number of general officers, and for other pur-

The bal provides that the ten regiments cents authorized, may be organized into brigades and divisions—no brigade to consist of less than regiments, and no division of less than two and the President is authorized to apwith the advice and consent of the Senate, the requisite number of major generals and brigadier generals, who are to be discharged imme diately upon the close of the war.

The President is authorized to accept, if he deems proper, the services of such of the volunteers now in Mexico, as shall, at the expiration of their present term of service, voluntarily engage to serve during the war, and to organize them into companies, &c., and commission the officers thereof.

The President is also authorized to accept the services of individual volunteers to fill up the ranks of the corps now in Mexico, and also to fill the vacancies in the officers of the same by regular promotion, or by causing elections to be

The lien heretofore enjoyed by sutlers upon the pay of the soldiers, and their right to receive the same from the paymaster, is abolished.
On motion of Mr. Benton, the portion of the

President's message of Saturday relative to tea and coffee, was referred to the Committee on

The three million bill was then taken up, and Mr. Badger proceeded to address the Senate at considerable length. The first portion of his speech was devoted to the recent case of the editor of the Union, and he charged that it was the policy adopted by the Administration and its organ, to denounce every statesman who might be presumed to be in the way of the re-election of Mr. Polk.

## MR. BADGER'S REMARKS.

Mr. BADGER said, that the bill now under consideration proposed to make an appropriation for which, as he did not feel himself prepared to vote, he tho't it was proper that he should assign to the Senate the reasons which would govern him in the course which he felt compelled to take upon the subject now before them; and as it seemed to be the gene rally prevailing practice for Senators in the debate upon this bill to give, as far as they deemed proper an expression of their views in relation to the whole subject of the war, he would follow the example which had thus been set him, and, according to the phrase once fashionable, but now somewhat fallen into disuse, define his position, in which he not only differed from those gentlemen who occupied the other side of the chamber, but in some respects from those upon his own side. There was, however, another subject which it seemed to him demanded a preliminary examination. He was fully aware of the responsibility which any member of that body assumed, who undertook at the present day either to vote or to speak against such measures as were pressed upon the consideration of Congress by the Executive Department of this Government; and he tho't it would not be a waste of the time of the Senate. to draw their attention to what had forced itself upon his mind as being a systematic effort on the part of the Executive Government of the country, to control the freedom of discussion and freedom of action in the halls of Congress; freedom of discussion and freedom of action in the Legislatures of the several States of this Union; and still further, to reach forward a proposal for arresting all freedom of speech, all discussion among the people of this country, upon subjects relating to this war. He proposed to produce for the consideration of the Senate, some evidence that, whether he was right or not in the conclusion to which he had come on this subject, it was, at all events, a conclusion founded upon strong probable evidence, and that it presented such an aspect of our affairs as should arrest the attention of the American people, and cause them to insist upon a strict and earnest inquiry, whether, while the forms of their Government continued to be the same as were handed down by our ancestors, there was not imminent danger that the spirit of those institutions should be entirely transmuted. and that we were no longer to stand before the civilized world as a people really and truly free, possessing here, and possessing everywhere, the right of speech, the right of discussion, the right of consideration in regard to the conduct of our rulers. He had said that the conviction had been forced upon his mind. It had been forced upon it, for it was such a conviction as no American would desire to have, because it presented one branch of that Government which claimed his warmest affections in an attitude hostile to the best interests of the country. in a position of aggression upon the other departments of the Government, and in a position manifesting a desire to take from the people themselves the first fundamental, indubitable right which belonged to them, as the legitimate sovereigns of this country-the consideration of, and free expression of opinion in relation thereto, the measures of these who, by their selection, had been appointed to con-

He had said that it appeared to him that this ac tion on the part of the Executive was first directed towards the control of freedom of discussion and freedom of action in the halls of Congress. Was any proof necessary upon this subject? It appeared to him that the proof was evident to every Senator. Was there a measure introduced here, was there a discussion that took place here, or that took place in the other branch of Congress upon a measure recommended to the two branches of Congress, er to either of them, on the part of the Executive of this country, that was not at once made the subject, through the instrumentality of the Executive press in this city, not of inquiry, not of argument, not of discussion, but of instant and summary condemnation towards those who withheld from them their support? Had they not, during the whole of this session, observed that if, under the operation of the peculiar rules which existed in the other branch of the Legislature of this country, every measure that was desired by the Executive, passed that body almost without discussion and without consideration, it was immediately held up as an example which we were told it would be wise for us to foilow? It was not long ago that they were told that if a day or two days were spent in the discussion of any measure, however important it might be, it was instantly to be reported to the people of this country that Congress were not engaged in the discharge of their proper duties; were not engaged in the duties they owed to the people who sent them here; that they were not engaged as they ought to be in passing eithout debate a measure proposed to them on the art of the Executive. Not a day-he thought he might say not a day, certainly very few days, had passed during this session of Congress, in which one or both branches of the supreme legislature of the United States had not been exposed to remarks and observations, which, to say the least of them, were not very becoming to the source whence they proceeded, and were manifestly calculated (and he premand that was made upon them by the President.

