From the Speech of Mr. HAYWOOD, of this State, on the Oregon Question, delivered in the Senate on the 4th and 5th of March, 1846.

"Mr. President, I hope I have not decided w thout a just consideration of my responsibility, both here and hereafter, upon the position I shall take. But, after much reflection, long and anxious thought, a conscientious effort to determine the point with justice to other nations, but with unfaltering faithfulness to the honorable obligations and lasting interests of my own country, I have come to the conclusion, as a Senator of the United States, that we cannot, ought not, must not compromise this controversy in any manner very materially different from that to which the President, as I understand his position and these records, stands himself committed, and RIGHT-LY COMMITTED; and I shall therefore vote to give him the notice, and with it all the moral weight of an AMERICAN SENATE'S SETTLED OPINion, that if Great Britain will not, or if she cannot, consent to do us justice by yielding her pretensions of dominion over the territory below that line of 49° as a compromise, then WE WILL HAVE TO FIGHT. I repeat it, WE MUST THEN FIGHT FOR IT. If my mind had not settled down into a determination to concede no more than a compromise at 49°, with the qualifications already stated, I would vote against the notice: for without that determination of the Senate, the notice would have no moral weight whatever, and be worthless, worse than worthless, in the negotiation. It would be a temporizing pretence-a species of legislative diplomacy, an empty bravado of which we have had quite enough already, unsuited to the dignity of this body or the gravity of the subject, and rather embarrassing than helpful to the Administration in pursuing the negotiation. In a word, we ought to refuse the notice, unless there is a solemn determination to make the compromise line of 49° our FIGHTING LINE-if it must be so.

But, Mr. President, there are some other topics that have been introduced into this discussion which I feel obliged to notice. We have been told that the PEOPLE have decided this question, and all Democrats are called to obey the voice of the people at the peril of consequences. I am a Democrat, and upon party questions a party man Of this I make no concealment; and at home I. have never been suspected, I think, but once, and that did not last long. But I am not a slave to dictation, nor a tame follower of any man's lead, especially upon questions likely to involve my party in danger, or my country in ruin. I am Democrat enough not to shrink from speaking the truth boldly to the people, as they shall hear who hear me at all. I had rather serce them than please them, though I have found in my own experience that honest service is the best avenue to their confidence. I do not know nor believe that the people are opposed to an honorable compromise of this controversy. That they might be de so by artful appliances I have no doubt .-But I do not shrink from meeting such an issue directly-not I. I should hold myself no Democrat if I did. By the Constitution of the United States, the MAKING OF TREATIES is confided to the PRESIDENT, under the advice of the Senate. I talk of treaties, not ordinary laws. In treaty-making we act in private, and upon information we cannot disclose. We deny to foreign Ministers the right to discuss the cause of their Governments to our PEOPLE. Should one undertake it, he would be driven from the country, as he ought to be. We represent STATES; and Senators are presumed to be statesmen of some learning and great judgment. We generally ratify a treaty before the PEO. BLE are permitted to know any thing of it, or of the reasons for its ratification. If we were cautious to observe the rules, this would always be the case. How absurd, therefore, to assert that the PEOPLE have retained, or that they wish to exert, or that they can rightfully exercise the power to instruct the Senate upon the making of a treaty. How execrable and revolutionary would be the doctrine that a President should seek to set aside his constitutional advisers, and go before the people, whether it were the honest "masses," or Baltimore Conventions, or town and county meetings, wherein factions are first formed. and then led by demagogues, who called them together. Oh, my country, my country! when that shall be our fate, if, in the providence of God,

Methinks I see the coming storm. The press may be already charged; but no matter. This is my country's question, not a mere party strife. These are the sentiments my head and my heart approve, and I will not withhold them .-The President may peril his Administrationsome of you believe he will-if he or his friends should dare to think like WASHINGTON-to act like WASHINGTON. But he will violate his DUTY and peril his COUNTRY if he does not .-So did WASHINGTON peril his Administration; but the people, the DEMOCRACY, came to the rescue, and all was well. A much humbler victim (like him who addresses you) must expect to be marked as a disturber of our party harmony. But shall I preach harmony when there is no concord, upon such questions as these ? It would be political hypocrisy. I read to an American Senate the lessons which Washington taught, and upon which Washington ACTED; and if "that be treason, make the most of it."

But, before you strike, the PEOPLE shall hear. Are not these the true principles of the Constitution upon which every Administration of this Government, from Washington down-Federal and DEMOCRATIC-have ACTED-have ACTED, I say -- in the management of our foreign affairs? I challenge a refutation by their ACTSnot mere words. It is Southern Democracy, Mr. President, beyond all dispute. It is that sort which I have always professed; not like a potato, that grows under the ground at the root; but which blooms and bears its fruit in the open air of heaven, and then ripens and is FIT FOR. USE.

