territorial aggrandizement; and all this cant all agitation of the question-vituperation, patriotic who would refuse to lend his settle the boundary of a distant strip of territory, of were elected Printers, by a vote of 27, to about British moderation and philanthropy recrumination, -all this was calculated to whole energies to the defence of the counis believed in by the credulous and the in- precipitate us into that condition which try, right or wrong. He expressed "his sort, without imbruing the hands of the two nations fatuated; but let them not suppose it is be- every man who regarded his country's wel- approbation of the course which the Ex- in blood? What is their wisdom worth—what is On Thursday, considerable discussion lieved by us. The timely and wholesome | fare would deeply deplore. rebuke administered to Mexico might, with He was unwilling that these resolutions That course claimed his respect," but he ought to be settled; it is a discredit to the two Go- Clayton, Dix, Miller, Archer, Allen, Manequal propriety, be administered to Eng. should be adopted. Why? Because it was preferred not to adopt these resolutions be-Land. The moderation of England! Such known to every Senator present that the act cause they seemed to imply a want of racter involved. This is but a question regarding a colossal power as England has built up was wholly supererogatory. It was the proper confidence in the Executive. Can some portion of a distant frozen barren territory. the world has never seen. Her fortifica. duty of the several committees named to any one (said he) imagine the horror that that has been in dispute for thirty or forty years. I tions gird the earth and her ships cover the inquire into the state of the country, so far | will prevail in the bosoms of thousands at have more confidence in the wisdom, humanity, and sea. I have procured from the Librarian as their particular departments were con- the supposition, for a small strip of terria few statistics of England's power and cerned, without being stimulated to the per- tory, almost absolutely worthless and bar- arise. And while I say this, I will add that I pergreatness. She holds sway over 153,000,- formance of that duty by specific resolunoo of people. A little narrow island on tions of the Senate.

Senator from North Carolina, and the Senator from the western coast of Europe gives laws to Besides, what could these resolutions tounding that for an object so inconsiderathe western coast of Europe gives laws to be bring forth? The report of the committee, ble two great nations should rush into an national standard, united as a single man. Before holds sovereignty over three millions eight the effect of which must be to expose our act of such criminality? If the resolutions the actual occurrence of war we may battle among hundred and twe've thousand square miles, impotent condition. Would not this be to were pressed he would vote for them; be, ourselves, but when it comes there is no neutral newighth of the whole globe. And in invite aggression from an enemy? If, on cause, if we are to have war with the ground to stand upon. But who is there that dethe whole course of her acquisitions, from the contrary, our resources were abundant, greatest Power on which the sun ever precated and avoided, and I trust that every thing the subjugation of Leband downwards, it the inquiry would be wholly unnecessary, shone, it is necessary that we should be will be done on our part that honor and policy perhas a ways been by force of arms. There and still more unnecessary that we should in a state of complete preparation. When mits to be done to avoid it. In never been an instance, so far as I exhibit to the enemy, if enemy we have, I am satisfied that the necessity of the remember, where an independent people the actual state of our preparedness. He case demands it, I will not hesitate to termination of the joint occupancy, and we are old suspected themselves willingly to her would greatly prefer, if any stimulation was make any and every sacrifice. My condemination or control; never an instance necessary, that it should come from that stituents live, for the most part, on the At- so! I think it ought not, and will not, unless we where a people, or the fragment of a people, branch of this Government who holds in lantic seabord. What will be their des. counit a very egregious blunder. But if, as the nesited with her out of reverence or regard his hands the negotiations. If the negotiations. Sir, we heard last year that Great Senator says, we are in the path which leads to to her institutions. I have no pleasure in stiations were closed, and if no hope re- Britain had one hundred and sixty steamauthorial crimination and recrimination, but mained for a pacific adjustment—if war be vessels of war. There is not a river, bay, be the less formidable to our enemies while advancwe cannot, if we would, shut our eyes to inevitable, as the Senator seemed to appre. or creek but may be perforated by those ing thus, than if we pursue the path as if reckless these truths. They have made a lasting hend, he would say for himself, and he vessels, in that part of the Southern counimpression on my mind and I am but little; trusted he might add for every gentleman try. He believed in his conscience that if disposed to yield to pretensions urged as with whom it was his good fortune to be negotiations were left to be carried on beshe urges them. And she charges that associated in that body, that if ten, twenty, tween the two Governments, there would effect two years hence it will not the less indicate we, too, are ambitious. Why, we have fifty or even a hundred millions of dollars, be no danger to be apprehended as to the our framese and our determination. Let us not Monday, ; me but three accessions and they were, were requisite to maintain the national honor and result. all of them, coterminous regions with our wo. And now, when in the process of honorably and an eably adjusted. It was decided received, announcing the death of Mr. ought not to be hasty or careless of giving insult to the accomplishment of a junction consun- ly wrong, however, to raise an unnecessary and unmated by the voluntary act of a free people, that nation, so celebrated for its self-assumed moderation, interposes in words, if not by deeds, and bestows upon us the atmost villification. While I would sacredly re- sponsibility, and in the event of this great and stugard the rights of other nations, I would pendous evil being mavoidable, that he should lay in favor of the resolutions. extend the benefit of our own laws and institutions over all who claim our protection: life upon it, the patriotism of the two Chambers for I have no fear that an extension of ter- would uphold the honor and the interest of the sitory will weaken our Government. It country. Las a life-preserving principle within itself. in the central which the whole body of the people have over the Government-a better security than fleets and names. And if this Administration wentders whits labors -and in all it has vet done it has acted with equal a bility and success—let it secure the banks felt. And, continued Mr. M., in the late the peaceful annexation of Oregon and parenthetical Administration there were divided Cautorina, and it will have secured to itself opinions on that very head; for, with the amiable the lasting gratifule of the country.