duct the affairs of the Government.

of public duty from voting for a particular measure which the Administration of the country deemed should be passed, and at the same time assigned the considerations which induced him with strong reluctance to separate himself from the party to which he belonged; and rather than vote for the measure, resigned his seat and returned to that private life the Legislature of his State. And it would be re-collected that he was immediately, not only denounced for his resignation, not only held up as reas a man so lost to all considerations of

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judgment as paramount? There seemed to be also, as he had said, a systematic attempt to prevent that free discussion and that free action in the Legislaures of the different States in this Union, upon all measures connected with the existing war.

He asked the attention of the Senate for a mo ment, to the manner in which the State he had the honor in part to represent, had been treated in relation to its action upon the subject of the Mexican war. He called the attention of the Senate to an extract from the Union of the 25th of January, in which, after referring to another stage of the busi-

ness, the editor preceeded thus; "But in the State of North Carolina, we find in the message of its Federal Governor to its Federal Legislature, denunciations of the war, and in the Legislature itself, a resolution that the State of North Carolina would support the Government in the war with Mexico, was in the popular branch voted down by a majority of four votes. In addition to this, it has, in a preamble to a resolution for raising money, denounced our own Government and taken sides with the enemy."

Now, sir, (continued Mr. B.) I need hardly say that neither the Legislature nor the people of the State of North Carolina, have been or will be found associated with the enemies of their country, or opposed to the interests of the country to which they belong, and of which they form as true, as loyal and as devoted a portion as can be represented by any honorable gentleman upon this floor, whatsoever part of this vast Union he may represent. Now let us examine what the editor of this paper says:

"In the State of North Carolina we find in the message of its Federal Governor to its Federal Legislature denunciations of the war."

There are one or two other established phrases which are sometimes employed to designate what is meant by the term "Federal" in this case. Sometimes the word "Tory" is used, and sometimes the word "Federalist." and it would seem, upon the first glance, that the editor of this Government paper cherishes an especial and vindictive hatred against Federalism; it would seem that reminiscences of the olden time clustered so thickly around the heart of that editor, that he could not think of one of those who in former times were denominated Federalists, without feelings of vindictive resentment. But at the same time, we find that he is complacent towards a large number of gentlemen who once belonged to that class, but who are now associated with himself for towards them not the slightest expression of disapprobation was used.

It would seem, then, on the other hand, that there is really no ill-feeling in the matter, and I really believe there is not, but that these expressions are but a sort of cant of party slang, which it is supposed will stand in the place of reason, and influence the minds of the community when there is nothing else by which they can be influenced. "The Federal Governor of North Carolina!" Well, in the party sense of the term, perhaps the gentleman who now governs that State might have been a Federalist, but his age does not reach back far enough; the probabil ity is that, when the Federal party became extinct, he was at school receiving the first rudiments of his education. "The Federal Legislature!" My honorable colleague is much better acquainted with this matter than I; but, since reading this article, I have cast over in my mind, and I do not recollect a single gentleman in that Legislature who ever belonged to the Federal party. One gentleman I know well, and I have known him for many years. He was one of the very persons who voted for this preamble and solutions; an old school Jeffersonian Democrat; a Democrat in the time of the war; a Colonel, commanding a Regiment in the regular army and time of the war, and who never in his life had the smallest connexion with Federalism, except as regards the ordinary intercouse with the members of that party. But, sir, what is it that they have done?-In the first place, they have rejected a resolution in the popular branch of the Legislature, by a majority of four votes, which declared that they were ready to support the Government in the war with Mexico. No doubt, sir; but the editor does not find it convenient to inform the public that this totally unnecessary and absurd resolution, as it may be called, was a resolution introduced by the minority in that body for the purpose of clogging the action of the majority in the passage of their measures. Now, sir, it will probably be remarked as somewhat singular that, in an article making so gross a charge as that of taking sides with the enemy, there is not one word as to what was the subject of consideration, or what was the preamble in virtue of the rejection of which they had turned against their own country and taken sides with the enemy.

[Mr. B. here read the preamble to the resolutions which were intended to appropriate a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the regiment which had been raised in the State of North Carolina, and which was ready to depart for Mexico for the purpose of supporting this war.]

