# arceless. The main that we have the AND NORTH CARE LINA GAZRTTE.

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XLIX.

BADGER'S SPEECH. cluded from fourth page. that my country should now comrable wrong, and soil herself with

to the seizure and annexation of it is as unwise as unjust. I know who entertain a different opinion. n clear to me that the accomplishmeasure as the incorporation of Mexer people are to be introduced into a ights with us or to be held as a dequered province-whether they are ds us the relation of the territories decline. ere had, or to remain in a state of ge-whatever the mode and form in e condition and character are to must inevitably, in the honr of its the Union to certain destruction. hear the Senator from South Carom me (Mr. Calhoun) take strong und against the absorption of Mexuction of her nationality. I was voice raised against what in my ne of the greatest of crimes, one of political blunders. But I wonder, hat it did not strike the honorable injustice of seizing upon the whole injustice but in degree superior to part by force; that, though the orbing the whole of the Mexican us with astonishment and horror, the human mind is more strongly pressed by subjects which appear truth the seizure of one foot of just as much an invasion of the eterright, as much a sacrifice of the and the obligations which we owe as the seizure of the whole. I am onquest, by arms, of Mexico or any I anriopposed to wresting from her domain by the exertion of any force trol her will and compel an apparentrender, while in reality the soul of ciously adheres to that with which pposed to the commission by this an act of injustice for the attainin any acquisition that the wide

id-it was said on this floor at the esolutions of the honorable Senator olina were before the Senate—that contained in them, which condemns Mexico and the destruction of her a proposition the assertion of which nd fruitless, because the destruction ty of Mexico is contemplated by no me when I heard the statement made, e same opinion, and expressed that enator himself. (Mr Calhoun here But, an attentive consideration of Secretary of War, and the means President-a consideration of the lisclosed this day, that the President on this subject to communicate his in the further prosecution of the hat he has proceeded from a disavowd conquest to a simple intimation r desired to conquer Mexico or deslity-these things, sir, have convinrobability that the Government is some no distant day, actually to ent which the resolution of the Sen-Carolina denounces. 1 was struck, ount of a recent celebration in this ersary of the battle of New Orleans. on the 11th instant, and I noticed e and distinguished member of this MSON) made an address on the occamy then assembled, concluding with ch goes far ahead of the annexation lexico. He gave as a toast, "A more mbracing the whole of the North ent." I did not observe that the ceived with disapprobation. I saw ny qualification of the sentiment by but there it stands as the declared esentative of the great "Empire floor-a State which, of all others, by physical force in the accomhadesign—a design looking to a ion." not in the closer association this republic-not in a strengthal relations-not in an increase of nt-but a more perfect union which one with us the whole of the North ent, including Mexico on the south British provinces on the north .positions of that sort coming from ch high character, known intelliguished position before the counist the conclusion that such sentian echo in the hearts of thousands. other difficulties in my mind. ther prosecution of this war upon ed by the President of the United rous to the liberties of the country the remark made by the honorable outh Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun.) that rs, as in the early days of the repubwe sit down and calculate calmly the hands of the President to acin object. We ask whether we shall into Mexico, at the head of an nd men. with all the means of this mmand, by our voluntary vote, and Mexico by military and violent seizthe honorable Senator said, there to the effect of all this upon our libmark excited in my mind a train of ed me to the conclusion, if this measthat the liberties of the country will langered. Recollect what the Presof doing because we are the conquere, I ask, does he find any authority rights, and the President claims that long to him. For one, I do not admit which belong to the conqueror, ac- you do not need this additional force.

law of nations, belong no more to the

and wholly irrespective of any responsibility to Con- | nity of a prince, free to obey the dictates of his own gress. I protest against any such doctrine.

Having now atated my views of the commencement of this war-the manner and purposes of its prosecution, and the dangerous tendency of the Executive claims of power and projects of conquest-I come to the proposition before us. We are called upon to place at the command of the President ten regiments of regulars in addition to the present military force. For what purpose? To carry on the war with Mexico. Upon what plan? Sir, the President declines to inform us upon what plan.

