allel the President had abandoned the ho

nor of the country, or sacrificed its best interests, or exceeded the power vested in him by the Constitution to make treaties. is this laudation ? It is neither more nor less than a simple denial of the position assumed by the resolutions of the Senator from Indiana.

in the general discussion upon these resolutions. He merely desired to say that he did not think with the Senator from South Carolina, that the Senate ought to keep back all measures of practical utility, in order to make room for a barren discussion upon abstract propositions. He understood the Senator from South Carolina to say that a discussion ought to be had upon the whole subject in relation to Oregon. However willing I may be (continued Mr. A.) to go into a discussion upon this subject, I do not want any discussion or action of this body to precede that action which will produce results. I refer to the notice to be given to Great Britain for the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon, and which will secure our rights and the ultimate pacification of the controversy. That is all I have to

analysis of the powers of this Government, according to the provisions of the Constitution, it is not my purpose at. present to affirm or deny. I rose solely for the purpose of saying that I will lend my agency to any effort which may be made in the proper spirit to give the question its proper direction before the country, by giving notice to Great Britain, and by extending the jurisdiction of this Government over the territory.

War and a war-party have been spoken of. If it be meant by this that there is a class. of men who want war for the sake of war. it describes a class with which I am entirely unacquainted; and it is therefore that I, in my inmost heart, regret to hear from the lips of the pre-eminent (for I will not stop at the term eminent) Senator from South Carolina, that any proposition introduced into this body might have the effect to divide the body in such way as to make it appear that there were men here, or any where in this country, who desired war for the sake of war. Without referring to the necessities

the power of this Government to settle the | malignant intention. question by treaty ; and, denying that power, you intend. as the only alternative, to remarks in a mere abstract, and will thereresort to force. I make no war-cry nor fore endeavor to give them at some length peace-cry. I mean to assert that our duty obliges us to make an effort for a pacific adjustment of the question by negotiation. I regard the honor and interests Mr. ALLEN said he should take no part of this country as highly as any man can do, but, I will not be precipitated into measures which I solemnly believe will lead us into a war, that may be, I hope, honor-

ably avoided. Sir, I do not intend to anticipate the discussion which will arise upon the resolution of the Senator from Ohio in relation to the termination of the treaty. I am ready for that discussion whenever it may come up; and I hold the Senator to be mistaken in supposing that the propositions now submitted have no connexion with his own; for if, in point of fact, we cannot settle the question by treaty under the Constitution of the country, it is of little importance whether notice be given or not. But if it can be settled by negotiations, if peace can be preserved consistently with the national honor, then there may be powerful reasons against the adoption of the resolution of the Sen-Whether these resolutions contain a true ator from Ohio, as I shall be prepared to show when that resolution comes up.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1846 U. S. SENATE.

Mr. Calhoun asked to be excused from serving on the committee of finance. He had been made the chairman of the committee in his absence and was not in sufficient health to discharge its duties. The request was granted and Mr. Speight was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Johnson, of Md. presented a memorial from merchants and others of Baltimore praying a repeal of the pilot laws.

An act extending a patient to James Bogardus was taken up and passed

By adopting these resolutions, you deny rather through ignorance than from any

[We cannot do justice to Mr. Adams's to-morrow. We venture to say that the gentleman from S. C. will never venture to run another tilt against "the old man eloquent."]

Mr. Rhett briefly rejoined-but evidently felt himself hors du combat.

This matter having been settled, Mr. Holmes obtained the unanimous consent of the House to introduce a joint resolution, granting to the Washington Monument Association any portion of the Public Land in the city, not appropriated, for the purpose of erecting a monument to George Washington.

Leave was granted, and the Joint Resolution passed unanimously.

Mr. Hamlin from the Committee on the sitting member (Mr. Cabell.) was not entitled to his seat, and that Mr. Brockenbrough, the contesting member, was entitled to it.

A minority report was made, declaring the sitting member legally and constitutionally elected. The reports were laid upon the Speaker's table to be called up hereafter.

