

WHIG MEETINGS.

WAKE COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Wake was held in the City of Raleigh...

On motion of Geo. W. Haywood, Rufin Tucker was called to the Chair, and JOHN H. MANLY was requested to act as Secretary.

The objects of the meeting being explained, on motion of H. W. Miller, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chair to prepare Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The Committee appointed were H. W. Miller, Henry H. Harris, W. R. Gales, Dr. W. H. McKee and W. F. Smith.

The Committee having retired, Geo. W. Haywood was loudly called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very patriotic and eloquent manner.

Henry W. Miller, as the organ of the Committee, reported the following Resolutions, each of which he advocated with much ability, which called forth loud applause.

1. Resolved, That although we believe the War which now exists, was brought on by the unnecessary and unauthorized and unconstitutional act of the Executive, in ordering our Army to the left Bank of the Rio Grande, yet nevertheless, we desire that nothing should be withheld from our gallant Army in Mexico, which may be necessary for their aid, comfort, protection and success.

2. Resolved, That while we shall continue to hold the Executive responsible for having brought this War upon our country, we shall not cease to honor our brave Officers and Soldiers, who have undergone so many difficulties, and faced such dangers, to conquer a Peace, and whose glorious deeds in arms upon many well-fought battle-fields, have shed a lustre around our country's flag.

3. Resolved, That we regard the act of the President, allowing Santa Anna free ingress to Mexico, as a violation of his high official duties, and as by its effect, the Enemy has been furnished an able and experienced Leader, by whose wealth, exertions and influence, the War has been protracted, a more effectual means could not have been adopted to encourage the enemy, and render them out and confound.

4. Resolved, That the acquisition by conquest of any portion of Mexican Territory, would be contrary to the spirit of our Constitution, injurious to our National Honor, and in violation of the high principles of justice and right, upon which our Government should ever act.

5. Resolved, That however peaceably and honorably Mexican Territory may hereafter be acquired by our Government, the annexation of it to the Union, under the prohibitions and restrictions of the Wilmot Proviso, would be in bad faith to the South, and in violation of the compromises of the Constitution.

6. Resolved, That the splendid achievements in arms of GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, by which so much renown has been added to our National character, entitle him to the gratitude and honor of his Countrymen; and having full and implicit confidence in his firmness, honesty, ability and well-tried patriotism, we do not hesitate to declare our preference of him for the Presidency. And we believe, that the enthusiasm with which his nomination for that high Office has been received in every section of the Union, where his true character is known, proves that he is the choice of a large majority of those who are anxious to secure for the Government an honest and efficient Administration.

7. Resolved, That with Zachary Taylor for a leader in the approaching Presidential Election, we shall have the highest assurance of success—assurances strengthened by the conviction, that we have inscribed upon our banner a name which has never been associated with defeat—which was a tower of strength to our brave little Army, on the ever memorable field of Buena Vista, when threatened by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy—a name, which has a monument in the hearts of his countrymen—the fame of which no party rancor or political animosity will be able to tarnish or to dim.

8. Resolved, That we still entertain the highest admiration for the transcendent abilities and heroic patriotism of that great American Statesman, HENRY CLAY, whose fame as an Orator, and untiring devotion to the cause of free Government, have rendered his name immortal, and endeared it to the friends of Republican Institutions in every quarter of the Globe. And we believe, that he has been elected to the Presidency in 1844, that by a wise, firm, prudent and patriotic administration of the Government, he would have saved the Country from the embarrassments of this bloody and expensive War.

9. Resolved, That His Excellency, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, by the ablest patriotic manner in which he has fulfilled the responsible duties of Chief Magistrate of the State, is entitled to the thanks and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

10. Resolved, That we do most heartily approve the proposition to hold a Convention of the Whigs of the State on the 22nd of February next, to nominate a Candidate for Governor; and whilst entertaining the highest respect for those whose names have been suggested for that high Office, we pledge our support to him who may be selected by the Convention.

11. Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Fifty Delegates to represent the Whigs of Wake in said Convention.

12. Resolved, That the Chairman also appoint a Committee of five, to make all necessary arrangements for the assembling of the Convention on the 22nd of February next.