Mr. Mangum. (in his seat.) His friends here

Mr. Badger. A few days ago, when this subject was under consideration by the Senate, and my friend from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) stated in his strong and forcible manner the present condition of Mexico, and the utter and absolute want of any necessity for this additional military force, a part of a communication from General Scott was read by the honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, as to the amount of force that would be required. Gen. Scott expressed the opinion that if certain purposes were contemplated it would be necessary to raise his force to fifty thousand men. I myself asked the honorable Senator on what plan, system, or basis of operation for conducting the war, that estimate was made. The Senator declined to answer. Resolutions have been proposed in the House making inquiries, and to these the President has declined giving any answer. A resolution was introduced in this body asking the President to communicate to us information on this subject, such as he might deem it consistent with the public interest to communicate to us, either confidentially or in open session. The President was asked to communicate to us information which would enable us to understand this monster project for the war, which requires this great addition to our military means ; and this morning, by a vote of the majority of this body, it was determined that the question should not be put to the President, whether he has in his possession any information on this subject which he could consistently with the public interests, communicate to us, either in open session or confidentially! Thus, by the action of the President in the one case, and his ect, be it great or small, believing, friends in the other, all information is denied us, at a pure unsullied reputation a- and the war-making power of the country excluded ns of the earth is of more impor- from all knowledge of the plans for the prosecution Well, sir, what is the amount of our military

> force in Mexico, to which it is proposed to make this formidable addition? Without going into detail, I may safely say that that force at present amounts, in round numbers, to forty-five thousand men. Under existing laws, twenty thousand may be raised to complete the complement of regulars and volunteers, making an aggregate of sixty-five thousand men. Deduct from that fifteen thousand, on account of the casualties to which the Senator from Michigan so often refers, and you have an army of fifty thousand men. Yet, it is now proposed to add to that force ten regiments of regulars, with a bill behind it to put at the disposal of the President twenty thousand volunteers-a force, including the sailors and marines co-operating with the troops, of not less than seventy-five thousand to eighty thousand effective men. What is to be accomplished by that force? Are there battles to be fought? That is distinctly disavowed. There is no expectation, sir, of any more battles to be fought. For what, then, sir, do you ask these men? Why, the honorable gentleman from Michigan says, that he wishes, by the exhibition of a large force there, to produce "a great moral effect." How? Why, he means to convince the Mexicans that they are unable to resist us!-Well, sir, if they are able to resist the logic of such fields as Buena Vista, Churubusco, Contreras, and Cerro Gordo, think you, sir, that their incredulity will yield to the more sight of a large body of men What, then, do you intend to do with this immense military force? They are to take possession and occupy the country, it is said. And when they are there, what great object is it intended that they should accomplish, which this country desires to see accomplished? Do we want peace? Is it not obvious to every one that peace cannot in this way be obtained? If peace could be coerced, we have done every thing that genius can contrive, and skill and gallantry execute to accomplish it. I believe it may be said, without exaggeration, that the history of no country has presented such a succession of brilliant military achievements as we have gained in Mexico. As a single battle, nothing can be produced equal to the last battle of Taylor; and, as a succession of military operations, where can you find a parallel to the advance of Scott from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico? If chastisement, defeat-overpowering, overwhelming defeat-were sufficient to bring Mexico to a disposition for peace, she would have been brought to that disposition long ago. How, then, do you propose to acomplish it by your troops? Why, they are to take possession and occupy the whole country; or, as the Secretary of War says, to keep that portion of it which we have got, and occupy all the rest of which our means will allow us to take possession. Well, when you have got possession, what disposition of it do you propose to make?-Posts and fortifications, I suppose, are to be es ablished every where. You are to maintain all the strongholds of Mexico, and her valleys are to be every where marked by the signs of military occupation. How long is this state of things to continue? Until Mexico makes peace! But, I pray you, is this the way in which the gentle sentiments of benevolence and peace are to be instilled into the Mexican bosom? True, you may compel her to submit; you may prevent her from uttering a word of complaint; you may force her to feign compliance with your wishes; her active resentment may disappear; and yet a dogged spirit of revenge and the intensest hate will rankle and lurk beneath. The Latin poet has said, with great propriety, and force-