The House, on motion of Mr. Yancey, of Ala, resolved itself into Commuttee of the Whole, Mr. Tibbatts in the chair.

The debate was resumed upon the Oregon question by Mr. Yancey, who addressed the House in favor of our claim to the whole of Oregon-but in opposition to the giving of the notice at this time.

Mr. Caleb B. Smith followed in an able speech in opposition to giving the notice and in favor of the course pointed out in the minority report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. S, believed that if the notice was given, that at the expiration of the twelve months we should find ourselves at war with Great Britain. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, January, 8, 1846.

In the Senate, Mr. Allen, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to which had System is the first cost necessary to be encounbeen referred the joint resolutions heretofore offered by him, advising the President of the U. States to give notice to G. Britain of the termination of the treaty of joint occupancy, reported as follows:

COMMUNICATION

For the Watchman-No. 2.

" Sylvanus," the correspondent of the Register, avers that the punishment of crime should always be expensive, so as to make it the interest of each individual to prevent it. If crime can be prevented by pecuniary inducement, then surely that inducement should be applied to the criminal himself, by making it a part of punishment ; the restoration or reparation of damages either public or private. Should it be made a law of the land that a criminal shall be punished at the expense of the party injured, it would most certainly introduce the practice of Lyuches Law, and draw all criminal prosecutions into that Court, seeing there is no cost due or payable in the summary process of that tribunal. That crimes should not be punished through motives of revenge, is a benevolent principle of law: and to carry out this principle it is enacted that certain acts shall be deemed and taken as public misdemeanors or crimes, although Elections, made a report to the effect that they operate only to individual loss and damage, under the supposition that the whole community may not feel at the same time a spirit of retaliation or revenge operating upon their udgment. Still the consideration that the cost of a prosecution must be borne by the public, tends in some measure to spread or inflame the spirit of retaliation. There would surely be more common sense and sound reason in taxing criminals with the expense of punishment according to the adage, "let him that dances pay the Piper," than to let the charge of prosecution (as at present) remain on the county Treasuries, to be furnished or replenished by taxation on the citizens and their property .-Sylvanus expresses the opinion, that it would be in bad taste and disgraceful to derive revenue from crime and receive the wages of iniquity for any purpose whatever; if a State Prison should yield any revenue beyond its expenses, it would be particularly humiliating to add it to the literary fund of the State. Admitting this matter of refined taste to be a substantial objection, it can be easily satisfied and obviat. ed, by sending the surplus revenue of the Penitentiary to the several county Treasuries to supply them with the means of paying the ex-

pense of State prosecutions necessary to be carried on in each county; there is no anticipation that a fastidiousness of taste will prevail with them to reject it. The most formidable objection to the adoption of the Penitentiary tered by taxation! Taking this in its strongest that this expense must be understood as arising from direct tax, but why should it be so ? See. ing they had no power to control the action of a future Legislature : and the State has other Representatives of the United States in under the control of a future Legislature as they were under that of a former. What this cost may amount to is a matter not yet ascertained, and must depend on the will of the Legislature who may adopt the System under instructions from its constituents. Let the cost be estimated upon surmise at the sum of one hundred thousand dollars : it would not be required nor could it be judiciously expended in one year, but must necessarily be divided into an expenditure of B, 4, or 5 years : and it may be recollected that the State Capitol was recently built in seven or eight years at an expense of five hundred thousand dollars, without Britain of the passage of this resolution ; any oppressive taxation ; so that to raise this feated. Wise conclusion too. and the President of the United States is comparatively small sum of \$100 000 by taxa. hereby authorised and required to give tion in three or four years, would scarcely be said notice, and also at the expiration of felt in the sensitive pockets of the most economical, and it should be the more cheerfully paid under the prospect of its ultimately remunerat. ing interest, if not principal. The State House as before observed cost \$500,000, the annual up the resolution on Monday next, with a interest of which sum should be \$30 000, when view to have an early day fixed for its it only saves in rents about \$4,000, thus \$26,consideration. He did not press its con- 000 goes to the consideration of honor and orment, and after stating the circumstances sideration earlier, in deference to an hon- nament, and in pecuniary calculation is an enorable Senator who informed him that he tire loss. The like results on a smaller scale are deduced from the cost of all other of our public buildings all of which have been paid for by voluntary contribution or a constrained tax, such as churches, Court-Houses and Prisons. So that should the Penitentiary System, fail to produce the anticipated beneficial results, it will only be another public experiment, without a GRAVEMEN. novel conclusion.



THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 16, 1845.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

We have omitted, unintentionally, for several weeks, to notice the visit, to our Town, of Mr. PRIME, whose advertisement we publish. On his arrival here it was his purpose to spend only a few weeks with us. He is still here, and we think those who wish portraits taken would do well to call on him. They may not have another opportunity so favorable. Mr. PRIME's pictures do not require the name to be written underneath to tell who, or what they are : they speak for themselves, and the most unskilful mind can promptly comprehend.

LOCOFOCO CONVENTION.

We understand this gathering of the unterrified democracy" which from the misgivings of some of the Locofoco papers, must have been a small affair, made out to make a nomination for Governor. And who gentle reader do you suppose the nominee is? Is it the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, who before the meeting of the Convention, was generally designated as the choice of the party ? No. For he, it seems, was wise enough not to be caught in such a trap, (last Summer's campaign most imposing form, to having satisfied him.) Well, is it any other of the big men among the dem-o-ci acy? No. Well, who is it ? If it must be told, GREEN W. CALDWELL, Esq., of Mecklenburg County, is the man. Not being able to settle down upon any of the big bugs, as a last resort, we suppose, they all agreed to tender the nomination to Mr. GREEN point of view; the last Legislature has said W. CALDWELL, Superintendent of the Mint at Charlotte. Whether he will consent to give up an office worth 2,000 dollars a year, to run the risk of being elected Gosources of revenue beside direct taxes, as much vernor and get no more, we think is somewhat doubtful. If Mr. Caldwell is a man of any perception at all, he must see at once, that if Col. Hoke, one of the most talented and popular speakers, could not defeat our present and dignified Governor, his chance is but poor indeed. But we are not disposed to berate them for not doing better. The Convention probably thought it would not be so had to have a little man of the party beaten, as it would be, if one of their great men should be de-

We find the sul alive to this Instit ter, of the 6th and constrained to he interest : "The General Ar bolders of this In Banking House in thi Hon. THOMAS chosen Chairman R. GALES, Secretary It having been no that there was a lar presented, Judge CA the Bank, submitted t detailed Statements. showing the general of well as the condition And it is not, perh no similar Institution sent a more gratifying the Bank of the Stat scending to details, (paper being delayed may suffice to show to state, that althong Dividend of Seven d been declared on ea now on hand, of in ONE HUNDRED AND SIX equal to 10 per cent. which, if divided, let would be entitled t afford the highest sal absent Stockholders, State, generally, to | has been induced, by est appeal of the of resigning his office gave notice at the last his intention to do. 4 present unsettled state of the country, his of dispensed with. The following ge elected Directors of the