Pursuant to the 11th Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following Delegates to the Convention, viz: John H. Bryan, Peleg Rogers, John W. Harris, Johnston Busbee, W. H. Hood, H. W. Husted, Robt. W. Haywood, James H. Cooke, Jefferson Uley, Stephen Stephenson, Geo. W. Haywood, W. R. Gales, John H. Manly, Alfred Jones, Jacob Morrison, Henry W. Miller, T. J. Freeman, Robt. W. Seawell, T. J. Delaney, T. J. Lemay, Geo. W. Morse, Ches. Manly, Richard Hines, John Primes, Ross, S. Birdsell, S. H. Rogers, T. M. Oliver, William Laws, Dr. Thos. Hicks, Dr. H. W. Montague, J. G. B. Roulhas, J. D. Nunn, W. H. Jones, Wm. Boylan, James Iredell, W. H. McKee, W. F. Smith, H. H. Harris, Jas. Litchford, Sen. Kemp P. Hill, Ramson Pool, Robt. A. Harris, Chas. J. Williams, Quinton Uley, Samuel P. Norris, Chas. J. Williams, Adam G. Banks, Calvin Rogers, Richard Seawell, Willie J. Fuller.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list. Under the 12th Resolution, the following Committee were appointed, viz: B. Freeman, Weston R. Gales, Robert W. Haywood, Dr. William G. Hill, and Henry W. Miller.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. RUFFIN TUCKER, Ch'm'n. JOHN H. MANLY, Secretary.

HERTFORD COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Hertford County, held at Bethel, for the purpose of selecting Delegates to represent them in the Convention to be held at Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a suitable Candidate for Governor in the approaching Election, W. D. Valentine, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. W. T. Irwin, appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of Watson L. Daniel, Esq., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee to draft Resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject; Whereupon, the following gentlemen were named as a Committee, viz: Col. Starks Sharp, Messrs. Watson L. Daniel, E. D. Lewis, Daniel Valentine, and Wm. D. Praden.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. Sam'l B. Spruill, of Beaufort, (being called upon) extended the meeting, by an eloquent and patriotic address. The Committee having returned, reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a Convention in Wake, sometime this winter, to nominate a Whig Candidate for the next Governor of North Carolina, a portion of the Whigs of Hertford in meeting assembled, do approve of the proposition, and proceed to discharge their duties thereto.

Resolved, That His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM, has fulfilled the high expectations entertained of him, evincing such statesmanship, integrity, patriotism and devotion to public duty in his Administration, as in the opinion of the good people of the State, and to the thanks of his fellow-citizens, in the time honored phrase: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.'

Resolved, That, in reference to next Governor, the Whigs of this County, having with liveliest approbation, the early and recent preference in their distinguished countryman, KENNETH PARROT, whose long, faithful services, and eminent abilities, in the Councils of his Country, State and Federal, have justly won for him so high a mark of public confidence, that they regret he declines the distinguished station extended him, and that they cherish the hope that the cogent reasons, which now influence him to indulge in the quiet of private life, will, ere long, lose their force; that his sterling merits, his brilliant talents will not be permitted to rust in private, but that, in due time, he will be summoned by his countrymen to a position commensurate with his merits.

Resolved, That of the many gentlemen in the State, qualified to do honor to the Executive Chair, none is more commended to us, than LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie County; possessing, as he does, in the opinion of this meeting, a heart and head, that will not only command the Whig suffrage of the State; he is, therefore, the preference of this meeting, subject, of course, to the choice of the Convention.

Resolved, That this meeting do appoint the following gentlemen to represent this County in said Convention, viz:—Hon. Rennehan Rayner, Wm. N. H. Smith, Jno. A. Anderson, Col. Starks Sharp, Dr. H. W. Ferriss, L. R. Jennings, James K. Kennedy, Samuel W. Bourne, Albert Moore, Watson Lewis, Daniel, E. D. Scull, and Dr. William Huthings.

On motion, The names of the Chairman and Secretary be added to the list of Delegates.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register, and other Whig papers of the State, and in the Norfolk Herald.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. W. M. D. VALENTINE, Ch'm'n. W. T. IRWIN, Secretary.