I say nothing about LEGISLATIVE INSTRUC-TIONS; not a word. I have not time to speak upon that point, so as to express myself in a manner to avoid misrepresentation; and it is not necessary I should raise that question before I shall be instructed. Suffice it to say, that NORTH CAROLINA has not instructed her Senators. J esteem it a jewel in the crown of my State, that North Carolina never did, in any party mutations or political excitements, instruct her Senators upon a TREATY OF TREATY-MAKING, so far as I know. I presume it will not so much as be pretended that I ought to pay obedience to the man-

dates of any other State.

At this stage of his remarks, Mr. Haywood gave an amusing account of the game of politics to be played with this OREGON question in President-making. The substance was, that the great Western Democratic statesman, (Mr. Benton,)-[he had seen ever since last summer,]—was to be drummed out of the party, with the false label upon his back of "trailor to Oregon!" The great Southern Democratic statesman, (Mr. Calhoun) was to be dismissed, falsely labelled with the cry of " Punic faith to Oregon!" The Senator from Arkansas, (Mr. Sevier,) another eloquent and early friend of Oregon, would find himself marched out for his want of foresight-because in the last Congress he made a speech for the notice, but, instead of going for "all or none," "fight or no fight," he had got for his reward a vulgar patch to his back, of "notice for the sake of negotiation." The Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan) and all the Cabinet would probably be

much laughter, and the picture, although drawn ernmen's. seriously, was exhibited in good humor. He then proceeded as follows:]

party, where do the Democrats expect to find a dent after we have expelled all our biggest men ? Sir, I am sure I do not know.

amongst the people, where we got one before."] Oh, ay: then he IS to be taken from among the people, is he, without resorting to such states- cannot re-occupy north of 49°, but we can remen as those I have named? We shall see, occupy all south of that line. And that is exactly Britain will hardly find in that (if she believed it) however, whether the people agree to have this

game played after a three years' notice. what the Senator from Indiana exclaimed at his first sight of my imperfect picture. In my State. let me tell that Senator, when Democrats talk of "the people," we mean "the masses," the "bone and sinew" of the land, as distinguished from the statesmen, lawyers, politicians, and such like. In that sense I deny that President Polk was got for a candidate from among "the people." He has been a politician all his life, and we knew it when he was nominated. Thank God for it! he has now proved himself to have been more-one of the STATESMEN of this great country. And if ton, as he has done, and I hope he will do, he will be entitled to our lasting admiration. That sort of flattery to the people would not take at all with "the people" in my part of the world, and I should be sorry to think it would tickle the people very much any where. A man is no worse as a man, because he does not possess the learning and political experience which are requisite to fit him for the station of Chief Magistrate of the United States. Nobody pretends to that .-But it is a great evil when every body thinks he is fit to be the President : and if my friend from Indiana should stand up before a crowd of honest Democrats in my State and talk to "the people." the "real people," the "masses" there, the men home-about NOMINATING ONE OF THEM | ed a reply to it. FOR PRESIDENT, they would do what I will

as well talk of getting a blacksmith to mend watches. ators know that my reason for voting against it nothing to say against the Convention or its mem. bers. The resolution which has often been gravely read, and often relied upon as deserving great weight and consideration in our deliberations, is my subject, not the Convention. The resolution on Oregon is simply this: The declaration of opinions by a party Convention recommending hose opinions to the people which were unanimously adopted by the Convention. That is its

precise character. They are before me: "Resolved, That our title to the whole of Oregon is clear and unquestionable; that no portion of the same ought to be ceded to England or any other Power; and that the re-occupation of Oregon, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the introduced here some days ago, when the honormeasures, which this Convention recommends to

It is remarkable how this resolution has acmay. That is about the whole of it. In good taste, and enough said. If any Senator wishes the floor to vindicate that Senator by their stateit. I will read the letters. Here they are. But not a word about Oregon-not a syllable. No the South, of which I do not complain. Altogethpledges made, and none required. In truth, we ler the complexion given to this matter before the all know that the Baltimore Convention was not called to instruct or express opinions for the party, but simply to choose a DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE. So you come round to Mr. Polk's opinion voluntarily expressed before he was a can Jidate for President, and which he has not changed to this day. Of that I have aiready