BANK OF T

which sometimes exist for bringing into action the martial energies of the country for the protection of national interests, if the Senator desired to be understood as saying that those who go for the whole of Oregon are to be denounced as the maintainers and promoters of war, merely because they cover with their affections the whole soil and heritage of the country, the Senator will find that sort of a war party; England will find that sort of a war party in this country; she will find that sort of a war spirit deeply implanted in the hosoms of nine-tenths of the American people. They will find that we are not to be frightened or terrified, or in any manner deterred from the prosecution of our legal rights, by being told, " If you dare advance. Great Britain will declare war," Sir, J have heard this war-cry on more occasions than one within my brief experience in public affairs. I have heard this cry raised so loud and long with regard to the castern end of the same line of boundary. as to induce a Senate to ratify a treaty which gave away a part of one of the sovereign States of this Union, after the same Senate had unanimously declared the unquestionable right of the Union to every nch of her territory. I saw this produced by the clamor of war, raised for the purpose of startling and terrifying the commercial interests of this country, and producing a total abandonment of the national honor. Men having properly embarked in commerce were frightened because that property was endangered, and they were thus induced to stifle their A merican feelings, and to throw their whole influence into the scale of the common enemy. And now are we to have the cry set up that we dare not assert the whole of our rights, as, if we do, shall unavoidably be involved in war. Though our claims are indisputable, we are nevertheless to surrender them, because, if we do not, we must fight, and we must sustain some losses of property. It seems, then, that the national honor is to be calculated by dollars and cents; that we are to consider how much of pecuniary means the Oregon territory to accompany the we can save by an abandonment of our President's Message, the motion was dejust rights and sacrifice of our national honor. But peace we must have, peace at the table. any rate and on any terms. This is the cry ; and thus it is that Great Britain has House to make a personal explanation .--heen able to enroach upon us in times not Remembering what he had said of Mr. long gone by ; to burn our steamers in our Adams' opposition to the war of 1812, and helpless crew into the foaming catraract; Rheit came with what he supposed to be and then to stand before the world, on the proofs of his assertions. They were first, floor of Parliament, and deny that even a communication from Mr. Adams to the an apology had been made us. And are Russian Minister of war, consenting to we now to be bullied and alarmed by the transmit a communication from the Rusdenunciations of Senators here? Are we sian government to our own tendering the to be intimidated by the cry, " you do this services of that government for an amicawar will follow ?" Are we thus to be in- ble termination of the war. timidated and restrained in the performhas committed to our hands, and which the country demands from us ? It was in reference to this war-cry chiefby that I rose, and to say that no denunci- Mr. Rhett, warranted the conclusion that ations, and that no panic, artificial or na- the gentleman from Massachusetts was tural, that can be conjured up in the Eastern States, will ever induce me to sacrifice a large part of the rightful dominion the unanimous consent of the House, and of the American people. my meaning shall not be distorted. I made historical facts and was listened to with no war-cry; 1 asserted a simple proposi- deep interest. He expressed his surprise tion ; and I submit to the Senator himself that, after the gentleman from South Carwhether that proposition be not correct? olina had made a false charge against him, 1 said that all those who denied that the and he had denied the charge, he should Cuba, destroyed. Loss \$300,000. question can be settled by treaty meant have persevered in making it until the that it should be settled at the canuon's present hour. He had expected at least mouth. Can any one deny this ? Is here after what had occurred in the House that 000.000. a man within the reach of my voice who the gentleman would have said no more will dispute this question ? And is this about it. The charge made now was prea war-ery, to announce what the Senator cisely as unfounded as the other, and like himself knows to be true ?

The bill making appropriations for the Cumberland road was taken up and read, and on motion of Mr. Dayton postponed to this day fortnight.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore reported, to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen.

Mr. Benton said the bill was important as a peace measure. It had nothing to do with war or rumors of war. It was a measure called for in consequence of the extension of our settlements, and in advocating the bill he should not allude in any manner to our foreign relations. Mr. B. then went on to give his reasons why the bill should be passed, and alter inserting an amendment appropriating \$76,500 to defray the expenses of raising the regiment and some other slight amendments. the bill was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time.

The next business in order being the bill to settle the claims of the State of New Hampshire against the U.States. Mr. Phelps suggested that it might be postponed to some future day to give Senators an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the merits of the claim.

Mr. Atherton acquiesced in the postponeunder which the claim arose, the bill was postponed until Monday next.

The bill to establish pre-emption rights disposed of. was postponed indefinitely.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, establishing post routes in Texas., which after some little discussion was referred back to the committee for the purpose of amendment.