Among the Officers of that regiment (Mr. B. proceeded to say) would be found members of that very Legislature, who voted in support of the very preamble and the very resolution making the appropriation, to give efficiency to the efforts of the Government in the support of the war.

Mr. B. proceeded to enlarge upon the point that every thing that was done in a State Legislature which was not a simple, unreasoning acquiescence in the demands of those who conducted the Executive Government of this country, was immediately made the subject of denunciation. He then proceeded to establish his next position, that the course taken by the organ of the Administration was intended, so far as it could effect such an object, to extinguish all free enquiry and expression of opinion among the people at large. He quoted from the Union of December 24, 1846, the following, which was, he thought, one of the most singular documents which had ever appeared in the American Press:

"A WAR REGISTER-TIMELY PROPOSITION .- I has been suggested that the cause of the country may be promoted by the opening of a war regiment in every city, town, and village, for the purpose of preserving an authentic record of the Toryism which may be displayed by individuals during the continuance of the present war. In this register it is proposed to record the names of such personages as make as make themselves zealous in pleading the cause of the enemy, and oppose the war into which the people and the Government of the United States have been forced by Mexican aggression, insult and robbery. Besides the names of the individuals who pro nounce against the justness of our cause, such sentiments as are particularly edious should be placed on the register. Where an individual expresses sympathy for the enemy, wishes the death of the President, or the downfall of the National Administration, as a punishment for having engaged in the war, the sentiment of the Tory should be registered in his own language, as near as possible. All statements intended for entry on the record, should be verified by the name of the witness or contributor."

Now, in one aspect (Mr. B. continued) this proposition was supremely ridiculous; in another, it was scarcely possible to command language to express how odious it was. He was afraid, as far as he was himself concerned, that there would be no necessity sumed, therefore, clearly designed) to produce upon for any one's going to the register and putting down this body and upon the other House of Congress, a his name for the expression of such unpropitious ready, prompt, unreasoning submission to every de- wishes in regard to this Administration. He was ready to express here in his place that he was ex- ding the supplies, that ultima ratio which was never A very few months had passed away since a disceedingly anxious to see the downfall of the present to be applied until all others failed in controlling tinguished gentleman from his own State, then oc-cupying a seat upon this floor as a member of this ped to contribute somewhat, in his humble way, to body, felt himself prohibited by high considerations that object. He would not confine himself to desiring it, he would endeavor to promote its accom- be permitted to say that when the Senator thanked plishment; and, if he had no other reason for it, God he had not voted any supplies for this war, he (though he had many,) he would do it for the especial reason which seemed to make the great enormi-

from which he had been withdrawn by the choice of Government be carried out, and he desired gentlemen here or elsewhere to tell him how the American ted with us in a solemn declaration of the purposes people, being once engaged in war, however unjust, for which the supplies were granted and the purpo-however disastrous, however wanton—how was it posoreant to his party in failing to follow that course which the party thought proper to pursue, but was sible (he asked) that the American people could ever arrest the progress of the war? Here it could not be so unwise as not to submit to the wishes of Congress. If he a ould come months which the party thought proper to pursue, but was assailed by the most ruthless charges, and held up to the people of his State and to the was a country.

Sible (he asked) that the American people could ever arrest the progress of the war? Here it could not be done, because we were commanded to follow the bidding of the President. It could not be done by commanded to consider if the wishes of Congress. If he aloud goon upon his bidding of the President.

The Senate, of Tuesday the 16th, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, retter, from the Committee on Military Affairs, retter, from the Committee on Military Affairs, retter, from the Committee on Military Affairs, retter of the red if we did not on all occasions regard his ported a bill making provision for an additional judgment as paramount? There exemple to be a proposed to be closed to be committeed to the country's enemies. What the rod if we did not on all occasions regard his judgment as paramount? There exemple to be committeed to be closed to be c were not to examine into his conduct, and if they opposed his re-election, they became obnoxious to de-nunciation as Tories or Federalists. He maintained that this was a regular and concerted system, on the part of the Executive of this nation, not merely because these things were put forward in a paper printed at the seat of Government; not merely cause that paper enjoys the Executive patronage but because, as they all knew, the Editor of that paper was brought here when the present President of the United States came into office, as his editor, and has ever since enjoyed relations of intimacy with him, and professed to speak his sentiments with a de-gree of authority which, he thought he might safely say, no former editor had undertaken to do in relation to any former Executive. It was very plain that the relations between the President and the conductor of this paper were of a peculiar nature; certain it was that there were remarkable and strong coineidences in the course pursued by the editor of the Union and the President of the United States.