WHIG MEETING IN LENOIR COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Whigs of Lenoir County met at the Court House on Saturday, January 1st, for the purpose of choosing Delegates, to attend the State Convention, to be held in Raleigh.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Wm. H. PARROT, Esq., as President, and JAMES M. PARROT, Esq., as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. H. W. Blount, a committee of eight was appointed to draft Resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Committee, consisting of Henry F. Bond, Esq., Col. N. G. Blount, Col. David Lewis, L. C. Desmond, Randall Webber, R. Owen, Benjamin Coleman, Esq., and Dr. H. W. Blount, after being absent for some moments, returned with the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been customary from time immemorial, upon the approach of all important elections, for the people to hold their primary meetings, and in some regular manner indicate their preference for the individual as a candidate for any particular office, whom they shall deem the most available, and best qualified to discharge its duties; and whereas, the voters of the State will soon be called upon to elect a Governor—Therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Lenoir County, most cordially assent to the proposition for holding a general State Convention in the City of Raleigh, in the month of February next, and that delegates be appointed from this County, to attend and represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That though we highly appreciate and acknowledge the eminent services rendered by the Whig party by the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, we cannot but express our preference for that sterling and patriotic Whig, THOMAS SETTLE, Esq., of Rockingham County, and recommend him to the favorable consideration of the Convention.

Resolved, That under the administration of our present Chief Magistrate, Wm. A. Graham, the affairs and prosperity of the people have been successfully consulted—the Old North State has continued to walk in her integrity, though beset by frenzied partisans, and insulted by the general government, and that as a proof of the great estimation in which his services are held by the people, it is only necessary to recur to the overwhelming majority which he received at the last election.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the removal of our troops, by order of the President, from the Necess to the Rio Grande, and taking possession, by force of arms, of the territory lying between those two rivers, at that time under Mexican jurisdiction, was the immediate cause of the war, and that we regard that act of the President as uncalled for, and as an abrasion of the constitution, which gives to Congress the war making power.

Resolved, That we adapt to the sentiments contained in the resolutions offered by HENRY CLAY, and also the sentiments of Albert Gallatin.

Resolved, That we view with indignation and horror, the plan advocated in the last President's message, of carrying on the war, and sustaining the army in Mexico by military contributions, and by seizing upon private property, and plundering and robbing the people and churches—the plan which cannot be carried into effect, without producing violence and outrage, shocking to humanity, and worthy only of the barbarous wars of heathen nations; that if adopted, it must bring upon us a disgrace as a civilized and christian nation, that all the blood shed in Mexico cannot wash away.

On motion of Dr. H. W. Blount a committee of five was appointed to nominate delegates to attend the Convention. The Committee, consisting of Henry F. Bond, John W. Peoples, Dr. L. L. Coleman, Lewis C. Desmond, and W. Sutton offered the following list of delegates:—Dr. A. C. Davis, Col. N. G. Blount, J. Lassiter, L. Waters, Thomas Waters, Jr., James Wood, John L. Croom, Thomas McDaniel, James Davis, William H. Whitfield, R. Rouse, A. Croom, T. Cawley, T. Davis, J. Lofin, B. C. Williams, T. Beaton, Wm. Nunn, W. Cox, Wm. C. Cox, B. Jones, Col. O. Jones, Craven Jones, Samuel H. Coward, W. H. Rountree, John G. Dunn, P. Dupree, P. Pittman, F. Pittman, N. D. Edwards, J. Chesnut, Wm. Clark, A. Moore, N. Moore, P. Taylor, J. B. Carraway, W. Dunn, Jr., Col. T. J. Blakeley, John C. Washington, John A. Parrot, R. F. Hodges, Thomas Kennedy, John B. Kennedy, Walter Kennedy, Bright Kennedy, William Aldridge, R. Barrow, Wm. Sutton, Jr., Frederick Sutton, Jesse Barwick, Lewis C. Desmond, Dr. H. W. Blount, R. Blount, W. Blount, Dr. John L. Taylor, P. Hardee, Esq., S. White, Z. Erastin, M. Erastin, John H. Peoples, J. E. Metts, J. P. Mewborn, W. B. West, R. R. Owen, A. A. Armstrong, John M. Brown, Ransom Benton, B. M. Murphy, Dr. J. D. Young, Francis Smith, Jesse Cobb, Fred Bunn, J. Doyne, Killpatrick, Geo. Watson, J. Jackson, Wm. Fardew, James M. Spencer, John S. Whitfield, George Whitfield, Jr., H. F. Bond, B. Coleman, Randall Webber, James M. Parrott, J. M. Harper and Wm. Jones.