Then whom does this resolution bind? Why brought into this Senate? But, before you answer me, recollect there were two Baltimore Conventions. [Some person said "three." | I know, but I don't count the Tyler Convention -[A good deal of laughter took place at this remark, and M. H. said, "I mean no sheer-no offence to any one." The Whig Senators, I suppose it will be admitted, are not bound by the Democratic Convention resolution. [Mr. Dickingson, of New York, and others said, "Of course not."] Then that is settled. How is it with a Democratic Senator whose State voted for Mr. Clay and repudiated the Democratic Convention? That is my case. My State adopted the Constitution many years ago; and besides that, they refused to vote for Mr. Polk, or to approve this resolution in 1844. What is it expected of ME to do? To obey the Constitution, and follow the people of my State; or this resolution of a Convention sent to Baltimore to NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, but not to make CREEDS for the party ? [Some one remarked, "Of course you are not bound as a SENATOR."] Very well; it is as a Senator I talk here, as a Senator I vote here, and as a Senator I heard these resolutions read here; and yet as a Senator I am not bound to heed them. That is a strange result, after all we have heard of this session held Texas in his hand-his single hand! matter. And in behalf of my Democratic neigh- Without his vote it could not have passed! Or- tions at home, and perhaps a desperate war berespectfully inquire whether they were bound, one vote to kill it. What claim will he set up delegates came into the nomination. However, I

But in the next place, Mr. President, I presume to tell my Democratic associates who thrust | bill without a price. That he did not drive a barthis new CREED upon me as a test of orthodoxy gain for Oregon is no concern of mine. in the party, that they seem to me not to understand it themselves, and it were as well to look to that before any cry of treason shall be got up, either against the President, or against the Sen-ate, or against an humble individual like myself. I charge the Senator from Illinois, and all other expressing the highest admiration and respect Senators who subscribe this as a CREED, and yet for Mr. Huser, and disavowed all sort of intengo for 54° 50°, with insisting upon more than the Baltimore Convention have recommended the of the slightest dishonor as a man or a Senator.

asked "what of him? How is he to be got rid | treated by you as a "party" question; and I am of ?" "Oh, that will be a small job, provided the afraid that, by bringing it here, you will soon inindignation against the Washington TREATY duce other persons (without Senators intending can be kept up to a white heat long enough, as it) to convert it into a very dangerous presidential, sectional, anti-Democratic, anti-Administra-Mr. Webster: | "The Senator from Massa- tion question, and teach others to PROSCRIBE chusetts may see a more amicable excuse for those who cannot lay aside our original faith as certain stale strictures upon the " Washington | we do our clothes; and, therefore, still believe treaty" than malice towards the negotiator .- that this is an "American" question, and that, GOVERNOR WRIGHT, as a Senator, voted like Texas, the "twin sister to Oregon," the for its ratification; and he happens not to be here | boundaries of Oregon ought to be left to a settleto vote upon Oregon. So, "Ratification of the ment by negotiation through the President and Ashburton treaty" will be his badge upon his dis- Senate of the United States-the only constitumissal. During this part of the speech there was tional organs for treating with foreign Gov-

But more than that, Mr. President: this CREED is in favor of the "RE-OCCUPATION Why, in the name of all that is safe to my OF OREGON." And that is what it recommended to our party. Ah! "re-occupation;" Presidential candidate? Who will be our Presi- that's the word; not occupation, but re occupation. Now, we cannot "re-occupy', what we never occupied" before. We never occupied the [Mr. Hannegan remarked, "Take him from Oregon that lies north of the compromise line of 49° before, but the Oregon on this side of that line we have heretofore occupied. Therefore we what the President has been endeavoring to do, a motive for surrendering "all of Oregon" with-There is a mistake, however, Mr. President, in or no fight." Sir, if a Democrat thus comes fully for her to fight us single handed for it. up to this creed by his action, what gave Senators here the privilege to denounce him as untrue to the Democratic faith ? This construction of the CREED is not hypercitical. What is "OREGON?" The country on the Columbia river and south of it -all lying below the line of 490-used to be Oregon. The old historians, maps, and geographers all had it so. It is a thing of modern origin to call any part of the territory north of 49° "OREgon." There is, then, an Oregon and a modern Oregon. The old Oregon was once occupied by us. Outside of that we have never occupied any he will only stand up by the side of Washing portion of the modern Oregon; and, therefore, if this CREED had gone for an occupation of Oregon, it might well be construed "all of Oregon," old and new. But, as it only went for a " RE-occupation," it is as clear as day that the CREED must be interpreted to mean the old Oregon up to 49°; that same Oregon which we once occupied; that same Oregon which lies south of 49°; that same

bond as it was written for us, will not that suffice? I think, Mr. President, I have disposed of the Baltimore resolutions, generally and specially. With unaffected pain did I hear a charge of "PUNIC FAITII" brought and repeated against who drive their own ploughs, make their own the SOUTH in this Senate with respect to this