## "Si te colo Sexte non amabo"

-referring to a well known quality of our nature, in virtue of which that superiority which demands a this subject in his message of last our admiration inclines us to withhold our love. If at has been done heretofore in Mex- this be the tendency of that moral coercion, what may ecution of this war, the President | we expect from awe and terror? Do we really expect, by renewed conquest, by devastated fields, by captured villages, by stormed fortresses, by occupythe rights of a conqueror? If he has | ing such positions that no Mexican can look forth be irrespective and independent of without beholding the evidence of the fall of his of the United States. The conquer- | country and the presence of her conque or, that a true peace is to be restored? Sir, no man should expect it. What is the situation of Mexico at this moment? It is the Government of the Uni- | She lies at your feet, bleeding, exhausted, panting. the people of the United States rep- Do you wish to trample upon this enemy already in t Government , who are the conquer- the dust? Do you wish to crush the last remains of rin which we are successful. There- her vitality? I hope not, sir; but, even if you do,

We received yesterday the copy of a general or-der of the 15th December, issued by Gen. Scott, the they do to the lowest officer who f men against the enemy. These first article of which proceeded to inform the army the country-to those who repre- that it would spread itself over the Republic of Mextignty of the nation-who hold the ico; and which goes on to establish a system of inhe nation-to the Congress of the ternal regulation for the government of the country, The President has no other power and the collection and disbursement of the revenue. y the constitution, the chief milita- If, then, it be right and manly, in the present cripwhose duty it is to carry on war for | pled condition of Mexico, to destroy her nationality, to the ends declared by those who you have ample means to do so. But ere you proovereignty of the nation. But the ceed to the accomplishment of such a purpose, will you not pause for a moment and reflect upon the cons that he has a right to take possess having taken possession, he has a right | sequences which must inevitably follow? If such a m persons within the territory the design be carried out, the destruction of our liberties nce; submission to the regulations of is certain. You send forth the President with his ficers; suspension of all resistance to eighty thousand men. He is told that he can supathority, under pain of being treated port these men and meet the other expenses of the made liable to punishment in their | war by levying contributions in Mexico. He is thus the confiscation of their goods, and to | clothed with such authority, left in a foreign counpublic property and revenues of the try to form his plans and carry them into execution.

this he claims as a conqueror, and Is be not thus invested with all the power and dig-

arbitrary will at the head of seventy or eighty thousand men, dictating laws to another nation, collecting and disbursing its revenues, ruling there with a despotic sway, and by the patronage and power thus created, controlling the action of his proper constituency at home? Such a power, sir, ought not to be trusted to the President of the United States. Above all things, sir, regulars should not be the force placed at his disposal. The honorable chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs has told us that regulars were to be preferred, because when they entered the army they surrendered every right but the right of obedience, and became "mere machines!" This avowal led me to look with horror upon such a description of force. I prefer the volunteers because, although they enter the service of the country, they yield none of the rights of freemen. I am opposed to putting into the hands of the Executive a military force which knows no law but their master's bidding, moving at his will, obeying his behests implicitly, and holding themselves free from all the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship. When you put a vast force of that description into the hands of the Executive, have you not, as far as possible, rendered him independent of you? Have you not converted him from a President into a Prince-from a Republican Chief Magistrate into a Military Dic-

When, on the present plan of the campaign, is the war to end? War, it must be admitted by all, is a great cvil. Is there to be no end to it in this case?

-"the tears And blood of earth flow on as they have flowed, An universal deluge-which appears

Without an ark for wretched man's abode-And ebbs but to reflow." Is it our design, in sending these troops to Mexico, to sit out the Mexican people, and try an experiment of obstinacy between the two races? If so, let us recollect the just and forcible remark made here last winter by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr Benton) in speaking of the line proposed to be tapeople on earth have such obstinate perseverance as the old Castillian race, and that this quality is to be found to a great extent in the present inhabitants of Mexico. The Senator then reminded us that if we undertake the process of sitting out the Mexicans, we should not forget the example of the Moors for, as he remarked, they sat a thousand years, and the Spaniards at last sat them out, and took possession of the whole of Spain. Sir, I am not in favor of voting these regulars to the President in order to enlarge our military forces in Mexico. The force there now is ample for every legitimate purpose. If the President wishes to prolong the experiment for another year of occupying the portion of the country now in our military possession, he has ample force to do so. I am not willing to encourage the President in any scheme of territorial aggrandizement, or by any action of mine to excite, if it does not already exist, a disposition to seize and annex the whole of Mexico. I desire no such result; nay. I should dread it as a calamity-I should look upon it with horror as a fatal misfortune. If we are to have any additional troops let them be volunteers; let them be men of that superior character of which the Senator from Mississippi (Mr Davis) spoke .-Let them be men who realize their rights-who have a position in society which connects them indissolubly with every thing dear to the happiness and future welfare of the country. Let us not put any more of these "machines" into the hands of the President, which he may, if it be his pleasure, turn against