After the duties of the several committees were discharged, Benjamin Coleman being called upon, rose and addressed the meeting in a brief and eloquent manner.

On motion of L. C. Desmond, Esq., a vote of thanks was tendered to the officers of the meeting, for the impartial discharge of their duties.

On motion of Col. N. G. Blount, Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Register, and all other Whig papers in the State.

WM. H. WHITFIELD, President. JAMES M. PARROT, Secretary.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

According to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Rockingham was held in Wentworth on Saturday, the 6th inst.

On motion of Dr. Cottrie, Rawley Galloway, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Miles D. King was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was then explained by the Chairman in a short but very appropriate speech. After which the following resolutions were presented by William R. Walker, Esq., and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and they are hereby tendered, to Major General ZACHARY TAYLOR, for his skill, courage and clemency, as manifested during his life, and especially for the brilliant victories achieved by him in Mexico.

Resolved, That having the utmost confidence in his honesty and patriotism; and in his stern integrity and devotion to the constitution and honor of the country—we do express our preference for him as the candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the able, dignified and energetic manner in which he has discharged his various official duties.

Resolved, That we approve of the Whig Convention proposed to be held in the City of Raleigh, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for the office of Governor of the State of North Carolina, and that the Chairman appoint Delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That admiring the intelligence, patriotism, and private as well as public virtues of ROBERT B. GILLIAM, Esq., of the County of Granville, we do express our preference for him as the candidate of the Whig party for the office of Governor of the State.

On motion of Joseph Holbery, Resolved, That the Whigs and all friends of General Taylor hold a meeting in Wentworth, on Tuesday of the Spring Term of the Superior Court, for the purpose of bringing out candidates for the Legislature, and of general organization for the campaign.

On motion of Dr. Noah Joyner, Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and forwarded to the Raleigh Register, and Greenborough Patriot for publication, with a request that the other Whig papers of the State copy the same.

The Chairman then announced the following persons as Delegates to the Convention to meet in Raleigh: A. G. Morton, William Fewell, Dr. T. Coyle, Maj. William L. Scales, B. W. Aiken, Col. Jas. Scoble, Winston Keelan, George L. Aiken, Jones W. Denton, John M. Reynolds, Charles Hamilton, A. L. Ward, Dr. E. T. Brodax, Major J. A. Hobson, F. B. Moore, D. E. Guernsey, T. D. Patterson, Robert B. Warr, Thomas Backwell, Sen. J. W. McCann, Charles Matlock, Josiah Settle, Robert M. Young, Samuel F. Adams, Col. James M. Walker, Richard T. Dismukes, Dr. H. L. Patrick, Dr. N. Joyner, M. D. King, Dr. James Currie, T. S. Galloway, William R. Walker, Capt. John Lindsay, John H. Dillard and Dr. William H. James.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list. When, on motion, the meeting adjourned. RAWLEY GALLOWAY, Ch'm'n. MILES R. KING, Sec'y.

TYRELL COUNTY.

Agreeably to notice given, a considerable number of the Whigs of Tyrell County met at the Court House in Columbia, on Thursday, the 6th inst.; and, on motion, Jos. Halsey, Esq., was called to the Chair; and Jos. Alexander appointed Secretary. The Chair, in a few appropriate remarks, having stated the object of the meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially concur with our Whig brethren in the State, in the propriety of holding a Convention in Raleigh, to select a candidate to be run for Governor at the next election.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint two persons from each Captain's District, to represent this County in the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That although we will abide the choice of the Convention, we cannot refrain from expressing our preference for our highly respected fellow citizen, the Hon. EDWARD STANLEY; because we believe him eminently qualified for that distinguished station.

In pursuance of the second Resolution, the Chair appointed the following persons as Delegates, viz: Dr. Willis Lewis, Jos. Alexander, Jos. McCleese, Benj. Spruill, Jno. McCleese, Samuel Leigh, Dr. H. E. Lewis, Silas Davenport, Charles McCleese, L. Jones, F. Patrick and John Sikes.

On motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the list. The meeting then adjourned. JOSEPH HALSEY, Ch'm'n. JOSEPH ALEXANDER, Sec'y.