Oregon which the DEMOCRATS all go for still,

only some of us are not anxious to fight for ANY

MORE. If we stand to the faith, and keep the

carts, &c., and quietly pursue their occupation at | Oregon notice, &c., and in a way that challeng-Personally I care nothing about it, as I voted not-laugh in his face, and tell him that he might for the Oregon bill last session; and some Senthe distinction of having first read it in the Sen. that if he had known at the time (as he does ate. He did not have the Secretary to read it, now) how the negotiation then stood, he would be looked upon as miserable bunglers, when eibut read it himself. Next year for the next step! not have voted for so much of that bill as propos-The Senate, having no wish to misrepresent me, ed to take jurisdiction. But the Senate did not need not be asked to remember that I shall have know the facts at that time, and they had not who, no doubt, believed that we knew it all at the divided by us. time the bill passed the other House. | But I do not feel myself at liberty to let such an accusation grow into a proverb, against the South. The South is my HOME; and such accusations have the Journals of the Senate now before me. ments should be questioned. This charge of "Punic faith," the Senator will remember, was the cordial support of the Democratic party of (Mr. HANNEGAN) upon the Texas question. The honorable Senator from Indiana said, in substance as I understood him, (I have not his words bequired so much importance now, when it was not | fore me,) that he had for some time desired a fit even thought worthy of being communicated to occasion to explain his vote against Texas, and Mr. Polk at that time by its authors. I have be- now he had it; and that it was simply because fore me, in Niles' Register, the letter informing he had foreseen, "Punic faith-punic faith."him of his nomination, and expecting to elect him; Then, or at some other time, he more than intiand his reply accepts the nomination, hoping they | mated that he had found that Punic faith in the South. Other Senators were formally called to

> hand. In that way he explained his vote against Now, Mr. President, there is a grave mistake in all this thing. In the first place, the Senator's memory deceived him as to the fact of his own vote. He did not vote against Texas. Upon the treaty he did not vote at all ! For the Texas | ciations, as the cowardice of traitors and the affecresolutions, the next session, he voted ay! The Journals are before me, and these are facts. If contradicted, I will read the votes. Mr. HANNEGAN remarked : "I was present.

ments, showing that he really was suspicious of

public eve was, that this " Punic faith," had been

practised by one or more Southern Senators of

the Democratic party! and the sagacity of the

Senator, it seems, enabled him to see it before-

and did not vote on the treaty." Mr. HAYWOOD. No doubt of it ; but present, or absent was all the same. No single vote was worth having upon the treaty; for every body knew in the Senate, almost from the beginning. that the treaty could not pass. The Senator will admit that. Then what basis for his charge is

In the second place, Mr. President, the resolution for notice, &c. on Oregon was rejected at that session-before the Baltimore Convention met! It was rejected by ayes and noes on the 21st of March! The Convention met on 27th May! Now, what does the Senator think of his charge Punic faith, Punic faith?'

In the third place, every Democratic Senator save two-the two from South Carolina, (Messrs. HUGER and McDuffie)-voted for the Oregon bill upon the test vote in the Senate at the session when Texas was passed through by the Senator's vote. The Senator from Indiana at that bors, the Senators from South Carolina, I would | egon lacked but one vote to save it, Texas but and how far !- since South Carolina would not for sagacity, and upon what grounds can he join the Convention, and had no delegates in it. make this charge against the South, when he had Several voices: "Oh, yes; her delegates came only to have made the passage of the Oregon in after."] I understand it : South Carolina bill a sine qua non to his vote for Texas, and the thing would have been done-both would have suspect that much of all this, intended or not in- passed, or neither. The Oregon bill must have fairs-will not the Senate agree that it is safer tended, will be used to aid the cry of "Punic passed-always provided, he could have got a faith"-" Punic faith!" of which I shall speak Southern Senator to make such a bargain with him! He had but two Senators to trade with; for all the rest of us voted for the Oregon

> [Mr. HAYWOOD here spoke of Mr. HUGER as an absent friend, whom he loved too well not to vindicate against unjust aspersions, and he was about to proceed; when-Mr. HANNEGAN at once interrupted him by

thinks it is required. But I turn to higher topics. I not more danger from our delay, than in any trust