States have a desire that some acquisition should be to believe that the people of my country entertain such a wish, or cherish such a purpose. But of one thing I am certain: the people of my own State neither have in themselves, nor encourage in others, a disposition to seize by violence the property of Mexico, or to acquire anything from her except by her voluntary disposition, for a tull and valuable consideration. The people of North Carolina, I feel sure, are satisfied with their own posessions; they fix no eager look of covetousness on the enjoyments of others. Plain, unpretending, honest, not blessed with the largest amount of wealth and power and means, which Provdence has showered upon other portions of the Union, out possessing enough for happiness, enough for respecand diffuse the principles of morality and religious truth amongst them, and to hand down as a legacy to their descendants the great principle that nothing sir, are opposed to any such aggressive policy, any such unjust and forcible acquisition. They hold that he who sacrifices the principles of justice on account of property, not only yields up his innocence but sacrifices his interest, and, by his intemperate pursuit of what belongs to others, surrenders or weakens his best security for the continued possession of his own Sir, I feel the strongest conviction that the people of my own State do not desire to acquire any thing from to put at hazard the peace of our own country, and weaken the bond of our Union, by any considerable acquisition of Mexican territory, however freely surrendered and amply paid for. They may be willing. as I am, to procure a bay upon the Pacific, with such an addition of territory as shall be necessary, and barely necessary, to unite it with our territory of Oregon, provided it is not obtained by force-that the surrender is not dictated by coercive power - but that t is made with a true free will, and honestly purchased by us. But if, contrary to my confident expectations, the people who sent me here have or should have views contrary to those which I have expressed, I cannot sucrifice to their wishes what I believe to be their highest honor and their best interests.

It has been supposed that the people of the United

I have thus imperfectly expressed the views under which I must vote against the proposition on your table. They have been presented with entire frankn ss on my own part, and, thanking the Senate for detain them no longer.

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TEW NOVEL .-- MID SUMMER EVE, a Fairy Tale of Love, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Price 25 cents For sale by H. D. TURNER. Raleigh Feb. 5.

## A Male Teacher Wanted.

HE Subscribers, living near Pactolus Post Office, Pitt County, N C. wish to hire a competent gentleman to instruct a small School. The applicant for the School must produce the very best testimonials of good character, and Scholastic acquirements Early application is requested; and the applicant must state his terms.

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BEN DANIEL

## RALBIGH REGISTER.

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

## RALEIGH, N.C.

MR. BADGER'S SPEECH.

Saturday, February 5.

We publish, to-day, an authorized and corrected report of Mr. BADGER's great Speech-for great it s, by whatever standard weighed. Our estimable friend, of the "Fayetteville Observer," says he speaks as one "worthy to represent the most truly Republican State in the Union-a State whose escutcheon is without a blot, and who is not willing to rob Mexico of her territory, any more than she would swindle a creditor by repudiating an honest debt. As it is now the glory of our good old State, that she is konest, so let it be her glory hereafter, that she lent no helping hand to despoil a weak, a feeble, a down trodden neighbor, of her sole remaining treasure-her territory. All else she has been divested of-her Treasury empty; her armies routed or slain-her national glory wrested from her; she still clings to her soil. Let it be the proud boast of North Carolina that her voice has been raised, and raised with power in the National Councils, against all conquest of her territory. Let us not assist in earning for our country the title of "a nation of land-stealers. Let us ever proudly feel, that the picture which our distinguished Senator ken by the Senator from South Carolina-that no | has here drawn of his beloved native State, is a true picture-true of North Carolina as a State, and true of her citizens as individuals. He has not stooped to flatter her, but he has claimed for her those virtues and blessings which she really possesses, and which every worthy son desires that she shall retain and cherish."