The joint resolution to regulate and reduce the price of the public printing, after the adoption of an amendment making it applicable to aid the printing heretofore executed this session : was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and after a short time adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A motion was made by Mr. Smith of Ill that the clerk of the House should forthwith provide for the purchase of maps of bated at some length and finally laid on

Mr. Rhett of S. C. asked leave of the ceful harbors, and send them with the his prompt denial of the charge. Mr. The next proof was a letter from Mr. ance of the duty which the Constitution Adams commenting upon the unprepared state of United States to enter into the campaign.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Congress assembled, That in virtue of the second article of the convention of the 6th August, 1827, between the U. States and G. Britain, relative to the country westward of the Stony or Rocky mountains, that the U. States do now think fit to annul and abrogate, that Convention, and that the said Convention is hereby accordingly annulled and abrogated-Provided that this Resolution shall take effect after the term of twelve months from the day on which due notice shall be given to G. the said Convention, to issue his proclamation setting forth the fact.

Mr. Allen said he would move to take wished a preliminary question first to be

In the House of Representatives the Oregon question was still under discussion.

THE FIRES OF THE PAST YEAR. [From the Philadelphia Chronicle.]

As the year 1845 will probably be srsignated hereafter as "the great fire year," we have, at much expense of the time and labor, prepared a record of all the fires of any account that have occurred in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, from 31st of December, 1844, to January 1, 1846. The list has been prepared from full files of papers at our disposal, and we believe it contains (as far as heard from) all the fires worthy of notice that have taken place during the period specified. The loss of property, it will be seen, is immense, and we cannot point to another year within our recollection wherein the destruction of property by the deyouring element has been greater. The losses, as given in our table, amount to the enormous sum of twenty-seven millions eight hundred and fifty dollars ! and yet

LATE FROM SIERRA LEONE.

We have advices from Sierra Leone to the 30th August, and the information in regard to the slave-trade is very interesting. It appears from a list published that were captured, on board of which nearly 5,000 slaves were found-five of these vessels were destroyed, and the remainder condemned.

Among the slavers captured was the " Africano," The officer of the Navy who brought the "Africano," stated that the towns of Lagos, on the slave coast, had been completely destroyed. A chief, who was banished from Lagos by the King, about three years ago, returned in July eight hundred and twenty-five thousand last with a force of ten thousand men, drove out the reigning King and his peothis monstrous sum does not cover, accord- ple, and took possession of the rivers and ing to our calculation, more than two- town of Onee. It is said that in the con-

P. S. We have heard it rumored, but have no means of judging of the correctness of the rumor, that it was the understanding among those who composed the great Sanhedrim, if Mr. CALDWELL would not accept, Col. John H. Wheeler !! (save the mark) should be the man. How true it is, we do not know. But such is the talk about here.

A DETECTED CONSPIRACY. .

The Hon. Green Caldwell, superintendent of the Branch Mint at Charlotte, having a lucra. tive and comfortable office by the Grace of John Tyler, according to the newest opinion of the progressive Democracy, must pass under the Administration Guilotine. He must resign his present office, to accept the Locofoco nomination for Governor. When that is done it will make room for Gen. -----, Col. -----, or during the period between the 1st of April, with all its golden opportunities ; and then 1844, to the 17th May, 1845, sixty vessels Green may whistle if he can. But if he refuses to resign at the behest of the party, then there will be ample cause to raise the shout of " whig federalist" against him, "education is the most dangerous opponent of democracy," either of which is equal in consequence to the cry of had dog in a village. If Green will not be coaxed out, he will be driven out. That is the ultimatum, the conclusive resolution on the subject. Honesty and diligence, in office, is no assurance of continuance !

> No politician with the least glimmering of understanding, could calculate that Green Caldwell, with no kind of Military title, could have the probability of a Wa

ensuing year, viz : Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. W. Mordecai, Charles Esquires.

BANK OF TH mublished a in relation to the Gen holders of the Bank olina, and will now was then omitted. The meeting was ing, there being 13,640

The following Res meeting Resolved, That a by established at N

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These two circumstances, according to opposed to the war.

