

# RALEIGH STAR & N. CAROLINA GAZETTE.

THOS. J. LEMAY, Editor and Proprietor.

North Carolina—powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources—the land of our sires and the home of our affections.

[THREE DOLLARS A Year, in Advance.]

VOL. 39.

RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23, 1848

No. 24.

Our Correspondents attention is to be respectfully called to the following BREVIA LIANT DISPLAY OF SCHEMES for Successors.

Orders to be addressed to  
L. J. SYLVESTER,  
15 Wall Street New York  
\$42,439.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (Leesburg) Class 47, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 8, 1848. 75 numbers—11 Drawn Balls.

GRAND SCHEME.  
\$42,439.

30 Prizes of \$5,000  
132 prizes of \$500 each  
64 of 200 64 of 100  
128 of 75 128 of 40

3,136 of \$24.  
Tickets 19 dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$170—Shares in proportion.

36,000!  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (Leesburg) Class 48, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848. 75 numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

SPLENDID SCHEME.  
\$36,000!

1 of 5,000 1 of 5,000  
1 of 3,000 1 of 2,148  
1 of 2,000 1 of 2,000  
1 of 2,000 1 of 2,000

10 Prizes of \$1,500 each.  
10 of 1,000 each.

10 of 500 15 of 300  
400 Prizes of \$100 each.  
63 of 100 65 of 60

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

845,282  
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, Class 48, for 1848. To be drawn at Wilmington, (Del.) on Wednesday the 13th Sept., 1848. 75 Numbers 12 Drawn Balls.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.  
\$45,282-50.

5 of 9,000 5 of 5,000  
10 Prizes of \$1,500 each  
10 Prizes of \$1,200 each

20 of 500 dollars. 20 of 300 dollars.  
128 of 200 63 of 100  
63 of 80 63 of 40

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

835,000.  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (Leesburg) Class 51, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1848. 75 numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

GRAND SCHEME.  
\$835,000!

1 of 8,000 1 of 5,000  
1 of 4,000 1 of 2,255

80 Prizes of \$1,200 each  
20 of 600 20 of 400  
20 of 300 109 of 200  
62 of 100 62 of 75

124 of 40 dollars  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$120—Shares in proportion.

806,666!  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (Leesburg) Class 53, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848. 75 numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

SPLENDID SCHEME.  
\$806,666!

1 of 7,777 1 of 3,349-75  
5 of \$2,222 each  
90 Prizes of \$1,111 1/2

111 of \$555 63 of \$222  
63 of 111 63 of 77  
128 of 50 dollars  
63 of 40 dollars

Tickets 15 Dollars.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$190—Shares in proportion.

840,000!  
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, (Leesburg) Class 55, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, Sept. 23, 1848. 75 numbers—15 Drawn Balls.

GRAND SCHEME.  
\$840,000!

1 of 5,000 1 of 3,000  
10 Prizes of \$1,000!

30 of 500 dollars. 30 of 300 dollars.  
65 of 200 dollars. 50 of 70 dollars  
50 of 60 dollars. 50 of 50 dollars

100 of 40 dollars.  
&c. &c.

Tickets \$12—Shares in Proportion.  
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for 120—Shares in proportion.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY,  
No. 6 Pearl St., Near the Exchange.

The Subscriber having made great improvements in his method of casting type and making of metal, and had a thorough revision of his machinery, the faces of which are not excelled in beauty and regularity of cast, by any in the country, desires himself that by a strict personal attention, to business, and employing none but the most skillful workmen, he is enabled to offer

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of the best quality of type, and is continually adding to his stock all that is new from the best workmen of this and other countries, and having lately procured from Europe, a great variety of NEW FACES and ORNAMENTS, which the situation of Printery therein, Specimens will be sent to those wishing to order.

Presses, Galleys, Cases, Job, Stands, Gallies, Brass Rule, and every other article needed to furnish a complete Printing Office, supplied at the shortest notice.