SURRY COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Surry County, called at the Court House in Rockford, on the 10th of January 1848, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Convention, to be held at Raleigh, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, Capt. John Wright was called to the Chair, and N. H. Blackwood, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by Nathaniel W. Williams, Esq., and others, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the able, dignified and impartial administration of that Office, by His Excellency, Gov. Graham, demands, and has our warmest and most unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That we have perfect confidence that the Whig Convention, to be held at Raleigh, will nominate a Candidate worthy of our support, and we will cheerfully confirm their nomination, but we trust that such nomination may fall upon CHARLES MANLY, of Wake, a Whig good and true, and a worthy son of the Old North State, and one peculiarly acceptable to us.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty citizens of Surry as Delegates to said Convention, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers, and published.

The following Delegates were appointed, viz:—N. L. Williams, Robt. Sprouse, A. W. Martin, E. B. Heart, Bryon Dornell, R. C. Puryear, A. Oglesby, Job Worth, J. W. Brown, Dr. Joseph Hollingsworth, W. R. Bitting, Nathaniel W. Williams, L. H. Blackwood, James Grant, Tyne Glenn, Elisha Chinks, Josiah Cowles, Robert Williams and Wm. Brinn. JOHN WRIGHT, Ch'm'n. W. H. BLACKWOOD, Sec.

MR. CALHOUN'S SPEECH.

The following sketch of the Speech of Mr. CALHOUN in the U. S. Senate, is from the pen of the Washington Correspondent of the "New York Journal of Commerce." Mr. Calhoun's views in regard to the character and effect of the war will meet with general approbation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4th, 1848. The Senate chamber was the centre of universal attraction to-day. At an early hour the galleries and lobbies were thronged by strangers, some of whom had come a great distance to hear the sentiments, on the great question of the day, of that man who has more friends and fewer supporters than any statesman in the country. Mr. Calhoun, as usual, rose without a solitary book or scrap of paper before him.

At one o'clock, Mr. Calhoun's resolutions in relation to the Mexican war were called up, and Mr. Calhoun proceeded to speak in their explanation and support. In offering these resolutions, he said, he had been governed by the same reasons that induced him to oppose the war. He did not mean to explain the reasons on which he acted on that occasion any further than was necessary to illustrate the reasons for his course at the present. He opposed the war as unnecessary, and because it would lead to evil hazardous to the welfare of the country. After the war was declared he gave his efforts such a direction as would mitigate its evils. At the last session he proposed the adoption of a line, and he was now actuated by the same motives. He had no personal aim in this matter, but he should speak his sentiments with the freedom of one who had nothing to ask from any one. His sole object was to diminish the evils of this war. He had proposed a defensive line, and at a time when we had territory in possession sufficient to indemnify us, and it was territory unoccupied to any great extent. The President's policy was, however, pursued, and our arms had everywhere been successful. But what had been accomplished? Had the avowed object of the war been gained? Had we conquered a peace? Had we obtained indemnity?—On the contrary, our difficulties had been increased. The blame was to rest somewhere, for this failure. It was not on the army. The object and plan of the war was a mistake. We did not take the right way to obtain indemnity. We had wasted blood and treasure, and all for no purpose at all. We had obtained nothing but military glory. He was not going into detail, but he argued that his defensive line would have cost but an inconsiderable sum. Texas alone, for seven years, defended her boundary from Mexico when Mexico was more powerful than now.

The proposition now was to prosecute the war with vigor. In this he could not support the policy of the President, the cost would be vast. We were to add thirty thousand troops to our force in Mexico, making the whole number 70,000; the campaign would cost not less than \$80,000,000. Last year money poured into the treasury as well as out of it, now the treasury was to be drained. The drafts given in Mexico were cashed here, and off goes the money to Europe. The U. S. stocks were below par. Treasury notes would be paid in, instead of specie, and no money would be left in the treasury. The great difficulty in carrying on our war, was in our finances;—men we might get. A gentleman, well informed, had told him that money could not be borrowed by the government to the extent of forty millions, that would be wanted, at a better rate than 90 per cent. Whether the war be successful or not, we cannot reach our object—to obtain a peace.