the watchman, "What of the night?" What are we to do! I take for granted that we will give notice of the termination. v: that occupancy, according to the reconin left without protection.) and if we do there must be a war. And it will be no toffing war, last a war of extermination, port on all sides. The danger cannot be averted by indifferonce. It is better to look a difficulty in the tace, by making the adequate prepararost the country in found and treasure. Our preparation should be vigorous. charged his duty ably and fearlessly; let us express it, that the surest it not the only means of avoiding a war is to be united in the determination to carry if on, if it does come, with all the energies God has given t-citied, and ungarrisoned, with a very demontive navy, which ought, especially the steam portion or it, to be put in a better condition with all practicable speed. patriotism of the American people is always centre that republicans are jealous of their interests, and determined to support and

Under these imposing circumstances.

Mr. Maxor a said he regretted exceeddichigan had thought it his duty to bring forward these resolutions at this time; and achievement of heroic deeds. he still more profoundly regretted the strain sentiment with the Executive.

Mr. Cass disclaimed having used any such expression. surprised that a gentleman who felt so toned. I go for the Union, for every part of it; and strong a confidence, then, in the Executive, should have found it necessary to move the adoption, by this body, of resolutions of this moderation, justice, proper respect and deference description at a time like the present. The on both sides. War would seem to me monstrous public mind was inflamed by the rumors in this advanced state of civilization, when the which were spread abroad concerning the state of the negotiations about Oregon, and it was expected by some that we were to differences may be adjusted without war. If war be plunged into a war forthwith. This, comes, I repeat the idea, it will result from the jealthen, he considered a very unpropitious time for proposing the adoption of resolutions such as these, and, above all, for holding the language which the honorable Senator had used this day. As for his own part, he was happy to say that the course pursued by the Executive in relation to the great confidence in the wisdom and moderation which would be exhibited by the present chief Executive officer, if the matter morrow. were left where it properly belonged-in Mr. ALLEN of Ohio followed in favor of his hands. He, for one, was willing to the resolutions. He concluded by ex- er, let him suppose that Great Britain should land confide the whole matter to the Executive; pressing his sincere satisfaction at hearing her forces and take possession of the city of Charand if war should come, let it come. It from the Senator from North Carolina would be far preferable to the surrender of what, should it be realized, would make any of our rights; but let it be done legiti- this nation not only powerful enough to mately; let not the subject be wrested from cope with Great Britain, but with the feared that the announcement made by the Senathe hands of the Executive. And if war European world in arms. That Senator for would have the effect to create a false alarm; eventually should come, though he prayed had told them that, upon a declaration of and this effect he thought the more likely to be it might be averted, saving the honor and war, there would not be found an anti-war produced by reason of the high character and the interests of the country, it would be seen | man in the nation. anti-war man in the community. No, they might have various collisions of interest true, &c. and struggles of party on minor questions; Mr. ARCHER of Va. next spoke. He but when a proud, arrogant, and, he would believed they were all prepared in every Taking all these considerations together he was add, grasping enemy gives a blow at us, event to maintain the honor of the country. there would be found ready to resist ag- He would assume even more than this, gressions one solid phalanx of the whole that if our common country should unhap- Sir. (continued Mr. Crittenden.) I do not myself Woodbridge. come upon us: he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he would say, that in his launch a manner of the cause of the war, he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he would say, that in his launch a manner of the Standing he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and he was quite willing to entries the negotiation to the President; and chergy.

In Holmes county, Miss., on the 18th ult., Mrs. and Children's SHOES. For sale very low.

A J. ERAMBER he would say, that, in his humble judgment, there would not be found any man so un- out of such a cause. Is it possible that we cannot Committees. After which, Ritchie & Heiss James, both natives of Wilmington, N. C.

national rights inviolate, it would at once be granted. But he trieted that the matter would still be called for excitation, and to juffame the public imagastion. In this country no excitation was required, no stimulation was wanted to arouse the passions of the people. He desired that the President should conduct this matter on his official rehis budget before Congress, and that the matter should be investigated with closed doors, and, his

ring the political dynasty of a late illustrious. Administration, of which he was a distinguished memher, we were amused by the ingenious ed ets of the heads of that Administration on the subject of banks. That great man-for, however opposed in his political views, he would be the last to detract from his ments; he was a great man-issued as edicts, and surpose which we read of in the good book, "not to let the right hand know what the left hand doeth." what he recommended on the one day, he gloried (continued Mr. C.,) we may well ask of in vetoing on the next.