GERMAN BOOK AND JOB TYPE,  
Of the newest style and of all sizes, carefully put up in books of correct proportion.

ALEXANDER ROSS,  
970

From the Danville Register, August 11.  
THE DISCUSSION IN MILTON, N. C.

Whatever degree of interest the political rememorer may indicate in other sections of the Union, it may safely be said to have reached "blood heat" in this region. Scarcely a week passes without a political discussion.

Friday 23th July was the day appointed for the many gathering in our neighbouring town of Milton, N. C., and a proud day it was for the Whigs of that village, and one to which they will ever yearn with the liveliest recollections. The surrounding counties, both in Virginia and North Carolina, sent forth great numbers of the "bone and sinew of the land," so that at said day the main street of the village presented the appearance of being blockaded with a solid mass of human flesh.

Both parties had made arrangements to hold mass meetings on that day, and the Whigs conscious of the strength of their position and the justice of their cause, challenged their opponents to a public discussion; and the banquet having been finally accepted the debate was conducted by (we speak in each side)—Vincent Wilcher, of Virginia, and Henry W. Miller, of Raleigh, in behalf of the Whigs; and Wm. M. Tredway, of Virginia, and Calvin Graves, of Caswell, on the part of the Democrats.

We did not reach Milton in time to hear the speech of Mr. Wilcher, who opened the discussion; but all agree (except the Democrats) that it was worthy of the statesman and the cause advocated.

When Mr. W. concluded the company adjourned to dinner; after which they again assembled, to hear Mr. Tredway who was appointed to reply to Mr. Wilcher. We have full notes of his remarks, but to present them in such shape as to give a clear view of his two hour's speech would occupy more space than we can afford to relinquish, especially as we desire to give a brief outline of a portion, at least of the speech which followed. Mr. Tredway took the usual ground of his party, both offensive and defensive, and enforced his position with more than his accustomed earnestness and ingenuity—indeed considering the rugged road he had to travel, he glided along quite smoothly.

Mr. Tredway was followed by Mr. Miller in one of the very best speeches we have heard during the canvass. We have often heard of Mr. Miller's ability as a debater and popular speaker, but we confess we had no just idea of the extent of his power until we heard him on this occasion. One of his chief excellencies as a speaker consists in the directness with which he lays hold of his subject—promptly accepting the issues of his adversary, or making issues for him. He does not permit himself to run after an immaterial substance, but keeps the more vital question prominently before the eyes of his audience. His mind is trained to method, and delights in condensation. He is invariably posted in the politics of the day. On the whole he is one of the most efficient speakers we have ever seen on the hustings.

He commenced his speech with a beautiful exordium, short but to the point, and immediately marched up to the subject before him; intent on doing the work his competitor had carved out for him, and a little more besides. He took the last of Mr. Tredway's speech first to wit: the subject of slavery; (on which question Mr. T. had aimed to show that Mr. Fillmore was unwise) and he not only vindicated Mr. Fillmore, but showed that Mr. Cass' position was more dangerous of the two. The Whigs, said he, were denounced for placing Mr. Fillmore on their ticket, who was charged with being an abolitionist, and the proof to sustain it was to be found in the fact that he had presented a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. F. at the time (1825) disavowed all intention of interfering with the question of slavery in the States, but like many of the ablest statesmen of the North, insisted on the right of petition. But the gentleman, said Mr. M., had perhaps forgotten that whilst he was denouncing the *laud of our administration*, he was dealing a powerful blow against the head of his own! The gentleman however, challenges "AN APPEAL TO THE RECORD," and Mr. M. most therefore confine himself to the record. Well, he happened to have a "record" which he very seldom found any democratic orator carrying about with him, and that was the Senate Journal of 1825.

Gen. Cass was deeper in the mud than Fillmore was in the mire. As the gentleman insisted he should "confine himself to the record," he would read from the 9th page of the Senate Journal '45-6 where he found the following entry:

"Mr. Cass presented the petition of citizens of Michigan, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, with a constitution tolerating slavery."