This is not a pleasant one. Mr. President, in coming to the conclusions I have, which have been expressed to the Se- Friends of the Administration—Democrats—nate without evasion or disguise, and in taking surely WE can confide it to him, else we ought nate without evasion or disguise, and in taking my stand, as I believe, alongside the Executive not to be his friends. Confidence is not to be exdepartment of the Government, I took no coun- pected with so much alacrity from those who have sel of Great Britain's strength to make me recede from the extremest claims of my own country .-Were it Mexico, or any still weaker or more distracted Government, if I know my own heart, I would demand no more from it than I would sist upon against, Great Britain-our rights, our honorable rights, peaceably and in love. From neither, and from no other Government in the world, would I take what was not honorable for my own to demand : nor go to war with any nation for either a profitable or an unprofitable wrong. I must be pardoned, therefore, for giving utterance to the sentiment, that an accusation of this kind against our own Government was neither just, politic, nor patriotic. The rest of the world will be easy to persuade, with American Let him but venture to occupy that position con-Senators to instruct them, that our country is trary to your hopes and expectations. Let him mean enough to oppose the weak, and too cow- only attempt to betray the confidence you put in ardly to assert our rights against the strong. Great and exactly what I am in favor of doing, "fight out a fight, even if it should become necessary

So, before God and the Senate, I do abjure and reprobate the sentiment of hatred to any nathe offered compromise.

The venerated man whose image hangs conbe his eulogy in an American Senate, GEORGE gree a SLAVE;" and the Declaration of Ameri-WAR, but in peace FRIENDS." There is nothing that has tempted me to forget, and nothing shall can institutions. Neither will I teach the people to do it. Good men could not applaud the Senate for it. Heaven would not excuse its practical application, nor fail perhaps to visit the consequences upon the nation itself. * * * *

it is her interest to do it. Her Minister is still ple and a Christian Government. Why should we doubt the result? He will hardly leave before he has at least told us what is that "FUR-THER PROPOSAL MORE CONSISTENT WITH FAIRNESS AND EQUITY," which but, if really inclined to compromise, they would ther or both of them cannot find in their own correspondence, or elsewhere, a reason or a pretext for making any offer that would prove acceptable been told to him. He did not wonder at the of- to both. If THERE BE ANY SUCH, leave all that fence that was taken by the British Parliament, to them, and there let the responsibility rest, un-

This matter can be compromised, if the two Governments are willing to do it. If Great Britain does not intend to compromise, we ought to know it; let her not have the excuse for it, that a baleful influence in kindling and preserving the President was against "all compromise," but sectional feelings; I shall, therefore, expose in in favor of "all Oregon or none." She shall not its injustice, and then forbear. I shall do that by be permitted to say that misconstruction of the American President, although proclaimed in the refuted nor contradicted by any other.

expect it is either to intimidate Great Britain or | Senate : with the Senate I leave it. earliest practicable period, are great American able Senator from Georgia (Mr. Colquitt) had to offend her. But hitherto, neither of the two spoken of the course of the Senator from Indiana Governments seem to have fully realized the necessity of terminating this last cause of dispute | if I felt so indifferent to the kind and flattering atbetween them, and of opening the way wider for tention of the Senate for two days, as not to exthe cultivation of a permanent national concord.

Whatever may be their course or their condiat liberty to postpone a final settlement of this whole controversy about Oregon. The public will, expressed through their immediate delegates in the other House, is very conclusive upon that point. Another Presidential election, and every other question will be made subordinate to this one for " Our Rights."

The public mind, already pre-occupied by onesided arguments upon our title to the whole of Oregon, will be in no state to discuss it; the people will be excited and misled by denunciations against every man who has the moral courage hereafter to doubt it, and even taught to call him " British;" the prudence of age will be decried as the counsels of a foreign influence by a hired press; the wisdom of Statesmen will be set aside by the clamors of selfish demagogues: the love of peace and the fear of God denounced by factions, and vilified by self constituted assotation of hypocrisy. It will soon become the unholy work of an infuriated party spirit, aided by selfish ambition, to create and produce in our happy country this, and much more than this-all, as apprehend, for the sake of putting great men down, and exalting little men to high places, more than it will be for the purpose of securing our national rights. Senators and others who would scorn to play the game are incautiously furnishing the cards-" All of Oregon or none"-Our title is "clear and unquestionable"-"The Administration is with us"-"Down with the treacherous Democrat or 'British' Whig who opens his mouth for compromise!" These cries will be so many obstacles to peace-honorable peace. As we would keep the power over this subject in the hands to which the CONSTITUTION has entrusted it-as we would protect the trust committed to the SENATE, and do our whole duty to the cause of LIBERTY REGULATED LY LAW, to God and to our consciences-I think the Senate should aid to bring this controversy to a conclusion, in some way or other, as soon as possible. Another year, and it may be too late to settle it in peace. Another three years' delay, and it will not be settled without a dreadful conflict of political agitafrom both! If the trusts of this body under the Constitution