Sir. I do not regard the present Executive in that light. I regard him as a gentleman of personal mor, and God forlad that I should withhold from him his just insed of person d praise; though differ-" mg as I do in political sentiment, yet believing in medidation of the President, (for I cannot his personal integrity, I would have him to be the suppose that the people of Oregon are to responsible agent in this matter. He knows the state of the question, and if war is to come, let have postify it in the face of the world. Let him make his just propositions, and they will most with sup-

For myself, I will not follow the Scuntor from Michigan in his long harangue. I have been called up wholly unexpectedly, and desire to say at least enough to exhibit my own position. Nor do I tions, showing to England and the world know the opinion of my own associates. But let the spectacle of an undivided people. One instrust the negotiation to the Executive. Let us were has already found us unprepared, and stand ready in advance, if necessary, to strengthen reflect for a moment what that condition of he hands, that when the blow falls it will strike of the same opinion, instead of adopting a resoluupon the very censorium of the enemy, where it

Sir, when the gentleman tells us that Great Brimonnest, etherent. The President has dis. two is the matress of so many millions-I beg pardon for ming a vulgar phrase - I will out brag the new discharge ours. It is my firm convictionally appeared by the should be humbled Senator. If sire was mistress of the world, and from and I do not hesitate thus publicly to Sr. it would be a deep represent on the present day that a war should be penumted between two enlightcited nations. It cannot be justified; and, in my mbie openion, if war should occur, the Oregon question will be nothing noire than a pretext. The world is now agitated, heaving, and struggling with Our country is extensive and populous: two great contending principles, the whole of Chriswe have a sunctions frontier exposed, up, tendom a shaking to its centre, between republicanbut, where the power rests with the people, and monarchy in its various forms, absolute and qualified. When the struggle comes, you will find the people of this country united as one man. It will not be a sectional war. Thrones will tremble and These preparations require time, but the totter, and Christendom itself be shaken to its very

Why should the Senator advert to the approtectawake, and prepared in a single instant to ed state of our country—to the ten thousand miles innel aggression and to resent injury - of frontier exposed to the assaults of the enemy." result to demonstrate to the whole world . I pray find the contest may never come; for no one can estimate the amount of evil to the whole civilized world that must result from it. Yet, rather than suffer dishonor, let it come; and if we are in that upprepared state that the Senator represents us to be, and if Great Batain be prepared to strike ingly that the honorable Senator from a blow that will desolate our coasts like a procedif we are to suppose all this, yet, in my opinion, it will only serve to rouse the national spirit to the

Sir, the power of this country is prodigious, and of remarks which the Senator had thought if put in requirition, Great Britain, with all her milproper to use. The honorable Senator had itary and naval resources, though she might sweep staressed his entire and perfect confidence would be no child's play. Again, sit, I feel as the const. Vet she would find to her cost that i in the wisdom and discretion of the Exec- much offended by the diplomatic interference of thive, and his own perfect coincidence of foreign Powers in reference to the annexation of Texas as any man in the country.

I have thrown together (said Mr. M.) these demiltory remarks, more for the purpose of exhibiting my views to my own constituents than for any other Mr. MANGEM said he was not a little effect. My own American feelings cannot be queswhen that Union is menaced or invaded. I set uside all domestic difficulties, and stand side by side with the foremost in its defence. But, sir, we claim world has long since buried the sword, or rather converted it into the pruning-hook. Under such circumstances, I trust and believe that all national ousy arming between republican and monarchical

Mr. M. then adverted to the propriety of extending protection to our settlers in Oregon, as the surest means of strengthening the powers of the Government. Speculation (said Mr. M.) has been rife in the North that Oregon would be made an independent sovereignty. This he thought would be mpossible. The feeling of Americanism was too Oregon question had inspired him with very strongly implanted in the breast of every one born upon American soil to be easily oradicated.

Mr. M. concluded by moving a postponement of the further consideration of the resolutions until to-

when hereafter the votes came to be rewhen hereafter the votes came to be recorded, that there would not be found an spoke for himself and for his constituents. Supposed to bear to the present Chief Magistrate Mr. ALLEN hoped it might be found

American people. He prayed God that pily become involved in war, with a small believe, speaking with all due deference for the the greatest of all national evils might not Power or a large one, even if a large por- distinguished Senator, that we are to have a war, and decided unanimously. Yeas 48, Nays None, land county, N. C., a gentleman of great worth

ecutive had taken on the Oregon question. their diplomacy worth-if this be the case? Sir, it arose between Messrs. Fairfield, J. M.

Peyton, member elect from Tennessee. respect adopted, and the Senate adjourned.

and Mr. Niles spoke at considerable length,

Mr. CHITTENDES next addressed the Senate. e remarked that, in the resolutions themselves usiness of the country. He fest assured, there- at

and he would repeat it now, that he believed Eng. for the future and would persist in that claim.

