kearney, and Gen. Worth? They are all Whigs. And what were the lamented Ringgold, Watson and Ridgely? They were Whigs; and Mr. Ashe, one of the leading Democrats of the Senate, pointedly contradicted the insinuation that Whigs are disposed to take sides with Mexico, by calling Gen. Taylor "a great and good man," and eulogizing Ringgold as "one of the bravest and best men God ever made."

It was a Mexican preamble, was it, because it stated what the Whigs believed to be true as to a matter of fact—because it held the authors of the war responsible for its origin? What school boy will not ridicule and scorn such a preposterous and anti-republican sentiment? Can even modern democracy progress so far as to hold the doctrine that it is reasonable, when the President does wrong, to say so! Shall it ever come to this? Shall it be, that whoever has the misfortune to disagree with the Executive and the independence to express his opinions, shall be branded with treason—shall be called a British Whig—a Mexican Whig, &c. &c.? Not the intelligent and patriotic freemen of this country will with scorn lash the parasites of power who shall dare to advance such monstrous doctrine, "howling to their dens."

### OREGON.

By amendments to the bill establishing the Oregon territory, the message of the Delegate to Congress from Oregon, was fixed at a sum not exceeding \$3,000. An amendment was further moved and carried that should be an American citizen, and a further amendment that he should not serve for more than one Congress.

It is now currently reported in Washington that, should Congress consent to the creation of the office of Lieutenant General, Senator Houston of Texas will receive the appointment. Worse, decidedly, than Benton!

### "AID AND COMFORT."

The Democrats of the New York Legislature voted against the appropriation of \$10,000 to the Volunteers, in consequence of a preamble, charging the responsibility of the war upon the President.

It is said that Major Walter Gwynn, President of the James River and Kanawha Company, will receive the appointment of Brigadier General for the Brigade of Volunteers from the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina.

The Hon. John M. Batts has been nominated by the Whigs in Richmond as their candidate for that district in Congress, at the ensuing spring election.

### HARD MONEY.

The present Administration came in under the promise of carrying out the hard money system, instead of which it is now to be thought that it will carry out the paper system to a more alarming and ruinous extent than it has ever before reached.

### THE SWORD OF WASHINGTON IN MEXICO.

One of the lieutenants of the Jeffersonian volunteers, which has been mustered

into the United States, is now complete, the tenth company having elected their officers, and been mustered into service.

The Hon. Caleb Cushing has been elected Colonel of the Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers for Mexico; Capt. Isaac H. Wright, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. E. W. Abbott Major.

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### PROSPECT OF AN EXTRA SESSION.

Letters from Washington, in the New York papers, speak with confidence of the possibility of an extra session of Congress, being necessary, in consequence of the improbability of the present Congress being able, amid the rigging of the conflicting elements, to do what the crisis demands.

### MISSISSIPPI.

The official returns from a large number of counties leave no doubt of the election of Henry Ellis (Lafayette) to Congress, by a small majority over P. B. Stark, (Whig.)

### ANOTHER OLD FEDERALIST.

Old documents are ugly things, and sometimes reveal strange facts. Somebody has discovered the following paragraph in Niles' Register, of Sept. 13, 1834:

"We have long entertained a high opinion of the talents and patriotism of Gov. Cass—though not subscribing to all his opinions; but the fact is, that while his father, Major Cass, superintended the recruiting service in Delaware, in 1799-1803, for what we democrats styled 'the provisioning army,' (the present Gen. Cass) was the Preceptor of the Grammar School in Wilmington, and always appeared with a BLACK COCKADE in his hat.

So, so! Gen. Cass, who is spoken of as a Democratic Candidate for the Presidency, and who has, heretofore, been supposed to have been 'born a Democrat,' turns out, like other leading supporters of the Administration, to be an old Federalist! It is about time for the Loons to quit talking about Federalism.

See the prospectus of the Youth's Cabinet, in another column—a new and beautiful magazine, published in New York.

The Southern Literary Messenger for January has been received. We publish its Prospectus in another column, to which we call attention.

James Mason, of Winchester, has been elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Virginia, vice Judge Pennybacker, deceased.

### A WARNING TO KIDNAPPERS.

Wm. A. Powell was hung in Darlington Street, S. C., on the 1st Jan'y, for negro stealing.

### POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

The Monterey correspondent of the N. O. Bee tells this anecdote:

"The mail from your city arrived here on the 5th with dates to the 18th ultimo. Politics do not get much in camp or in the town, but the news from New York surprised all parties to such an extent that, during Sunday, the terms democrat and whig were often heard. Gen. Taylor received the National Intelligencer with the return a week or two ago, and though by no means a violent politician, thought the news was too good to keep, and immediately informed Generals Butler, Quitman and Twiggs of the result. He is said to have made a pun on the occasion, but for the truth of which I cannot vouch. 'Right,' now is New York's 'right' asked Butler. 'Right,' was the answer of Taylor. 'It will never be anything else, whilst Silas lives,' replied Butler. 'O!' rejoined Taylor, 'I do not mean she's old Wright, but Young right,' and here he chuckled at perhaps the first wit he ever attempted."

The people of Greenville, (S. C.) have subscribed \$90,000 to the stock of the Rail Road from Columbia to that place, and expect to raise the amount to \$150,000.

The United States Senate is said to have modified and arranged the long discussed Zollverein treaty, and put it into such shape that it will probably be ratified by both Governments.

### CONGRESS.

On Friday, Jan'y 15, Mr. Balger rose and spoke an hour, "with great ability," says the Baltimore Patriot, against the passage of the bill to create the office of Lieut. General. [We will publish his speech hereafter.]

At the close of his speech, Mr. Mansum moved to lay the bill on the table (reject it), and the question being taken, it received its quietus by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Archer, Balger, Benton, Butler, Calhoun, Clibbey, Clayton, Davis, Doyton, Evans, Greaves, Huntington, Johnson, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Phelps, Sumners, Uihlen, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—28.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atcherson, Atherton, Pugh, Berens, Bright, Cass, Chalmers, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hancock, Houston, Niles, Rankin, Seward, Sherman, Sibley, Sumner, Taylor, Van Rensselaer, Van Wert, Webster, Woodbridge and Yulee—28.