On page 144 is the following entry:

"Mr. Cass presented a petition of citizens of the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, with a constitution tolerating slavery."

These petitions, it should be recollected, were presented by a Senator in Congress who was representing the sovereignty of a State and bound to do all in his power to protect their rights—and yet he presents these petitions under Texas had been admitted into the Union with a Constitution

tolerating slavery!—a Constitution over which Congress nor any other power save Texas herself had any control! These were some facts from "the record." But is this all? On the 14th page, 46-7, Mr. M. found an entry showing that Mr. Cass presented the resolution of the Michigan Legislature "in favor of extending the ordinance of 1787 (which is commonly called the Wilmot Proviso) over any territory which may be acquired by the United States." Mr. Cass gives not a word dissenting from the principles of these resolutions and we are bound therefore to infer that he approved them. Here then is another fact from "the record." But is this all? The two million bill which had passed the House with the Wilmot Proviso attached, was before the Senate in '46 when a motion was made to strike it out. A long debate ensued, in which it is true Mr. Cass took no part, but he openly avowed in the Senate, as is proved by the Senator from New Jersey, that he approved the principle. It is further proved by Messrs. Rathbun and Brinkhoff, who were both advocates of the Proviso and personal and political friends of Senator Cass. To these gentlemen Mr. Cass, speaking of the Proviso, declared: "If it comes to a vote I am with you, you know!" The "Three Million Bill" was before the Senate in 1847, when a motion was made to insert the Proviso and against this motion it is true Mr. Cass voted, but not on the ground of principle, but expediency alone, because he thought it would defeat the bill and thus embarrass the war and prevent the acquisition of territory. But this would not do for the South and hence he was called on for his opinions, which he publishes in a letter to Mr. Nicholas, in which he admits that "a great change is going on in the public mind," on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso—in his own as well as others. "We are gravely told by the candidate of the Democratic party, when he sees the glittering reward of his spoutery held before his eyes—a man who is claimed by his friends to be a statesman advanced in years and experience, that a change is going on in his mind" on the subject of the Proviso, that he had doubts, and "those doubts were resolving themselves into convictions." This is the slip service on which we of the South are to rely for our safety. Who can have confidence in the opinion of such a man! If he is with us to day may he not be against us to-morrow! What guarantee have we that the "change which was going on in his mind" has been completed in our favour? Is his position less equivocal than Van Buren's was in 1836-740? He, let it be remembered, was a "Northern man with Southern principles," and let the Democracy of Caswell beware that in Gen. Cass they do not find another Van Buren.

Mr. Miller then went on to examine the principles of the Nicholas letter and the Baltimore platform on the subject of slavery and showed that their principles were worse and more dangerous to the South than the Wilmot Proviso itself, because the platform, as interpreted by the free-negroes, mulattoes, &c., to determine whether slavery shall be tolerated or not in the territories of New Mexico and California, and is morally certain that they will not degrade themselves. But we must pass on to his review of General Cass' political life.

The resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, said Mr. M., profess to embody the Democratic creed, one of which declared that "the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." Strange as it might appear, the same body which passed this resolution has nominated a man for the Presidency who is an ultra advocate of the very power, which the Southern interpretation of the resolution denied! He knew the North placed a different construction upon it and that there "general system" was applied only to roads. In fact the resolution had no meaning at all, or it might be made to mean anything, but he chose to treat it according to the Southern interpretation of it, and to show that Gen. Cass was deeply committed against it. But he had been led to "appeal to the record" and here says the record! On page 288 of Senate Journal '45-6, he found this entry:

"The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to apply certain laws to the public domain towards the completion of works of internal improvement in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes."

On the question of engrossment and reading the bill the third time Gen. Cass voted YEA!

This is one fact from "the record." But is that all? On the very next page was the following:

"The Senate then proceeded to consider, as in committee of the whole, the bill to aid the State of Mississippi in the construction of a railroad from Jackson through Brandon to the western boundary of Alabama, and having been amended, it was concurred in."

