

SENATE—TUESDAY, Aug. 4, 1846.

The bill to remit the duty on Railroad iron in certain cases, was taken up, debated at great length, and finally ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 24 to 31.

The consideration of the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then resumed.

Without getting through the items of the bill, the Senate went into an Executive session of some hours, on, as is supposed, some matters connected with the advices brought by the Steamer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, the House took up the Veto message once more.

Mr. Bailey defended the Veto, after which, the previous question being moved, the question was put, "Shall the bill become a law, the veto notwithstanding?"

The vote was Yeas 95, Nays 91, which not being a constitutional majority of two-thirds of the whole members, the bill did not become a law.

The French Spoliation bill, from the Senate, was next taken up in Committee of the Whole.

After a long debate, and the rejection of some of the proposed amendments, the bill was reported to the House without amendment.

It was then read a third time, by a vote of 93 to 85, afterwards fully passed without amendment, by a vote of Yeas 93, Nays 88.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1846.

The bill to remit duties on Railroad iron in certain cases, yesterday engrossed, was passed by Yeas 26, Nays 20.

The Military Academy bill was taken up, amended and passed.

The Senate then passed into Executive session still remaining therein up to a late hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The French spoliation bill was read by its title, and sent to the Senate for the signature of the Vice President.

The Graduation Bill with the Senate amendment was taken up on the table.

A motion was made to lay the bill on the table. The bill was then laid on the table, by Yeas 104, Nays 79.

Sundry other bills from the Senate having been disposed of,

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, the Senate at an early hour went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated question to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that Republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty.

It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by our Congress.

Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like all other expenditures.

The precedents for such proceeding, exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention.

On the 25th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses that may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms.

In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect may be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object.

I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the views of the President.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole, which motion prevailed.

So the Message was considered in Committee; but the Committee soon rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. McKay to offer a Resolution to terminate the debate at three o'clock.

About three whole hours were then consumed in taking the Yeas and Nays on motions to amend the Resolution, to adjourn, calls of the House.

Finally at three o'clock the House took a recess till five.

Mr. McKay having drafted a bill to carry out the views of the Message, by appropriating the two millions asked for, the House went into committee of the whole upon it.

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, the Senate at an early hour went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated question to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that Republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty.

It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by our Congress.

Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like all other expenditures.

The precedents for such proceeding, exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention.

On the 25th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses that may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms.

In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect may be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object.

I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the views of the President.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole, which motion prevailed.

So the Message was considered in Committee; but the Committee soon rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. McKay to offer a Resolution to terminate the debate at three o'clock.

About three whole hours were then consumed in taking the Yeas and Nays on motions to amend the Resolution, to adjourn, calls of the House.

Finally at three o'clock the House took a recess till five.

Mr. McKay having drafted a bill to carry out the views of the Message, by appropriating the two millions asked for, the House went into committee of the whole upon it.

Some unimportant matters having been disposed of, the Senate at an early hour went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States:

I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance, for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic.

Under the circumstances, and considering the other complicated question to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican Republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed under the control of the Executive, to be advanced, if need be, to the government of that Republic immediately after their ratification of a treaty.

It might be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect made by our Congress.

Indeed the necessity for this delay might defeat the object altogether. The disbursement of the money would of course be accounted for, not as secret service money, but like all other expenditures.

The precedents for such proceeding, exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to which I would call your attention.

On the 25th of February, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars for the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses that may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be; and on the 13th of February, 1806, an appropriation was made of the same amount and on the same terms.

In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result in this respect may be similar on the present occasion, although the appropriation may prove to be indispensable in accomplishing the object.

I would therefore recommend the passage of a law appropriating two millions of dollars, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose I have indicated.

In order to prevent all misapprehension, it is my duty to state that, anxious as I am to terminate the existing war with the least possible delay, it will continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the parties, and ratified by the Mexican Republic.

Washington, Aug. 8, 1846.

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved that the Message be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the views of the President.

Mr. Dromgoole moved that it be referred to a Committee of the whole, which motion prevailed.

So the Message was considered in Committee; but the Committee soon rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. McKay to offer a Resolution to terminate the debate at three o'clock.

About three whole hours were then consumed in taking the Yeas and Nays on motions to amend the Resolution, to adjourn, calls of the House.

Finally at three o'clock the House took a recess till five.