#### MR. POLK-CONSTITUTIONAL SCRU-PLES. &c. &c.

There are rumors of Peace, and of a Treaty, or rather of the projet of a Treaty, between Mr. TRIST and somebody in Mexico; but, we do not see how Peace is to be obtained at all, during this Administration. There are Constitutional scruples in the Executive breast, which will forever bar that consummation, however devoutly to be wished. Mr. Polk cannot, without treason-Constitutional treason-conclude a Treaty: for, does not the Constitution define treason to be, "giving aid and comfort to the enemy." And would not a Peace concluded with Mexico-our enemy-give her "aid and comfort?" Mexico is whipped "in every principal part," bleeding at every pore, writhing in the last agonies, and the Emention brenst would be moved to pity, but for his Constitutional scruples about giving the wretches "aid and comfort." The only aid he will give them, will be to push the War into their "vital made from M-xico by force I am extremiy unwilling | parts." More torrents of Mexican blood must flow. Many thousand more Mexicans must bite the dust. The War must not cease for a moment, or "aid and comfort" will be given to the enemy.

This view of the Constitution by Mr. Polk, may be thought by some weak minds a little peculiar .-Some may even deem it absurd. Not, at all. Certainly, not more so, than his opinion against the Constitutional power of this Government to cut Canals within the States, and in favor of the power in cut a Ship Channel across the Panama Isthmusor, his decided opinion against the power to survey ability enough to enable them to educate their children or improve our Harbors, and the beautiful Lakes on our borders, and in favor of making surveys over the dark and pestilential waters of the Dead Sea, in can be truly great which is not right; that people, Asia. Common minds might deem the distinction to be evidently in favor of improving our own Harbors and Lakes, and means of internal communication between sister States at home. They may be innocent people who think so, but most decidedly stupid. Far, differently, thinks the brilliant genius, who presides over the destinies of this Country .-We have no power over Internal Improvements, but Mexico by force, and that they would not be willing ample power is given by the Constitution, over all external improvements! Truly, we are a great nation, and, truly, this great nation is greatly governed.

> IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT. Some Loco Foco members of Congress, and Mr. VENABLE among the number, have tauntingly asked, why the Whigs do not prefer articles of Impeachment against the President, if they really believe that he unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced the War with Mexico?

They drive home this question with a seeming earnestness that might not, at the first blush, imply that they considered their constituents the veriest simpletons on earth. Do they suppose that there is one so stupid as not to see through the disguise .the attention with which I have been heard, I will Impeach the President! For what? Before whom? entire approbation of the time, place, and object For unconstitutional action in beginning the War? of the Convention : and in declaring our senti-Before the Senate, who have half a dozen times de- ments to be in unison with those expressed by cided the question in his favor? This would indeed be a bright operation. We have heard of a verdant youth, who was willing to risk his money at Cards with a professed gambler; but we believe we never did hear of one, so excessively green as to propose the game with a blackleg, when he knew he had a stocked pack in his pocket to play with.

No, gentlemen. The Whigs are not quite so simple as to attempt the impeachment of the President before the present Senate. They have chosen andther Forum, and before that Jury-the Grand Inquest of the American People-the Articles are already filed. They have no intention of giving Mr. Polk the benefit of a verdict in his favor, uttered by a packed Jury, who have already prejudged and even decided the case. The Jury before whom this Impeachment must be tried, are a body of fair-minded men, unbought and unbiassed. Two thirds of the Senate are required to concur in the guilt of the pernon impeached before that body. A majority of the electors of the American People, can remove from power him who has abused it. The Indictment has already gone to this great Jury. The evidence is before them. The argument is made. They are already in earnest deliberation. Their verdict will be rendered during the year. What it shall be, wo

cannot, of course, say, exactly, at present. But, we think it most probable, that when the Judgment comes to be pronounced, it will close somewhat in the manner of our Judges to condemned culprits-" May the Lord have mercy on you!"