Mr. CRITTENNES. Under these impresent cits or granted that we shall give the notice of the

land persist, as I believe she will in practically assering her claim. Mr. CRITTENDEN. Then the Sourter wishes to

be understood as speaking quainfedix. I would be the apprehends any danger. very glad to hear any explanation from the honcrable Senator by which public anxiety might be

Mr. Cass said he could give no such explanation. His op non, if the Senator desired to hear or he believed that England would persist in her

Mr. CRITTENDEN said that these momentous ansuncements were calculated, he thought, to create ery great arprehensions in the public anal. parbar's when coupled with other remarks of the same nature made by the homerable Senator. Afer, for instance, informing the Senate that Engand was not in the habit of receding from any refersion which she once sets up, though we can-I settle the differences in any other way, he yet puddates the idea of arbitration. Well, then, what was the conclusion at which the honorable Senator arrived! It was that war was mevitable. Mr Cass observed that he did not wish to convey any other idea than that he very unich feared at war would ensue, because he believed that igland would persist in her pretensions

Mr. CRITTENDEN now understood the Senator to say that he believed England would persist in asserting her claim to the whole of the Oregon ter-

Mr. CRITTENDEN. Well, after the speech of the

Mr. Cars. I do not retract a single word. I

passage referred to Mr. CHITTENDEN. Now I am totally at a loss. Does the gentleman mean that if we give the necessarily follow:

Mr. Cass. If, at the expiration of the year. England persists in her claim; I cannot say what he will do, but I believe she will persist.

Mr. CEPTENDEN. The Senator then at length. netead of announcing an inevitable inference. makes his inference contingent upon the happen ing of other events-upon the concurrence of other circumstances. His conclusion, to be complete vill require various other facts; such as that Great Britain will, at the end of the year, take hostile possession of the whole territory. It might be very airly inferred that such a course on the part of Great Britain would lead to a war; and if the Sanleston, or Norfolk, or Baltimore. In short, the meaning of the Senator, after all, was that war would inevitably take place, provided the grounds for war were hereafter supplied. He had at first standing of the Senator, not from his personal and private character and standing alone, but from the of the nation. It would be very naturally supposed that declarations of so momentous a character would not be made without a knowledge of the

given so apparently in earnest must be set down

sentiments entertained by the Administration.-

vernments that it is not settled. There is no ques-

intelligence of the two Governments, than to sup-Virginia, vesterday, that if war should come, I be-But we are now called upon to give notice of the

war, let us moreh slowly and firmly upon it. Let of all consequences, whereseever it may lead us. Let us, then, if we are to give the notice, and I think we cannot well avoid it, instead of giving the prepier notice indicated, let us give notice to take not like a spiteful landlord giving notice to a tenant, and limiting our tenant to the shortest possible time. Here a Message from the House was but give time for reflection and negotiation. We any people, much less to those whom by character and by bhoage we resemble so nearly. The ques-The debate was suspended, resolutions of tion of settlement of mere matters of interest may be difficult coough, but an insult is much more ditficult of settlement between two high-spirited na-On Tuesday, the subject again came up, tions. Let us, then, travel on with a firm and steady step, cantiously, boldly, and at the same time manifesting a willingness to secure an amica- be printed. bie adjustment of difficulties in preference to war.

Mr. WEBSTER said he did not propose to offer any opposition whatever to the passage of the resoluie perceived nothing objectionable, and he was toos, though he could not perceive there was any mile ready to vote for appropriations which might very great necessity for their adoption. It did not be deemed necessary at any time to place the appear to long that they charged the committees country in a state of complete defence, and to pro- with any especial new duty. Inquiry into the matyide against the possible contingency of a war, ters here suggested was the ordinary duty of the he remarks, however, which were made by the commuttees, and he did not think there were any norable Schator from Monigan, the mover of extraord buty circumstances existing which renthese resolutions, gave to them a penuliar a radii- depot it necessary on this occasion to instruct them he is resolution of the Senate, or to stimulate them ones, a people at degree of consequence and one by it resolution of the Senate, or to stimulate their ortance, under the caronastances or which they in the performance of an established duty. Never were placed. Those remarks, in fact, according theless, he regretted the introduction of these resito his understanding, conveyed an assurance, and butions, combaned as they were with the remarks. our a very high authority, too, that was inight, which the Senator from Michigan had thought pronow be looked upon as almost mentable. They per to address to the Senate: because he agrees were, as far as the honorable Senator could right with the Senator from Kentucky that their intro them so, a declaration of wor. Remarks of that duction in that manner appeared to give something character were calculated deeply to affect the ms. to them of significance which would create unner ierests of the people, and servisely to disturb the legislary alumn. Every member of the Senate knew every man of intelligence knew, that impreces re, that the Senator had not made them up its say warm and apprehension about the preserva visedly and without proper deliberation. As for Lon of the public peace was a great cvd. It dis this Covernment receding from the propositions also totaled the business of the country, it disturbed the ad already made, the Senator had said that he calculations of men; it deranged the pursuits of life sentioned it only for the purpose of denomining it, and even, to a great extent, changed the circum-Our position, then, was fixed; and mass G. Brian stances of the whole business of the country. This thought proper to recede there must be war truth will be felt more especially by every gentle heredal Great Britain ever received. But twee man acquainted or connected with the seuboard than this they were informed that the President. They all knew what an immense amount of proon his me sage, had recommended that monce porty was affoat upon the ocean, carried there by should be given of the termination of joint occa- our citizens in the prosecution of their marking pancy; and the Senator had proceeded to say that, pursuits. They all knew that a rumor of war, or t the notice were given, war would be movetable. The breath of a rumor of war, would affect the val-They were, indeed, then, according to the au- ne of that property. They all knew what effect it thority of the honorable Senator, standing on the would have upon insurances. They all knew what very verge of war. And if the whole Senate were immense amounts of property on shore would be aftion of inquiry which they were now called on to dimation of the disturbance of the pacific relations existing between this country and foreign States.