Mr. B., after disposing of these preliminary matters, entered upon the subject of the existing war, and proceeded to demonstrate that the war was commenced by the Executive of the United States. He referred to the message of the President, wherein was a recital of the act of May 13, 1846, in which It was declared that this war had been brought upon us by Mexico, and proceeded to observe that, notwithstanding this positive declaration, the President himself seemed not very clear on the subject, or else apprehended that those whom he was addressing were not altogether convinced that the proposition as declared was correct. If he had had no misgivings upon the subject, what would have been his course Why, he would have stated distinctly, and in direct terms, once for all, that Mexico had made war upon us; but it was a remarkable fact, and one which struck him forcibly upon the reading of the message, that there was scarcely a single portion of that message in which the President alluded to the war without adding that the war was commenced by Mexico. He did not mean to impute to the President that he meant to assert that which he believed to be false but what he meant to say was, that if he were really and fully satisfied of the truth of the proposition, there was no necessity for so frequent a repetition of it. Such repetition could only spring, he thought either from a desire to strengthen one's own convictions or to remove the incredulity of others. Again. if the President were satisfied of the fact, to what purpose tended his long recital of the grievances and wrongs which Mexico had inflicted upon us? What had they to do with the subject? If Mexico commenced the war, on our part it could only be defensive, and any recital of reasons which should induce us to go to war were altogether superfluous.

Mr. B. argued at very great length the proposition that the war was not commenced by Mexico, but by the Executive of the United States. He proceeded to observe that, holding as he did that it was the President of the United States who made the war. he did not concur with the sentiments that had been expressed by the Senator from Alabama, nor in the sentiments expressed by the Senator from Ohio .-The Senator from Alabama, if he understood him rightly, said that, if he entertained the opinion in regard to this war which had been expressed on this side of the chamber, he would not vote a dollar nor a man in support of it; and he thought his honorable friend on this side of the house, in the course of the admirable speech which he delivered the other day, made a very pointed allusion to his friends around him who had given their votes for the support of the war. He could not agree in the opinion expressed by the Senator from Alabama. He could readily conceive that a war might be brought upon the country-an unjust as well as an unconstitutional war, not being made by the war-making power, and yet it might be his duty as a member of the Senate to vote both men and money for the support of that war. If the President of the United States was an hereditary sovereign; if he held a crown in perpetuity. which was to descend to his country as the sovereign of a realm, he could readily imagine that, having involved the country in a war, either unjustly or otherwise, we might be at liberty at once to say to him, We will give you no supplies; defend your realm as you best may. But he thanked God, whatever he might be in prospect, the President was not now the hereditary sovereign of this country.

The present Executive would continue to be th head of the Government but for a short term, and beyond that he would have no more connexion with the Government than any other citizen. When he did an act, therefore, by which the country was involved in war, by that act he involved others in a war of which he did not himself share any portion of the responsibility. It was the war of the nation .-It was a war in which the people of the country were directly interested; and it was a war, therefore, on which we were not at liberty to turn our backs, and say, you have got us into a war, get out of it as you can. What was Congress to do when the gallant Taylor with his army was placed in a position of peril? What were we to do? Leave our gallant troops in a hostile country to be overpowered, cut in pieces, annihilated, by way of punishing the President of the United States for having brought them into such straits. We had been obliged to recognise the existence of the war, not because we did not understand the wrong which had been committed upon us by the exercise of usurped power on the part of the President, but we felt the wrong the deeper, because, in consequence of its commission, we were placed in a position in which duty to our country obliged us to support the war.

He held, with the Senator from Georgia, that Congress had a right to control every operation of this war-not to direct the army in the field, but as the war-making power of the Government was vested in Congress, Congress had a constitutional right to declare with whom we should be at war, and for what, and to determine when the objects of the war had been accomplished. Congress had a right to ay to the President of the United States. The purposes for which we authorized this war are accomplished; there is no need of prosecuting an offensive war any further. Congress had a right to give directions as to the end and purposes of the war; and according to his humble judgment, it was the duty of the President to yield a respectful attention to the advice of Congress, and to govern himself as commander-in-chief of the army at the direction of

He agreed also in the opinion expressed by the honorable Senator from Ohio, that if the President sought, in defiance of the will of Congress, obstinately to prosecute the war and to use the public forces for this purpose, Congress in such case he held, had the right to exercise the only remaining constitutional power of controlling the Executive by withholding the supplies, because otherwise it would follow that one branch of the Government would be able to usurp the power belonging to another branch, thereby placing that branch whose power it had usurped under the necessity of absolute submission. But he had voted these supplies for the war .-Why? Not because he thought the war was unnecessary; he thought it was unnecessary. Not because it was commenced by Mexico; he believed it was commenced by the President of the United States. But he had voted the supplies because the interests of his country were at stake in the actual condition of things; because the remedy of withholwith great respect to the Senator from Ohio, he must having engaged in this war.