On the question of engrossment and reading the bill the third time, Gen. Cass voted YEA!

Here was another fact from "the record." But is that all? On page 407 was the following:

"On motion of Mr. Dix, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain Harbors and Rivers."

A motion was made to amend the bill by inserting at the end the following clause:

"Provided that no money shall be drawn from the treasury on account of any appropriation contained in this act, unless the revenue of the government shall be sufficient to pay the current expenses of the year, without resorting to treasury notes or loans."

Here it will be observed that the object of the proviso was to prevent the government from resorting to note or bonds to carry out the improvement, if it should not have sufficient money in the treasury appropriated. In other words the question was, should the government be allowed to borrow money to improve certain Harbors and Rivers? How did Gen. Cass vote? The proviso was rejected, General Cass voting YEA! Here is another fact from "the record!" So ultra were his sentiments on the questions of internal improvements that he only voted to borrow money if necessary to carry them out! But is that all? On the final passage of this Bill, Gen. Cass voted for it but Mr. Polk vetoed it, because, he said, it was unconstitutional, and the Southern democrats, at least, sustain him in it. Gen. Cass has never retracted, and he dares not retract that vote! How then we have Gen. Cass voting for a Bill which Mr. Polk vetoed, and yet they are both sustained by their party as first rate, consistent, patent-right democrats!

We regret we cannot pursue Mr. Miller's remarks further, for the never raised his ponderous battle-axe that did not fall with telling effect! Some ideas may be formed of the efficacy of his speech, by the testimonials of a certain democrat who had for sometime been writing under the heavy blows of Mr. Miller, and who had concluded that "prudence was decidedly the better part of valor." Turning with much concern depicted on his countenance, to those of his comrades who were near him, he cried out: "it's high time to put a stop to this speaking—boys, let's all go home!" Mr. M. kept on, however, referring to "the record" to which he had been invited; and when, at the end of every quotation from it, he repeated, with awful emphasis, the alarming enquiry "But is that all," we fancied we could hear every democrat before him cry aloud

"Ah! no more of that! Ha! the lowest man!"

Mr. Graves concluded the debate before some fifteen or twenty listeners.

At night the Rough and Ready Club had a glorious meeting when most enthusiastic speeches were delivered by Mr. Nash of Hillsborough, Mr. Kern of Caswell, and Mr. Chalmers of Halifax. We desired especially to notice the speech of Mr. Kerr who kept the house in continual uproar and laughter at his happy hits for more than an hour; but we were forced to cut short our comments. The Club adjourned to meet at the residence of the whole-souled whig, Dr. Robertson, who gave a free barbecue on Wednesday 2d inst. All the result of the Milton meeting will not be known till November! "Boys, let's go home!"

THE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE BY THE ACADIA.

The Acacia sailed from Liverpool on the 8th ult., and therefore brings one week's later advices. Her intelligence is highly important.

The news from Ireland possesses peculiar interest.

Although on actual outbreak had taken place the spirit of insurrection had got to such a head that a collision with the English government, was daily looked for.

The English Government are adopting the most energetic means to meet the impending crisis. The Liverpool Times says, that troops are pouring into Ireland by thousands. Thirty thousand troops are concentrating in about Cork, Limerick and Tipperary.

This overwhelming force has had the effect of overpowering instead of intimidating the people to the extent anticipated.

posted professions, which the Democrats have been sounding in our ears, that they were the only friends of the South, this intelligence seemed incredible. But the mail of yesterday fully confirms it. The President, without a moment's hesitation, put his signature to the bill, and thereby branded falsehood upon the professions of the Democracy. This act of the President surrenders the whole question—so far as it relates to the power of Congress. The South are excluded by a law of Congress, sanctioned by James K. Polk, from carrying their claims to the Oregon Territory. Does not this one act, of itself, speak louder than all the boisterous professions of friendship, which the hypocrite can make?