must be carried for discussion beforehand to the Court-houses and party caucuses of the land-if we must encounter the agitations and perils and bitterness of a popular ordeal, in our foreign afand wiser to take care that the pleadings shall be made up so as to present the TRUE ISSUES! Notice or no notice, is an old question-predetermined and prejudged; and the peace of the country can hardly be preserved if we suffer that to be the issue which goes before the country. Let us give the notice, then, to the President's hands, before the negotiation is closed, and if there is a compromise, the question will go to the people upon that. The result is, to my mind, neither doubtful nor fearful. If no compromise that we can accept with honor shall be offered now, it never will be offered; and then we shall soon have the whole subject before us, and can take such chanan) and all the Cabinet would probably be dismissed, in a body, from the party, branded as British compromisers." And as that left the Governor of New York still in the party, Mr. H.

Battimore Convention have recommended the party to believe and do; and here is my proof:

It truly says that 'Fexas and Oregon are "great American' questions! You insist that Oregon from South Carolina, (Mr. Mr. McDuffie) is a " Western" question; and sometimes it is here; and very able to vindicate himself, if he March 24.

we may repose in the Executive by giving him the use of this notice, even if he should abuse it? been his political opponents especially when some of ourselves have misconstrued the President. But, Whice of the Senate, do you still doubt his position? Do you fear he may abuse this notice after it is given to him, (as it has been said he after it is given to him, (as it has been said he would,) by abruptly closing negotiation, and even refusing his own offer for a compromise at 49°, should it be returned to him? To such as are resolved to stand by him AT THAT LINE OF COMPROMISE, and to NO OTHERS, do I appeal. I have said already, that if you do not mean peal. I have said already, that if you do not mean those who may not intend to purchase at the time, to ascertain the prices of his Goods.

Any communications, asking the prices of Goods, are most cheerfully and promptly answered.

He would particularly state, that he has a Steam Factory in connexion with his store, for Powdering Jalap, Rhubarb, Ipecacuanha, and many other Medipeal. I have said already, that if you do not mean to stop concession at that line, you do right in refusing this notice. He cannot speak upon that point; official propriety forbids it, as I have already said and proved. But here is a guaranty his conduct. (Oh! he will not do it. I feel like pots, of different sizes, for family convenience.

again, and again, and again, that this construction of 50 lbs. and unwards, CANNOT be true.) But what if he should attempt it? The country will yet be safe. He part of the City. might embarrass the Senate, but he would destroy himself. The moment he does it, the whole subfion as a motive for going back no further than ject will, by the Constitution, pass out of his hands, and fall EXCLUSIVELY INTO OURS. The Legislatice, and not the Executive departstantly before us, and whose name should ever ment, will thenceforth have it in charge; with no change but the abrogation of a convention that WASHINGTON-in his last words to the coun- it were rashness in us to continue longer in force. try, taught us that "the nation which indulges We have a majority here for peace, and for evetowards another habitual HATRED is in some de- ry honorable means of preserving it-no more, but all that-men who, I am sure, would defy faccan Independence has sanctified it as a political tion, and laugh at demagogism in the crisis of maxim of this Republic. "to hold Great Britain, their country's fate-Democrats and Whige, all as we hold the rest of mankind, ENEMIES [only] in patriots and together upon an "AMERICAN" question. And the bill for extending our jurisauthorized to receive the same. diction over Oregon need not to be, as it ought drive me to violate, the counsel of my country's not to be, adopted, until we see what more the father, nor this fundamental maxim of free Amer- President will do, and what Great Britain means to do. And this Senate ought not to adjourn until we know whether we are to have PEACE or a SWORD. IT SHALL NOT BY MY VOTE. It would not be becoming in me to undertake to advise how we ought to act in such a case upon I believe Great Britain desires peace, because subsequent measures. Though I do not admire the common use of Scripture quotations in polithere—the Minister of Peace from a Christian peo- ical speeches, the subject and the occasion appear to be solemn and impressive enough to ex-