of which a Government may proceed—and when Mr. Case desired to explain. He dol not say I have stated them I think it will be obvious to hat war was inevitable, but that it England, at every one which is the wisest. We may if we ie expiration of the year, persested in the practical choose create alarm and apprehension. We may, seen on of her claim to the Territory of O. egon. If we are Wiser, cause no unnecessary alarm, but would lead to a war. He had stated vesterday, neake quiet, just, politic, statesmanlike provisions cut weather at the North. In one paper

Mr. President. I am entirely of the opinion of the Senator from Kentucky. I have not been able to bring myself to believe that war will grow What of the night! What are we to do I take out of this matter, certainly not immediately; and I think I cannot be mistaken when I say that the recommendations which the Chief Magistrate has rade to Congress will not lead to any such result Mr. Coss. But I added, as I now do, if Eng. I think it impossible to metake the meaning of the President. He does not expect war. Look-

is stated by the Executive, I cannot believe that Rounsaville, or. I alstain cautionsly from offering any remark upon that portion of the message which re- and 100 Delegates appointed. fers to the negotiation. I abstain with equal care

from any remark upon a correspondence which has heen published. I do not wish to say whether it t, was, that we are almost on the verge of war; does appear from that correspondence that negotiation is so completely and entirely at an end that no amicable disposition of the question may be looked for hereafter from a diplomatic source. is enough for me, in order to accomplish all the purposes of these few remarks, to say, that, while and incapable of bringing myself to the belief that the President apprehends any immediate danger of war. I may be allowed to suppose, or to imagine, that he, the President, may entertain an opinion similar to that which has been expressed this morning by the Senator from Connecticut. He may possibly look for propositions to come from the ther side, having communicated the ultimatum of this Government. Whether it be in this view or upon other grounds that the expectation is entertained, it is enough for me to deprecate any false alarm that may arise to disturb the tranquillity of

The President may feel, as I am bound to suppose he does feel, the full weight of the responsiolity which staches to him in relation to every interest of this country, and the greatest of all interests, the peace of the country. I am bound to suppose he understands the position in which he is Senator of yesterday, that is something of a retrac- placed, and that he judges wisely as to the extent which he should go in submitting propositions to Congress. There'ore, I entirely concur in the opwill repeat what I said. [Mr. C. bere read the inion which has been expressed, that he cannot regard the present position of affairs as leading to any immediate danger of war.

Acting upon these conclusions, (said Mr. W. notice, and he thinks we ought to give it, war will and entertaining these views, ail the regret I feel at the introduction of these resolutions is, as I have said, that, accompanied with the remarks which fall from the honorable Senator when he called them im, they might have a tendency to create unnecessary alarm. He trusted that every member of the community would perceive that it was CROFT, aged 17 years, son of the late Rev. Thonecessary to suppress all slarm; and, as far as he mas Wright, of the Protestant Episcopal Church was concerned, if gentlemen thought that the time of Tennessee. had come for enlarging the defences of the country. for augmenting the army and the navy, he was on the 12th inst., Mrs. SUSAN C. SNEAD, wife ready to co-operate with them.

Mr. SEVIER said it struck him with some surprise that an inquiry could never be brought up in that Chamber on the subject of Oregon, but they were knew her. told to beware lest they provoked danger elsewhere; to be cautious how they trifled with the business pursuits of the country. It appeared they were REAVES Esq. in the 51st year of his age, expected to proceed by stealth in the performance of their duty, lest they should create a panic in the country. His friend from Michigan had been catechised with great severity to know whether it was his opinion that there would be war. He anhesitatingly declared his own opinion to be that there would be war. But it was continually urged by Senators on the other side that it was better to are chastened by the lope of a dying christian heirs at Law of William Nott, dec'd, in pursuance yield our rights than come into collision with Great Retaining to the last, the complete possession of Britain. The Senator from Mussachusetts had said let us keep dark.

Mr. WERSTER. The Senator misrepresents me. unintentionally I am sure. What I said was that with that calmness and resignation which distin it appeared to me wiser to go on quietly, steadily, guisties the last moments of the christian, and effectually, and make all necessary appropriations, than to spread abroad the idea of impending danger. I said nothing about keeping dark; that existed only somewhat under the impression that the authority in the Senator's understanding.

The debate was further continued by Messrs Sevier, Berrien, Allen, J. M. Clayton, Breese, and Woodbridge.

In Early county, Georgia, on the 29th ult.,
The question was then taken by year and mays, WILLIAM A. BETHEA, formerly of Cumber-

and 1 for Jefferson & Co.

gum, Webster, Morchead, and Speight, on a memorial, praying indemnity for French spoliations. The Senate refused to refer the memorial to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, because that Committee was known to be opposed to the claim; but referred it to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs, Fairfield, Dayton, Dix, Mangum, and Sturgeon.