Mr. Adams was permitted to reply by

Mr. CALHOUN. 1 am resolved that it. His reply was mainly a reference to buildings destroyed. Loss \$3.500,000.

the other he would fain hope was made

thirds the actual loss which has been sustained by fire in the United States, Canada, and the West Indies during the year 1845. When it is taken into consideration that we have not estimated the immense forests of timber that have been destroyed, and probably a thousand fires where the losses have been but a few hundred dollars, we shall not be far out of our calculation.

The table compiled by the Chronicle extends to about two columns. We copy only a few of the items of the greatest magnitude, as follows:]

February 3-Upwards of two hundred houses destroyed, at Bridgeton, Barbadoes. Loss \$2,000,000.

May 28-Dreadful fire in Quebec, Canada, about fourteen hundred houses destroyed. Loss \$5,000,000.

June 26-Sixty houses at Matanzas, July 19-Great fire in New York, three hundred buildings consumed. Loss \$6,-

November 4-Fifty buildings in Wilmington, North Carolina, \$175,000. November 13-One hundred buildings in Sag Harbor, Long Island, \$350,000.

test upwards of five thousand persons were slain, and during several nights the glare of burning towns illumined the air for miles around.

Some of the slavers pursued their trade in human flesh with great boldness, and one of them, a large brig, fired into and beat off the boats of British and Portuguise men-of-war.-U. S. Gazette:

Anecdote of Daniel Webster .- Daniel Webster had a brother, Ezekiel, a man of noble feelings, and whose intellect equalled his more celebrated relative; but he loved the quiet walks of life, and contented himself with the reputation of being an excellent, prudent, man, and a sound lawyer, without trying his fortune in the April 10-Great fire at Pittsburg, Penn- thorny path of politics. The brothers occupied nearly an hour in the delivery of sylvania, nine hundred and eighty-two were always warmly attached to each all Western men, besides D. W. Courts, Cad. other, and the following anecdote, characand habits, is told of their childhood :

> to go out and share in the festivities and parade of the fourth of July. When the boys returned at night, their mother said, Well Daniel, what did you do with your what did you do with yours, Ezekiel ?'-Mirror

a better prospect of being elected to the Govof the passage of the Sab of either of which m nor's place, than General Saunders, Major L. monetary affairs of D. Henry, or Col. M. Hoke, particularly when opposed to the Commander-in-Chief of nine guard against danger to a Major Generals, and all the State Militia. far as we can, by pa is therefore most clearly demonstrated, that the who have heretof late progressive Democratic Convention of the mate ability and ski glorious 8th of January, 1846, did conspire aagainst the Honorable Green Caldwell to deprive him of his office. This matter is further illustrated by the consideration that there are a dozen others in and of the State, of equal, if not better stump speech abilities. Charles Fisher needs not to be mentioned, it being doubtful whether he is of this State or of Choctaw! Then there is A. F. Gaston, W. W. Avery, J. H. Wheeler, J. W. Ellis, B. Craige, Jones, Dobson of Surry, and J. Clemmons ;teristic of their different temperaments and in the East there is W. N. Edwards and Gen. Wilson, all without office at present. But Money had been given to each of them why not invite D. C. Reid, Asa Biggs, J. R. J. Daniel or James J. McKay to resign for the service of the Democracy? Either of them would have an equal chance to gain the Gov. pressed itself money?' 'I bought powder, and fireworks, and cake and beer,' answered he. 'And not, is that Green's office has more of Democ. racy within itself than that of a member of "Lent it to Dan,' was the brief reply-NY. Congress ; at least it has more of the loaves it not so many small fishes. Х.

tion, made up his m the Institution with ably been associa no circu kigness-a charge or-it was im of the Stockholder He would vield his own turn it was for all The remarks of the OREHEAD'S we on nlariy his acquir The Directory TT Hon, JAMES ILE orter of the De Carolin