cuse me for saying upon that point, "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. * * Upon the whole, I submit to the Senate, that the House Resolutions, under all the circumstances he trusted the American Government would make | now surrounding this subject, had better be adoptto him, (pp 11, 69) Sir, the civilized world would ed by the Senate. Their second Resolution is execrate the Ministers of both Governments, if but a proviso excluding any interference that that But let me ask the attention of Senators whilst the session before was that its form appeared to this negotiation should be terminated upon any House designed by the first one, to obtrude into give to the Baltimore resolution a more particu. me to violate the Constitution [Mr. H. here point of personal or diplomatic exequence. Chris- a subject belonging to the President and Senate. lar notice. It has been often referred to in the explained at length his objections to the form of tian lands are not to be involved in wars at this It was perhaps right for them to say so. It was Senate, and no one has answered. I believe the that notice. He also excused himself for voting day for the personal pique of their agents. Min- but saying to us and to the President, "As a ne-Senator from Illinois (Mr. Breese) is entitled to to take up the Oregon bill last session, by stating isters of peace do not seek occasion for a quarrel; gotiation is pending, and this House claims no right to interrupt it, we have taken care to declare that negotiation is a matter with which the people's Representatives in the House do not hereby inter pose." And, at the same time, the vote on their part implied the absence of any hostility to negotiation. Upon this subject, and at this stage of it, negotiation means compromise. From that there

> is no escape. The great reason why I would entreat the Senate to take the House resolutions, so free of objection as they are, is this:

The difference, if any, in favor of either of the other propositions over those from the House, is not to be compared to the inconvenience (using | themselves that their exertions to please, shall, if no stronger expression) which the sending of this discussion back to the other House will produce will read it from the books if any of my state- American Senate by some Senators, was neither in the country, and the certain delay and probable embarrassments it will lead to in pursuing This notice is no threat at all; and I do not the negotiation. The whole subject is with the Mr. President, I have now concluded what

had to say. I must be more or less than a man press my gratitude for it. I have speken plainly of principles and things-I hope not too much so. tion, it seems to me that WE are no longer left It is difficult I know to do that without an appearance of disrespect to those you answer. But an attack upon errors of opinion is no assault upon the persons holding them. In my heart there is nothing of unkindness. If I had not been for \$400. placed, most reluctantly, in an attitude where I must speak or be misunderstood; if I had not been goaded by repeated declarations, which I could not assent to, and which, if correct, knew would force me to oppose the Administration and to abandon a friend; and which, if correct, it was my duty and my right as a Senator to refute in free debate, I should not have opened my mouth. If this performance of an unavoidable duty should leave me exposed to misrepresentation, I must bear it. My hands are of this State; it is therefore, ordered, that publication clean, my heart is easy, my conscience is be made for six weeks in the Raleigh Register, notiunburdened; and, if I have done any thing for good I can rejoice, if not, I have tried to do it .-And, having confidence in God stronger than any confidence in princes," I pray that HE who rules the destiny of nations, may guide our counsels so as to save the peace of my beloved country, and protect it forever by His mighty arm in the enjoyment of liberty and religion.

> HORRIBLE EVENT AND REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.

The dreadful occurrence in this city last week, by which an infant lost its life in the hands of its mother, it will be remembered, took place on Thursday afternoon. A similar event occurred at Louisville, Ky., as we learn from the papers of the 31st day of December, 1845, a likely that city, at the precise time, a coincidence negro man, slave, by the name of WILEY. tragical indeed, but truly remarkable. The Louisville Journal, of Friday morning, has the following notice of the occurrence.

Baltimore Sun. "Yesterday afternoon, a German named Joseph Jackel, who resides on Lafayette street, in a fit of insanity and during the absence of his wife, killed his own little son, about three years old, by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor, and then put the body in a tub and then hid under the bed. Jackel attempted to cut his own throat, but was prevented by the neighbors. He throat, but was prevented by the neighbors. He ut himself so much, however, as to make him speechless. He was taken to jail. We understand that he has shown symptoms of insanity for several days, and was under the treatment of a physician.'

\$30 Reward.

who ranaway on the 28th of June last, from the subscriber, living 8 miles east of Charlotte, near the Wadesboro' road. Said boy is about 28 years old. 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, black, stout built, and speaks as if his tongue was thick.— No particular marks recollected. He was raised by Zenas Alexander, dec'd, on Sugar Creek, 7 miles South of Charlotte. WILSON PARKS.

March 9, 1846. 20-3W Proudfit, D. D. by the Rev. John Forsyth, D. D., in 1 vol. 18 mo., with Portrait. This day received by H. D. TURNER.

To Merchants, Physicians, AND OTHERS!