Mr. Allen's resolution, giving notice to England for the abrogation of the joint occupancy of Oregon by Great Britain and the United States, was read the first time, Philadelphia is "tight," and interest has and laid on the table.

post offices to be established in Oregon.

Mr. Clayton's resolution relative to fortifications on the Delaware Breakwater per cents at 107, which were at 110. and Pea Patch Island, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the President's Message was referred to appropriate Com-On motion of Mr. Haywood-who had

several times before made similar motions,

session, and afterwards adjourned over to In the House of Representatives, on Monday, vast numbers of memorials were presented, most of them from the North against the admission of Texas as a Slave State. Among them were resolutions of Cook & Troy, W Mclatyre, Il L Myrover & Co. the Legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts, which, after debate and confu-

A similar disposition was made of resolutions of Massachusetts, presented by Mr. Adams, in relation to the mission of Mr. Hoar to South Carolina and Mr. Hubbard to Louisiana.

sion, were ordered to lie on the table and

On Tuesday, the Joint Resolution to admit Texas into the Union, was taken up, and after a number of motions to lay on the table, to amend, &c., was passed, by the aid of the Previous Question, 141 votes to 56, and sent to the Senate. [All the N. C. members voted for it.

On Wednesday, the whole sitting was onsumed in debate on a motion to refer the Whige are invited to attend to a Select Committee the following reselutions of the State of Massachusetts:-

Whereas the purity of the ballot-bex is judiepenable for the security of the rights and the free and full expression of the will of the people; and whereas experience has clearly demonstrated that the naturalization laws of the United States are loose and defec ive, affording opportunities for the perpetration of gross frauds, destructive alike to the ghts and morals of our citizens and the stability f our institutions:

Resulted. That the rights, interests, and morals of the people demand an immediate and the rough revision of the naturalization laws, and we rgord it as the imperative duty of Congress so to amend those laws, that, while a liberal and just policy shall be adopted towards such foreigners as are or may come among us, the rights and privile ges of our countrymen shall be kept inviolate, and the ballot-box permanently guarded against every On Thursday, the debate was continued

Sir, said Mr. W.) there are two ways, in either during the day, without being brought to

EXTREME COLD .- The intense cold here last week was preceded by the hardwe find accounts of four persons freezing to death,-three in Maryland and one in Michigan. At Quebec the snow was said to be 15 feet deep.

DELEGATES TO THE WHIG STATE CON-VENTION .- From Davidson county, Col. J. sent month, December 1845, under the same In-M. Leach, Dr. C. T. Payne, Hiram W. ong at the state of things around us, and at what Brummell, Alfred Hargrave, and P. K.

In Halifax county, a meeting was held,

Stokes County .- Caleb H. Mathews, John Banner, Thomas Martin, I G. Lash, Gideon E. Moore, J. W. Bitting, Dr. William Withers, Philip Kerner, John H. Bitting, J. F. Poindexter, R. D. Golding, A. H. Shepperd, Joshua Boner, Salathiel Stone, William F. Atwood, Charles Breits, Francis Fries, Col. J. M. Covington, Robert Waggeman, Hardy Carroll, Edward Belo, A. C. Blum, Samuel L. Bitting, I. S. Gibson and Thomas J. Wilson.

Canthis be true! - The New York Journal of Commerce says: A letter from a Whig member of Congress from New England, to his friend in this city, in answer to land, to his friend in this city, in answer to inquiries, says the fate of the present tariff 25 BBLS, half bbls, and boxes of Butter CRACKERS, Lemon and Soda BIS. is scaled. He says he has taken pains to CUIT, for sale by inform himself, and the result is, that the administration can command a majority, though the entire delegation of Pennsylvania should adhere to the tariff of 1842.

MARRIED, On the 10th inst., by the Rev. M. Conoly, Mr. HINTON E. CARR to Miss ELIZABETH ROYAL, daughter of John Royal, Sen ,-all of

9th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, JAMES A. LONG, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss AGNES CALDCLEUGH.

DIED, In this town, on Wednesday morning last, after

a brief illness, aged 71 years, the Rev. JOHN H. PEARCE, for many years a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been translated from a world of trial to a happy immortality. In this town, on Thursday last, RAVENS-At her mother's residence in Sampson County,

of Franklin Snead dec'd, in the 20th year of her age. The deceased was a member of the Baptist Church, and was beloved and respected by all who At his residence in Johnston county, on the 1st day of November, of Congestive fever, JONAS

In Anson county, on the 9th inst., Mrs. MAR-GARET BEARD, widow of the late Michael Board, in the 82d year of her age; for the last 18 or 20 years an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She was much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of friends and relations. Affection weeps over this bereavement, but its tears her mind, which was by nature strong and vigorous, she met death, fully apprised of its approach. undismayed, -not with a stoick indifference, but

Communicated. In Rowan on Friday evening last, very suddenly, Mrs. JANE CRAIGE, wife of Mr. John Craige, aged about 37 years.