Mr. Calhoun, in speaking of the bill, said that this was the first time the Wilmot proviso had been adapted, and the South would be justified in standing out and resisting to the last.

Mr. Foote of Miss., declared that after the passage of this bill, Gen. Cass would not receive a single vote from the slaveholding State.

These declarations were made before Mr. Polk signed the bill, and when it was scarcely deemed possible, that that functionary could so far forget his solemn pledges.

Mr. Polk accompanied the signed bill, with a message to Congress, stating his reasons for giving it his approbation. The main one is, that the territory thus declared to be free for all time, North of the Missouri compromise line. But after signing this bill, which deprives the South of its rights without any compensation, he is graciously pleased to say that he would veto any similar bill, intended to apply to the territory South of 36 30. We had rather have the deed than the word—for who can put any trust in the promise of a man who has so often eaten his words? How can the South any more confide in a party, which has habitually made sport of its best interests, and which, while always professing an intense devotion to its peculiar institutions, has never in a single instance, scrupled to sacrifice them, when its party schemes rendered it necessary? And can any thing exceed the shameless effrontery of a party, which while thus acting, continues to profess to the champion of the South!

COST OF THE WAR.

Often as this subject has been adverted to in our columns, we cannot forbear touching upon it again, believing that it cannot too frequently be brought to the notice of the people. We shall make no false exaggerated estimate in the following remarks, basing them entirely upon the statements of President Polk himself.

From the statement it appears that the public debt, as it now stands, is \$35,775,450, 41, exclusive of the 19,000,000 yet to be paid to Mexico. From this sum we must deduct \$16,327,559, the amount of debt when the war began. The balance left is \$49,447,891 41. Add to this 12,000,000, yet to be paid, and we have the sum of \$61,447,891 41. There was in the treasury, at the commencement of the war, \$19,000,000, which have been spent, and which must be added to these \$61,447,891 41. The result is \$73,450,891 41. To this again add 13,000,000, the excess of the revenue over the ordinary expenditures of Government during the war and we have \$86,450,891 41. Besides this, there are more than 50,000 volunteers, who are to receive land bounties of a quarter section each (160 acres). At the government price of 1.25, this amounts to \$200 per man, or 10,000,000 in all. This sum, added to \$86,450,891 41, gives us \$96,450,891 41 as the actual cost, thus far, of the war.

But the pension list, which will be much larger than it was during the last war, comes now to be added to these sums. There are no means of estimating or even guessing at the sums likely to be paid on this account. The pension list of the Revolution and of the last war combined, it is said, amounted to more than 3,000,000 per annum for 32 years and there is every reason to believe that it will be much larger. We will however put it at \$3,000,000 per annum. The country, then, at this moderate estimate, will have to pay, in the next thirty-two years, \$96,000,000 in pensions, availing the expenses of the war to \$99,000,000. The claims for Mexican apportionments have been estimated at \$7,000,000, but as they are (most of them fraudulent) we will set them down at \$2,000,000. This makes \$106,000,000. We make no estimate here of the claims which will be presented to Congress, for jobs, contracts, destruction of property, &c. &c. which will no doubt amount to several millions more.

Such is a very rough estimate of the probable cost of the war. But when did an estimate ever fail to fall far below the reality? For our own part, we have no the shadow of a doubt, that that made by Mr. Andrew Stewart, came far nearer the truth. We are now forming ones from the data furnished by the President himself.

We should have added to the above calculations, the enormous loss to the country, occasioned by the sudden withdrawal of 30,000 men to the prime of life, in a land where labor is scarce. The earnings of these men, at \$150 a year, and there were few of them who could not have earned that sum, would in two years, have paid for the territory, which we have

acquired at the price stipulated. As for the value of life, it cannot be estimated, nor can I save the Creator himself. Poured out like water, on the plains of Mexico, it has brought us in return, a vast unpeopled solitude, a smaller tract settled by the vilest of mankind, who are from this time forsaking our fellow citizens, and the agitation of a question which already threatens to dismember the Union.