#### FLEXIBLE SAND STONE.

We have been presented by "BEAUMONT" the intelligent Correspondent of the "Southerner," printed at Richmond, Va., with a piece of flexible Sand Stone, found at the Linville Mountain, in Burke County, the presence of which is said to be an unerring test that Diamonds are about.

We learn from an article in the "New York Express," that it is in contemplation to give Gen'l. Scorr a grand reception, in that City, on his return home, in honor of his brilliant services in Mexico. The gentlemen who are at the head of the movement, have announced that no political feeling will be permitted to mar the festivities of the occasion.

#### GEN. TAYLOR.

A letter from Washington to the "Philadelphia North American, says-A distinguished Whig in Congress, has requested me to notice the following paragraph from the Washington Correspondent of he "New York Tribune":

"The report here in Town is, that Gen. Taylor n answer to some interrogatories proposed to him by Jefferson Davis, has avowed his preference for the Tariff of 1846, and the Independent Treasury?

Mr. Davis denies having propounded any interrogatories to Gen. TAYLOR, or having received any letter from him since his arrival in Washington .-The "report" is wholly unfounded. Gentlemen in the confidence of Gen. TAYLOR, who occupy high positions in the Whig ranks, have authorized me to state that he neither entertains, nor has he expressed, any such opinions as are ascribed to him in reference to the "Turiff of 1846, and the Independent | ject is necessary at this time. Trea sury."

WHIG MEETING IN PERSON COUNTY. At a meeting of a portion of the Whirs of Person County, in Roxborough. on the 29th inst., John Barnett was called to the Chair, and L. C. Edwards was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman, in a neat and appropriate address, explained the object of the meeting to be the appointment of Delegates to the Convention, to be held in Raleigh on the 22nd of February, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

On motion, E. G. Reade, Augustin Vanhook, Solomon Vanhook, Thos. W. Yeallock and Col. William R. Reade were appointed by the Chair, a Committee to draft Resolutions for the meeting. And said Committee having retired for a while, returned and, through E. G. Reade, their Chairman, reported the following :

Resolved, That the thanks of the public are eminently due to the Hon. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, for the able and faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Resolved. That among the distinguished persons, who have been spoken of as the successor of Gov. GRAHAM, it would be invidious to discriminate, for all of them are capable, honest, and faithful; and we would not even suggest that the nomination of the Hon. EDWARD STANLY would meet our entire approbation, if we had not learned that it would meet the approbation of Whigs in every portion of

Resolved. That we have abiding confidence in the principles of the Whig party. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint twenty

Delegates to attend the Convention in Raleigh, the 22nd of February.

In accordance with the last Resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen Delegates, viz :- E. G. Reade, L. C. Edwards, Junius P. Moore. Bedford Vaughan, Maj. James H. Street, Green Williams, John A. Barnett, Solomon Vanhook, Jas. Holeman, Joseph Woods, John Bumpass, Thomas McGehee, Rich'd Gordon, G. Brown, Henry Clay, . Theaton, Henry R. Baird, Jesse Murdy, G. D. Satterfield, and Thomas W. Yeallock. On motion, the Chairman was added to the list of

On motion, a copy of the Proceedings was ordered

to be sent to the Editors of the Raleigh Register, and Milton Chronicle, for publication. On motion, the meeting adjourned. JOHN BARNETT, Chairman.

L. C. EDWARDS, Secretary.

## MEETING IN SAMPSON.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Sampson County, held at McClamb's X Roads, on the 22d of January, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to meet in the City of Raleigh, to nominate a candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the ensuing August election, vice Gov. Graham, on motion, Gen. Harry Bryan was called to the Chair, and James A Bizzel appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion of A. A. McDugald, Resolutions. Thereupon, the Chair appointed the follower-

ing gentlemen, viz: A. A. McDugald, Uz W Cox, and John C. Vincent, Esqrs. The Committee, after consultation, reported

the following Resolutions: WHEREAS. It is announced that Tuesday, the

22d of February, has been agreed upon for holdding A WHIG STATE CONVENTION; we, the Whigs of Sampson, are desirous of not being behind hand with our Whig brethren of the other Counties in the State, in expressing our

the Whigs generally throughout the State. Resolved, that his Excellency, Gov. Graham, is entitled to the highest encomiums, and our warmest gratitude for the great ability with which he discharges the duties of his office, and his singular devotion to the best interests of the State : that we wish and hope to select " Another of the same sort" to fill his place.