-yet, not my will, O Lord, but thine, be done."

Postscript.

Wednesday Morning .- The Acadia is in with Wednesday Morning.—The Acada is is WOULD respectfully inform my friends, and my old customers, that I am prepared to exefallen within three weeks from par down to 914lower than they have been for many years-and this great depression is attributed to the warlike attitude of the Oregon question, "judging from the language indulged in by the official organ of the President," claiming "the whole of Oregon,"-a claim which the whole British press unites in saying "cannot and must not, under any circumstances, be acceded to." Government was redoubling its activity in preparing for war.

pressed, having fallen another &d. Trade was doll. cheap.

The money market of New York and risen to 7 to 9 per cent. Stocks have Mr. Atchison submitted a series of re- fallen considerably, in consequence of this solutions relative to military posts and and of the war debate in the Schate. U. S. 5 per cents, which were at 103 a few days ago, are now offered at 99 3-4, and 6 the Town of Rockingham, Richmond County, at

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 17, Steamer Evergreen, with boat Diligence in tow, with Goods for E W Willkings, Hall & Johnson, S W Tillinghast, D & W McLaurin, J Kyie, W W Briggs, J Huske & Son, A J Erambert, J D Williams, J H & J Martine, and pressed the matter, upon the ground W McIatyre, Rockfish Co, P P Johnson & Co. (of politeness and courtesy towards the T Haigh & Son, J Johnson, J Brooksbank, Hall & Hall, H L Myrover & Co, J Hollingsworth President—the Senate went into executive Cook & Tray, E Fuller, Mallett & Huske, Dr B Robinson, B Rose & Son, P Taylor, T S Lutterloh, D Johnson, Cook & Hodges, of this place; and for Hubbard & Bidwell, Lash & Brothers, J & W Murphy, John Marphy & Co, C A Biack, C I Bonner, G W Brown, M Brown, C L Pane, and Also, Dec. 21, Steamer Henricita, with boat

Nelson in tow, with Goods for Hell & Johnson, D Johnson, S Boon, C T Haigh & Son, S J Hinsdale, C R Jones, C P Mallett, Hall & Hall, Geo McNeal, E. W. Willkings, E. Fuller, H. Branson, Gardner & McKethan, J. Foster, P. P. Johnson & 'o. Walter Draughon, J M Rose, J Johnson, J II & J Martine, Rockfish Co, J Shaw, W E Kirk- give no longer indulgence. patrick, W Prior, John Crow, W Marsh, Dr B Robinson, H Lecte, David Shaw, J Huske & Son. Liberstein & Bro, and A W Steel, of this place: and for J Cowles, C & H Wilson, F Frieze, J H Jenkins & Co. J A & A C Blum. J & W Murplay, Salisbury Co., T F Davis, Elliott, Marsh & , R F Rockwell, F Garner, J McKeller, J W. Small, and N Clegg, of the interior.

Inclemency of the weather caused a postponement of the Whig Meeting at the Red of the Whig Meeting at the Red Banks, until the first Saturday in January, when

Whig Meeting in Robeson.

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Exercises of this School, which were resumed on the 15th Oct. last, will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays.) until the usual time of removal into the country in the Summer. The next Quarter will commence on Friday the 2d day of January. The Pupils are divided into three Classes, with

the annexed terms of Tuition per Quarter --Junior. **\$**6 00 Middle. Semor, French Language, Music on the Piano, outing notes.

Board, and Tuition in any of the English Classes. \$65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters,-ALL PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. No deduction for time lost by the Pupil less than

half a Quarter. W. H. HARDIN. Dec. 22, 1845. Carolinian three weeks.

HAYMOUNT HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Winter Term in this Institution will com-mence on Wednesday the 31st of the pre-

structors as heretofore. CUMBERLAND ACADEMY. Magnificent Schemes,

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 7th day of Jan next. Board and lodging are provided by the Board of Commissioners, for about thirty students. This with the accommodations which the neighborhood can afford, will, no doubt, be sufficient for ail who may favor us with their patronage. The prices of board vary from \$5 to \$6 per

month. The charges for Tuition are, \$1, \$6, and \$8 per quarter. All dues to the Institution for tuiion and board, are payable quarterly in advance. The text books used in the Academy are furnished at the Fayetteville prices.

By order of the Board of Commissioners. DANIEL JOHNSON. December 20, 1845.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

DAILY EXPECTED, 2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT. which will be sold at the landing at moderate price. S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

10,000 PRINCIPE CIGARS, (best brands,) received and

DRUMS FRESH FIGS, for sale by

FOR SALE. 250 LBS. DRIED BEEF, 1 case Walnut Catsup, Half barrel Currants, Prunes, Almonds, Pecan Nuts, &c.,

W. PRIOR.

FOR SALE. SMART, intelligent NEGRO GIRL, nine A or ten years old. For particulars, apply at

this Office. Dec. 19, 1845 NOTICE. THE Subscriber, having been appointed under

a Decree of the Court of Equity, for the county of Cumberland, at Fall Term, 1845 a Com- Class 5 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. missioner to sell certain Real Estate in the Town of Fayetteville, owned jointly by himself and the of said decree, will expose to public sale at the Market House in said Town, on Monday the 26th day of January, 1846, ot 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable Real Estate: Lot corner Hay and Donaldson Streets.

which her last words so strikingly manifest, "I die Lot corner Hay and Robeson Streets. The property will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with approved security will be required. JOHN D. STARR, Commiss'r. Fayetteville, Dec. 23, 1845.