The more successful the war the more certain would be the defeat of our avowed object. We would be defeated by success. If we succeeded, where would be the nationality of Mexico? She would be blotted from the list of nations. She would be a mass of individuals, without a head. Her sovereignty would belong to us. The President speaks of faction in Mexico, and says that the only course is to put them all down, and a new government is to grow up under the protection of our army, and with it we are to treat. He could not see how a free, independent republic could grow up under the support of military force. He had supposed that a free government must spring freely and spontaneously from the people. But the condition of the Mexican population did not allow of repeated disavowals; or it would tumble down as soon as we put it up. The mere shadow of a government now at Queretaro, could not, as officers of the army had assured him, make suitable peace. We should first ourselves in the situation of Great Britain as to Hindostan. It was the result of a mistaken policy. We go on, from step to step, till we find the conquest and occupation of the country a matter of necessity. After having conquered the country, at a vast expence, the argument and influence in favour of occupying it will be greater than ever. Vast interests in Mexico and at home will be found to be in favour of keeping possession. We shall have to maintain a large army to collect the proposed indemnities, and nothing that we could collect would pay the expences of the army. This line of policy would lead to blotting out the national existence of Mexico. He would not do this, for the reasons stated in his resolutions. It was contrary to the avowed object of the war. Every message had disavowed conquest as the object.

Resolved, That any speech would be an impeachment of our sincerity, if such a speech would be made, or it would impeach our foresight of events.

Our army had won reputation, but it was confined to the army. The reputation of the country had suffered, for wisdom, justice, and discretion. To incorporate Mexico would be the first instance of incorporating a race of Indians. This was a government of white men, a Caucasian government. The ruin of the Spanish and Mexican governments had been in their attempt to abolish all distinction of colors. The Portuguese had avoided this error, and were able to sustain a government. Were we to put on equal footing, as citizens, the mixed races of Mexico? The idea would not be tolerated. It would destroy this government.

But the conquest of Mexico would subvert this government. It would vastly increase the patronage of the Executive. It would convey all power to the Executive from the States.

It would give the Executive the means of conquering us. The Constitution could not stand the shock of struggles for the Executive power, when it was so increased. No free nation could maintain provinces in subjection. Great Britain was said to be an exception. That government had great capacity for conquest. But Great Britain had not escaped its consequences. She now felt the burden of her vast establishments, and was scarcely able to sustain them. He had often thought that in this way, only, could that empire be maintained.

In holding Mexico as a province, we should be subjected to vast expence. How long must we keep her as a province before she be fit for incorporation into the Union? Hundreds of years would not suffice. A portion of the Mexicans were of the old Castilian race, and had the highest sense of nationality, and would cherish it forever. They were of the old Gothic race, in some respects better than the old Anglo-Saxon. The Indian races would never be fit for union with us.

Governments could not be established to order. No government had ever been established, except by the hand of Providence—by remarkable combinations of circumstances—such as enabled us to form our constitution.

We did not hold liberty by patent from the Almighty. Formerly we talked of increasing our military glory. We talked now of spreading our free institutions over the continent, imposing them by force on a people incapable of them.

There was, in Mr. C.'s opinion, not the smallest chance to disentangle ourselves from the difficulties we were in, except to take a defensive line, to take indemnity into our own hands.

When war was declared, he would have proposed, if time had been obtained, to limit our efforts to defence. He would now propose to fall back upon a line—he would not say what one—He would withdraw from the centre of Mexico. We were now tied to a dead corpse. He would get rid of it.

Our policy was equity, forbearance, and justice. We must await events. We must first avoid war and conquest. This was not the first time he had raised his voice against war. He had the satisfaction of opposing the proposition of Gen. Jackson to issue letters of reprisal against France.

He warned gentlemen that, if they went on in this career of war and debt, they would seal the death warrant of the Constitution. Free trade would become but a mere name. High taxation of every kind would be inevitable. He appealed to his friends of the Administration side—for he considered them his friends—to retrace their steps. It would confer on them the highest honor. He appealed to gentlemen on the other side, who were to a great extent, in his opinion, responsible for the war, not by voting to relieve Taylor, but by voting to get territory—which they refused to accept, to take a different course—to agree to a defensive line. He should not now propose anything, but, if he found he could be supported, he would propose to form a committee for the purpose of considering what would be the best defensive line, and they would have the aid, in their consultation, of the officers of the army now fortunately in this city.

From the St. Louis Revue. "THAT LAST JULEP!" A SHORT TEMPERANCE STORY. BY SOLITAIRE.