Let the principle advanced by the organ of the rilous position in which they are placed, and who were entirely guiltless in the matter, and have uni-

ake | he would do it very unwillingly, but from the necessity of the case, he would unite with the Senator from Ohio in refusing the supplies; and he would put it to the country, and to the civilized world, to decide whether the disastrous consequences which must follow from such an unsupported war ought not to be attributed to the obstinate and arbitrary conduct of the Executive, and not to any factious spirit on the part of Congress. These were his general views in regard to the character of the war. These were the reasons upon which he had supported the war; these were the reasons on which he should continue to vote the necessary supplies for carrying on the war, until that state of things arrived to which he had averted, when it would be seen whether the President would obstinately persist in prosecuting the war, from mistaken views of benefit to the country, or from views of personal ambition; and then he should stand ready to record his vote against surrending the authority of the representa-tives of the people of the United States to direct the purposes and objects of a war sanctioned by them

Mr. B. next averted to the change which came o ver this war in the course of the year which had elapsed since its commencement. It was now plainly and clearly a war of conquest, although the President in his message informed them that the war was not commenced for the purpose of conquest ; that It was not intended to be a war of conquest. He did not pretend to impeach the sincerety of the President in making this declaration, but according to every notion which he had on the subject it was clearly and unquestionably a war of conquest. What did the President say? He told them that he was going to prosecute the war until he had obtained an ample indemnity, not only for the claims of our citizens against Mexico for spoliations, but also for the expenses of the war. Now in what attitude did this present itself? He supposed it would not be extravagant to asssume that the expenses of the war up to his intention to address the Senate to morrow. this time would amount to fifty millions; and if the war were continued for another year, they would amount to one hundred millions. But suppose fifty millions to be the amount for which we were to be indemnified. Mexico had a few years ago shown herself either unable or unwilling to pay a very few millions of dollars by way of indemnity to our citiizens. There was every reason to believe that she resorted to forced loans and contributions for the purpose of paying them without succeeding in discharging the amount. How, then, was it to be expected that she could pay fifty millions of dollars for number of amendments were proposed. The bill the expenses of the war? But the President was | was finally reported to the House, with a recomgoing to say to Mexico, you must either pay me the mendation that it do not pass, and was rejected money or deliver a part of the territory; I must have satisfaction in money or in land. Was it not evident then, that the plan of the Administration, that the end and object of the war was conquest? He had shown, he thought, conclusively, that the war had been commenced by the President and afterwards sanctioned by Congress. Here, then, was a war, commenced by us, in which we have expended fifty millions of dollars; and we say to Mexico. We will now settle this dispute if you will pay us in land for the expenses we have incurred in prosecuting a war which we have ourselves commenced.

Mr. Badger spoke for upwards of two hours. When he had concluded, Mr. Chalmers obtained the floor, and the Senate then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Carroll. from the Military Committe, reported back the joint resolutions of thanks to General Taylor, officers and men, and the amendment of the Senate, with a recommendation that the amendment

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to amend the resolution as amended, by directing the President also to present gold medals, with suitable emblems, to Generals Butler, Henderson, Twiggs, Worth, Quitman, and the nearest relative of Gen. Hamer, and to express to the latter the deep regret of Congress at the death of Gen. H After considerable debate, the amendment was adopted, 131 to 21, and the amendment of the Senate, thus amended, agreed to.

By an awkward error, the amendment of Mr Thompson comes in after the first, instead of the second resolution; that is, after the sentence expressing the regret of Congress for the death of General Hamer; so that the resolution presenting the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Gen. Taylor for the "splendid achievement" at Monterey, follows immediately after the expressions of "regret for the death of Gen. Hamer"making this last sentence the antecedent to the "splendid achievement!" And this cannot now be corrected until the Senate shall again act

upon the resolutions, as amended by the House.] Mr. Ficklin presented the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, so as to change the tenure by which Judges of the United States hold their

The bill to regulate the mileage of members was taken up, but without action thereon, the

In the Senate, on the 17th, after the disposal of numerous petitions, the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed. Among the amendments agreed to, was one

authorizing a number of additional Surgeons. Pending the consideration of other amendments the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow. The three million bill was then taken up .-

Mr. Colquit spoke at some length in support of the war and in vindication of the President. Mr. Butler obtained the floor for to-morrow. The amendments of the House to the pension

appropriation bill, were concurred in. The remainder of the day was devoted to private bills upon the calendar.