Mr. McKay having drafted a bill to carry out the views of the Message, by appropriating the two millions asked for, the House went into committee of the whole upon it.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, / Unwar'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, August 14, 1846.

North Carolina stands erect!

Victory still perches on the Whig Banner!

100 GUNS, FOR THE HONEST OLD STATE!

Oh! what did you come from, stranger, quickly tell? / Oh! what did you come from, you look so mighty well!

I came from the Old North State, where the people can't be bought, / And we've played 'em up a tune called the "sober second thought."

And that's where I came from!

It is almost impossible for us to find language sufficiently strong, to describe the fullness of feeling, the deep-seated thankfulness and exultation, which fills our bosom, in announcing to the Whigs of the Union, that North Carolina still remains the unflinching advocate of Liberty and the Constitution.

We are now warranted in proclaiming that, at the Election just held, we have succeeded in securing

A WHIG GOVERNOR! / A WHIG SENATE!! / A WHIG HOUSE OF COMMONS!!!

AND TWO UNITED STATES SENATORS!!!!

Calmly, but firmly, have the Whigs of North Carolina, confident in their own strength, strong in the faith of a good cause, unmoved by results elsewhere, met the crisis like men and Patriots.

The result is alike honorable to them, and inspiring to the Whigs of the whole Union. They take their place by right, in the van of the Whig army.

They have planted their flag-staff and pledged our honest old State now, and henceforth, to the uncompromising support of Whig principles. We have met our opponents on their chosen issues, and utterly overwhelmed them. Proud, indeed, is our position!

So far as the Governor's election is concerned, we know that a few, who have, heretofore, been against us, have contributed to our victory; and we honor them for that firmness and independence, which have prompted them to burst the shackles of party, and array themselves among the true friends of the State.

We have a right to rejoice, yet we should be magnanimous in victory.—Now, as ever, we maintain that our course is identified with the true interests, the honor and glory of our country. To our opponents, those who are honest, yet whose attachment to party has blinded them to their duty, we would say now after the Election, as earnestly as before, your struggle is a hopeless one, and if you would be true to yourselves, you will abandon a party, the leaders of which are only bent on self-aggrandizement, and who would sacrifice you and your's for the "spoils of victory."

To our fellow Whigs, we say—STAND TO YOUR ARMS! Be true to yourselves and your principles, and through your instrumentality, the country may yet be rescued from the spoilers, and our free institutions purified and preserved!

It is impossible to say, what point Gov. GRAHAM's majority will reach, but it cannot fall short of 10,000! The returns are now consulted, rather as a matter of curiosity than interest.

In the Senate, we shall have a majority of from 2 to 4.

In the House of Commons, our majority will be about 16.

IS NOT THIS GLORY ENOUGH FOR ONE CAMPAIGN?

WASN'T THAT THUNDER!

When the Loco Focos about Raleigh heard the vote for Governor in Cumberland, they were pretty much in the situation of the man who was suddenly knocked down, and who, on coming to, not having a very clear perception of what had befallen him, bawled out—

"Wasn't that thunder?"

Some of the Locos, heretofore, go for re-districting the State, to "get clear" as they say, "of Cumberland!"

THE "STANDARD" AND THE ELECTION.

"I have always told the people, that the statements of the 'Standard' on any subject had authority; and, particularly, that no reliance is to be placed on its calculations about Elections. It happens, that in almost every instance, if not in every one, as we have shown, and will continue to show, where the 'Standard' has indulged in prediction, that the result has falsified the calculation. For evidence of this, see Tuesday's Register, and this paper, *passim*. With regard to the gubernatorial contest, we submit a prophecy or two from the 'Standard':—

"James B. Shepard, the Democratic candidate for Governor, we take pleasure in saying, is performing wonders in the West. Whenever he goes he fails not to produce an enthusiasm seldom if ever before seen in North Carolina. From accounts which we receive by every mail from that section of the State, we hesitate not in saying that Mr. Shepard must and will be elected Governor."

Again—

"Situated as we are here at the centre of the State, we certainly ought to know more of the feelings of the Democratic party than the Editors of the Whig press; and we assert with pride and confidence that Mr. Shepard is entirely sustained in his noble exertions for the cause by an united, harmonious, and enthusiastic people. He will get the full Democratic vote, and in addition to this, a large accession, especially in the East, from the Whig ranks. In our humble opinion if organization and energy shall continue to prevail in the Democratic ranks, and if every Democrat will do his whole duty between this and the 6th of August, and at the polls on that day, the defeat of Gov. Graham is inevitable."