THE Subscriber keeps constantly for sale, at the lowest prices, an assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Dye-Stuffs. Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnish,

Brushes, &c., &c. Confident his prices will give satisfaction, he solicite even those who may not intend to purchase at the

cines; for grinding Mustard, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allepice, Pepper, Cloves. &c; and Lamp-Black, Black Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome yellow and green, Verdigris, Yellow Ochre, and other Paints, in oil; all of which he is able to sell at the very lowest Paints mixed already for use, and put up in earthen

Putty of the best quality, at 23 cts. per lb , out of I was defending a friend's honor, when I say bladders, and 3 cts. per lb. in bladders, in quantities No charge made for delivering goods in any

J. W. W. GORDON.

No. 152 West Pratt st .a few doors from Light st .. And opposite the Balt. & Ohio R. R. Depot.

Baltimore, February 18, 1846.

NOTICE.

Baltimore.

LL persons are hereby forwarned from trading A for a Note of Hand, made payable to James Buffalo, for the sum of \$50, (due 25th December, 1845.) on Yancy Perry and Randal Perry, and wit. nessed by Eli Ellen. The said Note was lost or mislaid by James Buffalo, and no one, but myself, is now

SION ROGERS, Adm'r. of JAMES BUFFALO, dec'd. Wake County, March 18, 1846.

NEW HATTING ESTABLISHMENT. THE undersigned, having commenced the manufacture of HATS and CAPS, in this City, intend to keep constantly on hand a general assort-ment of Goods in that line of business, One of the firm, being a practical Hatter, from the City of New York, we are prepared to furnish the citizens of this place, and its vicinity, with goods of a superior quality, and as cheap as can be got at the North. Country Merchants will find it to their advantage to call on us, before they furnish themselves elsewhere. Hats made to order, on short notice, and the highest price paid for Furs. Call at the place. lately occupied by HAWLET & BLACKMAN, as a Hat Store, near the Post Office.

E. COLBURN, NELSON BARBER. Raleigh, March 26, 1846.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having purchased the House and Lot, in the City of Raleigh, occupied for several years as a HOTEL, by JAMES LITCHFORD, Esq., and having taken full possession of the same, respectfully inform their friends, and the Public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate all who may call upon them, with Board by the day, month, or year. They flatter themselves, that from their long experience in this line of business, they cannot fail to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. And, whilst they would tender their scknowledgements for past favors, they pledge possible, be increased Their Table shall not be excelled, and their charges shall be regulated by the moderation for which they have been heretofore dis-

MARTHA C. LINDEMAN & SISTERS.

Raleigh, March 7, 1846. NN PULLIAM & SISTERS offer for sale, the House and Lot recently occur pied by them as a **Boarding House**, together with the contiguous buildings. They also wish to sell a very hand-some building Lot, just in the rear of the City Hall, being the same which they formerly occupied. The Lot lies most beautifully, fronting on Wilmington Street, 51 feet. To save trouble and unnecessary enquiries, they state that their price for the whole is \$800; or, they will sell 25 feet front

March 9, 1846. TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -- NASH COUNTY, Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1846.

George R. Bell. Original Attachment .- Levied upon Land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits fying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Sessions, to be held for Nash County, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise, judgment final, will he rendered against him, and the property levied upon,

condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim. Witness, F. M. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Nashville, the second Monday of February,

F. M. TAYLOR, Clerk.

March 14, 1846.

Twenty Dollars Reward. ANAWAY from the Subscriber, residing at Pittsylvania Court House, Virginia, on the The said negro slave was purchased by me, a short

time since, from Atlas Rush, of Montgomery County, North Carolina, on his return with the said slave from Fincastle, Virginia, at which place he had been apprehended, on his way to Ohio with free papers .-The said WILEY is black, about five feet 11 inches high, between 24 and 25 years of age, and weight about 200 pounds; is very likely and well formed. He made his elopement on a large bob tail bay Mare, saddle and bridle, which he also took from me, with a large green blanket under the saddle. Had on also, a grey homespun coat; is supposed to have passed through Danville, Virginia, and is no doubt making his way through Greensborough, N. C. to the neigh-borhood of Mr. Rush, where he formerly lived, with the view of procuring another set of free papers, and for the purpose of having an interview with his wife, whom he expressed, a few days before his departure, a great wish to see.

For the apprehension of the said slave, and his se-curement in Jail, so that I get him again, I will pay the above reward will be given for the above reward of Twenty Dollars, and a reasons-the apprehension and delivery of ble compensation to any one who will secure, and a negro boy named WASHINGTON, take care of the mare, bridle and saddle, or either of them, until I can get them.

JOHN L. WHITE. Pittsylvania C. H., Va. Jan. 5, 1846. 4-11

Selling off at Cost,

All the remainder of our Stock, viz:

ONFECTIONARIES, Dry Goods, Groceries,
Fancy articles, and Hardware.

G. W. & C. GRIMME. Raleigh, March 2, 1846.