In the House of Representatives, the bill to regulate the mileage of members of Congress was

Mr. Haralson, from the military committee, re ported a bill making provision for the appointment of an additional number of general officers, and for other purposes-referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to increase the revenue derived from duties on imports, and to reduce the price of the public lands, (in conformity with the recommendation of the President's late message.) which was read by its title, and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McKay, from the committee of ways and means, reported back the Senate's amendments to the naval pension bill, with a further amendment, limiting the pay of pensioned agents. Af ter some remarks by Messrs. McKay, Garret Davis, Brodhead and Rathbun, the amendment was adopted, 97 to 51, and the amendments, as amended, agreed to. .

Mr. Douglass offered a resolution to terminate the debate on the bill to establish an additional land office in Wisconsin, in five minutes after it should be taken up in committee of the whole.

Mr. Gentry moved to amend, by making it five and a half minutes, and Mr. Douglass accepted the modification! The House then took up the bill, in committee of the whole, Mr. Hopkins, of Virginia, in the chair, and at the expiration of we had one bushel of ore like that which we saw, had better reconsider the source of his thanks, and the fire and a half minutes rose, and the vote terhave voted the supplies which the necessities of the minating the debate was reconsidered, the resoty of wishing for its downfall—as a punishment for case required, for the benefit of the country and for lution amended so as to read "in one hour," again adopted, and the Ifouse again renewed the consideration of the bill in committee of the whole. The Wisconsin bill was passed.

The House then, in committee of the whole, took up the new bill to establish the new territory of Itaska, Mr. Reuben Chapman in the chair, and after some time spent in the consideration thereof, the committee rose and reported the bill country, bidding of the President. It could not be done by own authority in controlling the war in such manner action of the State Legislatures, because if they set as he pleased; if he did this, he for one would be decency as to have sold himself for a pecumiary rethemselves in opposition to the Executive will, they
ward. Was it not evident that we were expected to
were taking sides with the enemy. Nor could it be
Not because he would do it willingly. God knows

The name from the found side by side with the Senator from Ohio—
ments were agreed to, and the bill read a third
Not because he would do it willingly. God knows

In the Senate, on the 18th, after the disposal of reports from Committees, Mr. Butler took the floor upon the three million bill, and made a high-

ly interesting speech. Mr. B. said that this war had brought up ques-lions which were surrounded with difficulties and embarrasments, and to his mind, presented gloomy forebodings. He wished that he could look to peace for relief. But in all the propositions which had been brought forward to secure a speedy and honorable peace, he could see no relief. Peace would bring with it an abiding strife, more fearful than war, if the declarations from high sourful than war, if the declarations from figure so to depend less on folks who say that they to see were to be carried out. He had no favor to to depend less on folks who say that they to seed to shed the last drop of their blood at the ask of the President, and no particular hostility ready to shed the last drop of their blood, than a to him, but he could not agree with those who pronounced the war unjust. The President, he said, had been placed in dif-

ficult circumstances, in taking possession of Texas; for no matter what portion of it had been annexed, the taking possession would have been United States had confided to us, and not to the Pre- resisted by Mexico. Though the President may be particularly responsible for the existence of the war, Congress had placed the sword in his hand, and it was useless now to go back into the causes in which the war originated. He preferred a peace voluntarily proffered to Mexico, to a peace extorted from her. The latter would only last so long as Mexico possessed not the power to break it, and she would never forget her degradation. He was in favor of making the appropriation, and thought it would have been a wise policy to grant the two millions at the last session. In regard to the question of slaver , he believed if the designs of the North were permitted in the morning, I heard something splashing, they would end in disastrous consequences. He would prefer acquiring no territory if it was to be Captain Salisbury, officer of the day, and Lieu acquired at the expense of the Union.

Mr. Houston next took the floor, and indicated Mr. Simmons then took the floor, and after proceeding for a few minutes, gave way to a motion to postpone the bill until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

The House proceeded to the consideration of

territorial business. The bill to aid in the construction of certain roads in the territory of Wisconsin, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Rueben Chap. man in the chair. A debate ensued, and a great by yeas and nays, 53 to 102.

# WHIG MEETING.

A meeting of the Whigs of Bertie County, was held in the Court House in Windsor, on the evening of Tuesday, of February County Court week. LEWIS THOMPSON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and PATRICK H. WINSTON, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman. It was to appoint Delegates to some suitable place to nominate a candidate to represent the 9th Congressional District, in the next Congress of the United States.

Whereupon, it was on motion, unanimously Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty-eight Delegates to a Convention, to be held in Gatesville, on Monday of Gates Superior Court.