Dec. 23.

Shoes! Shoes!!

UST received per Steamer "Evergreen" handsome assortment of Ladies', Men's, Boys' A. J. ERAMBERT.

BAKERY!

cute all orders in my line, at the shortest notice, in the best manner, and at prices moderate, such as baking Cakes of all descriptions for weddings or parties. I need scarcely add, that I will warrant any baking that may puss through my hands, as all who have heretofore been kind enough to give me their patronage know that my baking cannot be surpassed. I have also constantly on hand, Fresh BREAD, baked daily, Cakes, Bismuit and Crackers of all kinds, an assortment of Cardies,

Fruit, Nuts. &c. &c. ALSO, a general assortment of Toys and Fancy Flour had not risen, and cotton was much de- Goods, for Christmas presents, which I will sell

CHARLOTTE ELAM, Foot of Haymount, brick house joining C. R. Jones. Dec. 23, 1846.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Richmond, and the public generally, that he has just received and opened in the Stand formerly occupied by John C. Knight, Esq., a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS. Groceries, and Hardware.

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:-

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattmets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; fine bleached Mus line and Shirtings; Ginghams; Apron Checks; Alpacas and Calicoes, of various descriptions and he latest style: Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere D' Ecosse; Vestings; Stocks; Comforts; Disper; fur wool, and glazed flats; white and red Flannel; straw, silk, and velvet Bonnets: Boots and Shors of various sizes and qualities; mens' and boys' caps; Hunting and Overcoats: Saddies: Hatters' Materials, &c.; Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Madder, Saltpetre, Magnesia, Glass, Earthen and China Ware, &c., He will sell low for Cash, or to punctual cus tomers on time.

Dr. S. These indebted to the Subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward

Rockingham, Dec. 17, 1845.

WILLIAM A. MOODY.

immediately and settle their accounts, as he can W. A. MOODY. PHILADELPHIA NEW AND CHEAP

Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 104 Market Street,

on his own account, at No. 104 Market Street, be-

tween Third and Fourth, where he has for sale a

full assortment of UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

PARASOLETTES and SHADEs, of the newest

NEXT DOOR EAST OF THE OLD STAND. WM. H. RICHARDSON AS withdrawn from the firm of W. & W.

style and best manufacture, at the lowest market Cotton Umbrellas, fair quality, Other goods in proportion. You are respectfully invited to call and see them.

MEDICINES!!!

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1845.

Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. Moflatt's Vegetable Life Pills, Wright's Indian Vegetable do. Jayne's Expectorant, Swaim's Panacea, Javne's Vermifage, Thompson's Eye Water, Peters' Vegetable Pills, Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, Henry's calcined Magnesia, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Allebasi's Poor Man's Plasters, Do. Health Pills. Mrs. Hill's Cough Drops, New England Cough Syrup.

A L.SECD. DR. TURNER'S celebrated AGUE and FEVER PILLS,

Together with a general assortment of genuine Family Medicines, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

FOR JANUARY, 1846. J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS,

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 2 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday January 10, 1846.

75 NUMBER LOTTERY-13 DRAWN BALLOTS. SPLENDID CAPITALS. \$30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 6,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2,628, 2,500, 25 Pri-

zes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c. Tickets only \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificate of Packages of 25 Wholes, \$130 00 25 Halves. ditto 25 Quarters. 32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class 3 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 17, 1846. 78 Number Lottery-14 Drawn Ballots. MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.

1 Grand Capital of \$50,000 1 Splendid Prize of 25,000 1 do. of 15,000, 1 do. of 10,000. 1 Prize of \$9,000, 1 of \$8,000.

1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,172, 2 Prizes of 4.000, 4 of 2,500, 20 of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 40 of 400, &c. Tickets \$15-Halves \$7 50-Quarters \$3 75-Eighths \$1 874. Certificates of Puckages of 26 Wholes, \$190 00 26 Hulves,

26 Quarters, 47 50 26 Eighths, 23 75 ditto ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY. Class No. 4 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria,

95 00

D. C., on Saturday January 24, 1846. PRIZES. \$30,000, 12,500, 6,000, 4,000,

3.577, 3,000, 2,600, 20 Prizes of 2,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 500, &c. &c. 75 Number Lottery-12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, \$130 00 ditto 25 Haives, 25 Quarters, 32 50 ditto

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, C., on Saturday January 31, 1846.

GRAND SCHEME. \$35,000, 10,000, 5,000, 3,177, 3,000, 2,500, 2,000, 40 Prizes of 1,500, 50 of 400, 60 of 300, &c. &c.

75 NUMBERS-12 BALLOTS. Tickets \$10-Haives \$5-Quarters \$2 50. Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, \$130 00 25 Halves, ditto 65 00 ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Letteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who or

Address, J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington City, D. C.

December 20, 1845. 90-lw