Again—

"SHEPARD AND VICTORY! We converted a few days since, with gentlemen who have recently travelled through the Eastern section of the State, and he informs us that the Democrats of the East are in the finest spirits and confident of the election of Mr. Shepard."

Again—

"SHEPARD MUST AND WILL BE ELECTED."

CUMBERLAND.

In this County, the largest Whig gain has been secured for Governor GRAHAM that has been obtained in the State. In 1841, Hoke got 1070 and Graham 602. In 1846, Graham obtained 722, and Shepard 701! making a clear gain to the Whigs of 488 votes. In connection with this result, just read the following from the "Standard":—

For the North Carolina Standard.

Mr. HOLDEN: I see it stated in the last Register, that Mr. Shepard will not get the Democratic vote of Cumberland. The Editor of the Register tells a falsehood. Mr. Shepard will get a tremendous majority in Cumberland—the party are enthusiastic for him, and he will get some Whig votes on account of Graham's bid for the Rail Road. Success and victory to Shepard and Democracy. TRUTH.

Cumberland, July, 1846.

"SHOOT THE DESERTER."

It appears, from the "Greenboro Patriot," that there is more truth than Poetry, in the above expression applied to Mr. HAYWOOD, by his political associates. That paper states, that on the day after the Election in Guilford, Col. SIMMONS, (a defeated) Foco candidate, deliberately said in a public address to the People, that "William H. Haywood had been bought up—he was a Traitor—a Benedict Arnold—and when he crossed the State line he deserved to be shot through the heart!"

We would not soil our columns with such disgraceful language, but for the purpose of holding up to execration the author of such infamous sentiments. If we are correctly informed, Col. SIMMONS is a man of substance, and Mr. HAYWOOD would do well to make him justify his libel before the proper tribunal.—There are some people, whose slanderous tongue can only be restrained by the fear of having their pockets sear.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

The election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor and Members of the Legislature took place in Indiana on Monday week. The candidates for Governor were JOSEPH G. MARSHALL (Whig) and JAMES WHITCOMB, the present Democratic Governor. In the few returns received we have the following majorities for MARSHALL:

Table with 3 columns: County, Whig votes, Democrat votes. Includes Marion county (82 Whig, 500 Dem), Hendricks (400 Whig, 450 Dem), Vigo (700 Whig, 200 Dem), Ohio (50 Whig, 350 Dem), Switzerland (70 Whig, 20 Dem).

The above reports (and they are merely such) exhibit considerable Whig gains over 1844.

Of Members of the Legislature, it appears that the Whigs have thus far gained eleven, and lost one.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

We have a few returns of the first and second day's voting, for Members of the State Legislature, in some of the counties in Kentucky; but, as none of them are complete, we shall await final results before we publish them.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

The President of the United States has vetoed the French Spoliation Bill. This bill was an act of common honesty, providing for the payment of a just debt, admitted to be so, and which ought long ago to have been paid. But, in that shameful spirit of procrastination, and governed by that even more contemptible influence which refuses its support to any measure that does not directly and immediately benefit its own particular constituency, Congress has, from year to year, deferred the payment of the claims, until its tardy justice has come too late for many of the claimants, who have either died in poverty, or see their claims for sums much below their value, to obtain the means of support. This is one of the many cases, in which procrastination assumes the character of a crime.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

Just let the reader compare the returns from the Mountain District, with the subjoined predictions from the "Standard":—

"From a source entitled to confidence, we learn that Mr. Shepard will get the full vote of his party in the West—nay more, the Hoke vote—while Gov. Graham will fall behind that of his party by about one thousand! Courage, friends! It needs but a little exertion to secure the victory—it is already won!"

Again—

"The effort of the Register to drum the people of the mountain fastnesses of the Old North State into the support of Gov. Graham and his bid of \$363,000 for the Rail Road, and the usurpation of power in the appointment of Field Officers to the Regiment of Volunteers raised for the war, is vain. The people of our State are intelligent, and they see through their true light. A signal and overwhelming defeat awaits the Governor and those who support him in his profligate and high handed measures. Mark the prediction!"

IMPORTANT NEWS.

We take leave to inform the Loco Foco party, that the Salt River is in excellent boating order, and the passage fee very low, owing to the immense number of boats thitherward.