The following gentlemen were accordingly appointed: R. H. Cox, J. H. Hardy, Dr. H. F Williams, John P. Rascoe, William J. Cherry, Jos. B. Cherry, Kitchen T. Pruden, Jas. Allen. Sol. Cherry, L. S. Webb, John R. Gilliam, R. O. Britton, John W. Bond, W. P. Gurley, Wm. T. Sutton, C. W. Capehart, T. Redditt, Augustus Holley, Jos. Leary, S. B. Spruill, Joseph H. Eth. ridge, Henderson Wilson, Etherton Wilson, Dr. Bernard West Mizell, Alfred Easton, Kader Biggs and W. S. Pruden. On motion, also,

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary b added to the list of delegates.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee of three to correspond with the other Counties of the District, to inform them of the proceedings of this meeting, and to invite their concurrence.

Mesers. Solomon Cherry, James Allen and P. H. Winston were appointed said Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published, in the Whig papers of the District, and in the Raleigh Register and Star.

The meeting was numerously attended, and every one in high spirits. Bertie is preparing to do even better than she has lately done in the

After a few well said and appropriate remarks by S. B. Spruill, Esq. the meeting adjourned. LEWIS THOMPSON, Ch'n.

P. H. WINSTON, Sec'ry.

#### THE YANCY COMPANY. We learned some facts in regard to this Com-

pany whilst they were here, which are of interest. In the first place, be it remembered, that Yancy is the county which sent that ranting Locoloco, Fleming, (whom Mr. Rayner did not think it worth while to skin more than once,) to the late Legislature. Well, that being a Locofoco county, one might have expected to find a majority at least of Locofocos in this gallant Company who go to Mexico to fight in Mr. Polk's war. But not so. All the officers, and all the non-commissioned officers but the 4th Corporal, and from two-thirds to three-fourths of the privates, are Whigs. Capt. Blalock was the whig opponent of Fleming for the Legislature. One who heard Fleming roar in the House of Commons against the "Mexican whigs," might have fancied that he would like no better fun than to eat up the whole Mexican Republic, and wash it down with something stronger than the Gulf Stream. But where is this loud-mouthed patriot? Snugly ensconced at home, whilst these Mexican Whigs" are enduring the privations of a march of 250 miles, and expect to face the enemy's cannon.

It is a common remark of the Locofoce papers. that two-thirds of the Regiment at least belong to that party. Is that true ? We rather guess not. There is the Orange company, with only 4 Locofocos in it: the Yancy company with about three whigs to one Loco: the Cabarrus company with a large majority of Whigs.

To return to the Yancy company. There are four Brothers in the company, of whom Lieut. Keith is one. Two-thirds of the whole number are married men .- Fayetteville Observer.

More Gold.-A gold mine has been discovered a few miles from this place, on the lands of Mr. Nathan Nuby, which, from every indication, will far surpass that we noticed some days since. By the politeness of Mr. Noah Rush, we have been favored with a peep at a specimen of the ore; and the numerous tempting particles of precious metal which we beheld with the e unassisted by a magnifying glass, almost induced us to leave our Sanctum, and seek a fortune beneath the surface of some of our barren hills. If we should certainly want no more. We doubt whether a more beautiful specimen can be exhibited from any part of North Carolina. The gold is embeded in a very hard rock of a darkish color. The vein varies from one and a half to two feet

SONS OF TEMPERANCE There are in Philadelphia 62 divisions of the Sons of Temperance, with 7,519 members.

TRUE AS PREACHING. We have been looking over some old extres from the pen of Maj Jack Downing who was a intimate with Gen. Jackson: and we are asion. ished to see how admirably adapted to the press times, his views are, expressed more than to years ago, in reference to other men, and undan

is what the celebrated Major said on the subjection of fighting—it is as true as preaching:

"In the matter of fighting, there is one units." I always keep my eyes on, and I found Gener Jackson of the same way of thinking, and that folks who are ready to shed the first drop. Go a man eight dollars a day to make speeches Congress, with the right of free postage, and to hear enough of " last drop" matters: when comes to camp duty then the "first drop" fall have to stand to the rack at eight dollars a month

quite different circumstances. Here for instance

We give the following extract which we for in the Xenia Torchlight. It is called a soldier soliloquy. We publish it merely for its rarity, and with no intention to reflect on Mr. Polk. from an officer of the army :