JOHN VAN BUREN.  
Major Noah in his Sunday Times puts the following soliloquy in the mouth of the "barbarian" John Van Buren. "The Major's 'hunter' bias makes him rather severe on John, who notwithstanding his faults; is a man of undoubted talents, and fearless in the expression of his opinions. But to the soliloquy. It is uttered after filling a round of appointments in the western part of New York.

"Well, we are in a hell of a fix to be sure! The old gentleman is terribly frightened in his position, and well he may—and he holds me responsible. The truth is, I considered him behind the age and in my efforts to raise him on the top of the fence so as to afford him a full view of the political horizon; hang me if he didn't tumble over the other side into the ditch, and there he lies! He looks a dozen years older within a month. Sinner that I am, to have ruined my father in his old age when he was getting on so well in deceiving the people into the belief of his political consistency and unambitious hopes! Well most sons spend their father's money."

My old gentleman knowing my propensities, guarded against that, and allowed me to traffic on his political reputation which he considered of less value. Confound these abolitionists! We wanted their votes not their intelligence—and we are at last on the platform, like a poor set of devils, ready to be turned off, and as a reward. Then that damned nigger, Fred Douglass, has the audacity to puff me in his paper and congratulate me that I am on his side in the good work! The villain will insinuate himself to me some day and propose my marrying a comely witch to test my sincerity in this abolition movement.—Here's a fix! We should have sold out to either party before this, as thereby such a thing as getting far ahead of the starting post. If we beat Cass we shall have Taylor—and we are then stranded, like an ill roasted egg, on both sides! Well, in for a penny, in for a pound! I'm ready for any thing! Cut the cards! go the biggest swim the hedgehog will gallop the maggot! Double the stakes! drive the ponies and swallow the juleps! That's your sort!"

Another Readback Nullifier.  
The Loco Foco journals in the Western States, have asserted that General Taylor had purchased land west of the Rio Grande, and forwarded \$10,000 to Washington City to purchase two hundred and eighty slaves, with which to stock his newly acquired plantation in that region.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to Col. Mitchell, of Cincinnati, fully and emphatically refutes the slander.

Baron Roussin, June 14, 1848.  
My Dear Colonel—Your kind letter of the 15th ult. has been duly received. In reply to your inquiries, I have to inform you that I have on hand no Rio Grande, nor have I sent \$10,000, or any other sum, to the District of Columbia, to purchase slaves; and I trust, that if I had such a sum in my possession, I could put it to a better use than buying lands on the Rio Grande, or slaves in Washington. Among the many accusations brought against me by my opponents, I should be most gratified to learn that they had succeeded in substantiating the charge that I have in my possession so large a sum, for any purpose, as the above mentioned.

I beg that you will not put yourself to any trouble, to meet the objections urged against me by those opposed to me, if they are so groundless as the one in question, for when they see fit thus to disregard the obligations of truth, it is useless to contend with them.

With my best wishes for your health and success,  
I remain very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Z. TAYLOR.  
Col. A. M. MITCHELL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

From the North Carolina Argus.  
ONE HUNDRED GUNS FOR STANLY.  
Stanly is emphatically the Banner County of the State. Ever since she set up her heels the Loco loco rots has been growing.

"Small by degrees and beautifully less." In 1844, it was 81. In 1846 it was 72; and in 1848, out of 772 votes Mr. Reid and Agnewism got 201. At Albemarle the county seat, the vote stood Manly 190; Reid 11. The Whig majority in 1844 was 400; in 1846 it was 522; and now it is 756. By November we expect to make a clean sweep, so that no Loco shall be left to tell the tale to his brethren in other counties. We shall continue to wax stoutly in our heart of hearts. Many daughters have done well, but thou excellest them all!

C. W. Cotton's Superior Family S...  
TUCKER & SON.