Resolved, That we would recommend Dr. FRED. J. Hill of Brunswick, a man to whom the State owes a high debt of gratitude, as one eminently qualified to fill that office, and pledge our hearly support, should he receive the nomination of that Convention.

Resolved, That twenty Delegates be appointed o the proposed Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed Del-

egates: J. R. Draughon, Henry Dawson, A. Monk, Dr. T. L Vincent, A. Thornton, U W. Cox, A. A. McDugald, J. C. Vincent, J. C. Will. iame, H. E. Royal, L F Carr, A. E. McKoy, T. J. Morisey, Sam. R Ireland, D. Oates, Moses Cox. William Ashford, Marshall Kornegay, J. C. Slocum.

On motion, the Chairman was added. On motion of A. A. McDugald, it was resolved, that a copy of these proceedings he published in the Fayetteville Observer.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. HARRY BRYAN, Chairman.

JAR. A. BIZZEL, Secretary.

#### CONGRESS.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday 29, saving adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Vinton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply the deficiency in the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

A discussion ensued, when a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, which proposed a reduction of the loan asked for, from eighteen and a half to twelve millions. The Communication was read and ordered to be

In the Senate on the 31st, among the petitions presented was one, by Mr. Dix, from the widow of Major Twiggs, killed in Mexico, for a pension; and several, by Mr. Atchison, from Missouri, relative to the tariff of '46-French and Spanish claims and the question of slavery; alex, a petition by Mr. Benton, from a citizen of the United States, praying that inagmuch as the Government has engrossed all the means of Mexico to pay claims, it may assume a debt due him under a former treaty. All of which were appropriately referred.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up, when Mr. Downs, in an argument, at length, opposed all idea of peace, other than by a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Mr. D. having concluded, Mr. Douglass took the floor, but the bill was laid over:

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Turner asked leave to introduce a joint resolution for he annexation of New Mexico and Upper and Lower California; but giving rise to debate, they

Mr. Giddings introduced a resolution that a select committee of tive be appointed, to inquire into the report whether the slave trade is carried on within the District of Columbia; if so, by what legal authority it is sustained, and whether any modification of the existing laws on the sub-

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., moved to lay the resolution on the table ; but the motion did not prevail-yeas 81, nays 92.

Mr. Giddings moved the previous question: it was not sustained; and disposition being expressed to debate the resolution, it lies over. In the Senate on February 1st, Mr. Miller's

Resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether a tax duty has been levied upon goods exported by citizens of Mexico, and by what authority, was taken up and adopted. The bill providing additional Examiners for the

Patent Office, was passed. The Senate then proceeded to the considera-

tion of the order of the day, viz: The Ten Reg-Mr. Douglass defended the bill, and replied to

various objections urged against it by Senators. and said that the war was just, and ought to be prosecuted until an honorable peace was ob-

Before Mr. Douglass had concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate

The House of Representatives, basing resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, took up for consideration, the subject of the reference of the President's Message.

Mr. Goggin took the floor and opposed the measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. He replied to Mr. Rhett, and spoke with much warmth and earnestness.

Mr. G. was severe upon both Mr. Rhett and

Mr. Morse followed in a strong defence of Mr.

With Mr. Goggin's speech, the debate on the President's message was closed.

Mr. Wilmot moved to amend the Resolution instructing the Committee upon the bill to raise five millions dollars by direct taxation. He made a spirited speech, and said that was the right way to raise means on all extraordinary occasions .--He charged Mr. Secretary Walker with a want

of courage. On motion, the Committee then rose. Mr. Collamer obtained the floor and spoke at considerable length-reviewed the war ques-

Mr. Cobb of Georgia, obtained the floor, when on motion the House adjourned.

Notes, Maps, Indexes, &c. by Rev. J. A. Spen-

cer, A. M , this day received, at TURNER'S N.C.

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