"One night during the four days' rain, I standing sentinel half leg deep in water. It was a night not easily forgotten; "such sheets vivid lightning, such bursts of horrid thunds such roaring groans of wind and rain. I here remember to have heard." It was as dark as recess in Green river cave. About two o'clos long in the water, and hailed. It proved to be West, officer of the Guard, going the rounds. After passing me, the next sentinel but one the found engaged in loud and earnest conversation with himself, in which he appeared so much in terested that he did not hear them approach. They had the curiosity to listen to his solilon "Yes," said he, "when I voted for James i Polk, had I known it would have led to this !! have seen him in hell, and Texas sunk first. R. after war was brought on, I was ashamed to be the Whigs do the fighting, and stay at homean be taunted by them. I was obliged to come for consistency's sake; but if I had you here this minute, James K. Polk, you"-(here he uttere an awful imprecation upon him) "I'd blow you through;" and he brought his musket to take aim as if he would shoot sure enough. At the moment the grand rounds made a noise, and were hailed sternly with-" Who comes there " "James K. Polk," was the reply, "Advance, yes son of a-, and give the countersign, tr I'll blow your brains out !' The officers to

of Wake Forest College, will deliver in Address before the Young Ledies of the City, under the Sedgwick Female Seminary, in this City, under the care of the Rev. J. J. FINCH, on Saturday, the 21th of this month. The exercises will take place in the Baptist Church, and will commence at 11 o'clot, A. M. The public generally, and the friends and patrons of education particularly, are invited to attend Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1847. SEDGWICK

Rev. Dr. HOOPER, President

the anecdote next day to the company."

# FEMALE SEMINARY. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA:

REV. J. J. PINCH, PRINCIPAL, MISS C. BROWN, MISS A. S. TUCK, MRS. M. L. FINCH,

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will commence on the first of April ensuing. Theescouragement heretofore received, has induced the Principal to employ an additional Teacher, and w incur other expenses, which he hopes will he justified by a still further increase of patronage. The comm of Instruction will be liberal, embracing all the braches of an accomplished female education; and pe pils who go through the prescribed course, will a furnished at the close with testimonials from the

Teachers. Pupils can enter at any time, but cannot be withdrawn till the end of the Session without permission from the Principal; nor will any deduction be made for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

TERMS, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Board, washing, and fuel, Preparatory Department, \$7 to 10 00 Classical and Scientific Department, 12 to 15 00 Music on Piano, Guitar.

Ornamental branches, Painting, Drawing, &c 10 00 French Language, There will be a vacation of one month at the end of each Session, during which pupils can remain with-

Each boarding pupil is expected to furnish her own sheets, towels, and napkins, which, with her apparel, must be marked with her name in full. For the benefit of persons at a distance, we make

the following references : Rev. Wm, Hooper, l. L. D., Rev. T. Meredith, Hon. Calvin Graves, Professor J. B. White, J. C. Stevenson, T. C. Garrison, and D. S. Sanders, Esqr's, Raleigh, Feb 17, 1867.

### Dinwiddie Grigg, COMMISSION MERCHANT TO ENTO PLANTERS' AGENT, TAKEN the House on Sycamore Street,

next to the West-hill Ware-house and very convenient to the other Ware-houses in Petersburg, and will receive on consignment, and sell on the usual terms, COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, CORN, BA-CON, and TOBACCO; and all other articles which may be offered, (except SPIRITS.) Reasonable advances made on Consignments

in Hand. Grateful for the continued and liberal encourage ment which was extended to him for 15 years as inspector at West Hill Warehouse, he is now willing. and wishes to offer, every advantage and facility that

can be obtained in Petersburg or Richmond, to his old and faithful friends, and all others, who may favor him with their patronage. He will receive from Rail Road, Basin, and by wagons, all produce sent to him, and pay all charges, deducting the same when the produce is sold. No drayage is charged on Tobacco sold in Petersburg. All loose tobacco sent to him to sell will be strictly attended to. The Inspectors do not charge Commission Merchants but 50 ets for Inspecting Tobacco; consequently his charge does not much exceed the Inspectors'. Persons wishing him to sell their loose tobacco, will please direct their wagons to his Store-house; those who send him tobacco in hogsheads can choose their warehouse, and he will conform to their wishes as nearly as he can-N. B. I shall keep constantly on hand, Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Ploughs, Cutting Knives, Cornshellers, Axes, Stoves for Factories and Offices, Toshall be sold, to persons sending me produce to sell for them, at the lowest cash prices.

DIN WIDDIE GRIGG.

Petersburg, Jan. 1847.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—SURET COUNTY,—In Equity, January 4th, 1847. Harrison M. Waugh, J. A. Waugh & Courts,

The vein varies from one and a half to two feet in thickness. The lessees, we understand, are making preparations for carrying on their operations on a very extensive scale.

We should be very willing to give \$1,000 for a bushel of ore as rich as that which we had the pleasure of seeing.—Randolph Herald.

Edward and Henry Dobson, and L Hughes.

It appearing that the Defendants, Edward Dobson and Leander Hughes, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made of six weeks in the Raleigh Register, that they appear and answer, plead or demur, to the Bilt of Complaint, filed in Office, of the Complainants, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in February, 1847, at the Court House in the Town of Rockford ; other wise, the case will be heard ex parte and judgmen pro confesso entered against them. S. GRAVES, CME