Not many years since, in one of our Mississippi river cities, the landlord of a noted hotel, in spite of the good fare served upon his table, took an aversion to his food, and confining himself to the fluid exclusively, drank himself clearly out of existence. He was a jolly specimen of a publican, and had endeared himself, in his latter days, to a couple of prodigal young boarders, by frequently inviting them to in what he called a 'comfortable carouse.' These little reunions, as we before stated, were brought to a close by the principal suddenly dropping out of the set, and being no longer able to 'stand up to his share of the liquor. The deceased's wife being absent from the city, his friends comfortably packed him in ice for preservation until her return. The feelings of the hopeful young convivialists were sadly shocked at the idea of sojourning in the same house with the inanimate body of their regretted companion. It was all well enough when he was able to stand the liquor, and drink his share of it, but the thought of his being packed away in such cold quarters made them shiver with a strange apprehension which even brandy failed to dissipate. They had, nightly, to pass the room where the body lay to reach their own, and every time they were forced to do so, the feeling of horror grew stronger, until at length the sad example of the deceased landlord began to have its effect in winning them to temperance.—At length the wife arrived, and the publican was assigned to his long home; but we regret to add that with his departure the desire for another 'comfortable carouse' began to manifest itself.

'Only one more, Bill,' said the eldest, 'just by way of a wake for the old fellow—he deserves as much from us to his memory—and then it shall be an understood thing that we quit!'

The last little party was agreed upon, a few good fellows were invited, and on the night succeeding the burial they assembled in a room but a few doors from the former apartment of their dead host.

'What say you to juleps, boys?' inquired Bill. 'Considering the state of the weather, we will go juleps,' said a guest 'juleps all round!'

'Hurrah for cooling drinks!' echoed the whole party. Sam, a negro servant, was summoned, and a positive order issued forthwith for all the concomitants necessary to make a good julep. The brandy came, then the rum, then the mint—fresh from the earth—then the sugar—

'Now, Sam, the ice,' was the next call, and off started their attentive waiter. He soon returned with a towel full of the material, broken up fine, and in proper order, and straight the revel began. The juleps were delicious, and with sleeves rolled up, and shirts open, and straws in hand, they went into them with a perfect gusto. Song, toast and sentiment carried them gloriously into the 'few short hours,' by which time they were all getting rather comfortable.

'Here is hoping our old host has, before this, experienced a 'comfortable' change from his 'ice box,' cooled one of the prodigals.

'A little more ice, Sam!' shouted another; 'we want enough to make a parting drink.' Sam vanished.

'Boys, what say you to holding a little powwow around the fellow's last tub? Come, we will wake the old 'cold quarters' with what he used to call a 'comfortable carouse,' just to lay his spirit, and keep it from searching about after nocturnal drinks.'

This proposition met with a shout of approval, and glasses in hand, they proceeded in procession to the ice box chamber, into which they burst, singing—

'Oh, aint you coming in-a-c-a, Stephen!'

What was their shrill and horror, on entering the chamber, to see a dark figure, with hammer in hand, seated inside of the recent receptacle of the deceased. A light gleamed upon one end of the box cast a glimmer upon the ice inside, which was reflected in numerous pale streaks upon the dark figure and the wall beyond. Of course the first impulse was to retreat, but a familiar voice arrested their footsteps:

'What de debil is de matter, gemmen?' inquired Sam, from the tub.

'There was a pause, and then the inquiry 'What de d— are you doing there, you black rascal!'

'Poundin' you some ice for dat last julep!'

'What! Ah! Oh—o—o—ough!'

'Misses trole me, gemmen, to use dis up first, kase de article is scarce dis season!'

A shower of pint tumblers, ice, mixed juleps and all, ensued; the darky on this announcement, he kicked over the light, and with heaving stomachs the revellers hunted for the dark cause of their nausea to use him up; but in the struggle he escaped, and the uncertain movements of the party brought them into several collisions before they found out they were pounding the wrong customer.

It is almost unnecessary to add that this last 'comfortable carouse,' made a few Sons of Temperance. Bill, ever since, insists upon taking 'warm drinks,' to avoid even the possibility of there being in his fluid a particle of second-hand ice!

It is not polite to beg newspapers, nor is it honest to steal them.

Gen. Cass has been nominated for President by the Democratic Convention held in Columbia, Ohio.

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