

DEBATE ON THE LOAN BILL.

Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, moved to strike out the first section of Mr. McKay's substitute proposing Treasury Notes instead of a Loan.

Mr. S. denounced the proposition as an attempt, in connection with the substitute, to establish a vast Government Bank—a non-specie paying Bank, issuing millions upon millions of paper without a dollar of specie to redeem it.

Look, sir, at the fact. Your expenditures exceeding your entire revenue more than forty millions a year; requiring ten dollars ahead for every tax-payer in the United States per annum, together with all our present revenues, to pay the expenses of this war.

But the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Nicoll) boasted that our imports were doubled recently, while our exports were falling off one half.

Yes, sir, and these failures are made the theme of exultation by the "Union," the official paper, the organ of this Administration, which rejoices at the ruin of these immense American manufacturing establishments; rejoices that they are broken down by the British—by British importations.

It is perhaps fortunate for the great iron interest that the extravagance of some of them that have gone headlong into it has been so soon arrested by the iron suddenly thrown into this market from the reversion in Great Britain.

Yes, sir, that the American manufacturers have been arrested, broken down by the British goods, is a fact; but it is a fact which is a good lesson to our manufacturers, and a salutary check to our American manufactures.

GEN. TAYLOR.

The following sketch of the character of Gen. Taylor is just and discriminating. We copy it from the New York Journal of Commerce:

The great mass of the people wish for rulers who have sagacity to discern and integrity to pursue the best interests of the country; or who at least can hold the helm so steady as to allow the ship of State to float safely on the current of her destiny.

Under all these circumstances, the advent of such a man as General Taylor cannot but be hailed with universal joy. It is not for his military prowess chiefly, that the people admire and love him.

It is rather, that he is the friend of peace; and though if war is his duty, firm as a mountain, and terrible as a tempest. It is not that his garments are crimson with blood, but that he has ever been careful of life, and never shed one drop of human blood in passion, or to gratify any selfish feeling.

The manner in which he treats the new honors which are tendered him, is in keeping with his whole life. He will not seek the Presidency. He will not accept the nomination or support of any party as such.

A STRANGE MISNOMER.—The Washington Union and other partisan journals on the side of the Administration and its war are excessively fond of calling the Whigs Mexicans, as a term of reproach.

At a meeting held at Halifax, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., to express the feelings of the Bar, on the late sad dispensation of Providence, in the death of the Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, Edmund Wilkins was called to the Chair, and J. S. Johnston appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That the members of this Bar, have heard with feelings of profound regret, of the death of the Hon. Joseph J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, a man whose long career of useful labor on the Bench, had endeared him to the State.

Always kind and encouraging to the younger members of his Profession, when they appeared before him, and courteous and affable to all, he secured to himself the respect and friendship of the Bench, the Bar, and the Country.

The Whigs, it will be seen, begin to grow bold. Another hobby is to be mounted. A bid is to be made for Western votes, by promises, if selected, to improve their creeks, rivers, and harbors.

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

I dreamed I was sitting on an eminence where the whole scene of life was before me; seas, plains, cities, and country—the world and its actors. An old man, with the noble head, serene countenance that befits wisdom, stood beside me, and I turned a perplexed gaze upon his multitudinous human family, to ask him "Who is it that so many seem confidently expecting, and so many others to be blindly pursuing?"

"She is an immortal," he replied, "and her home is not in this world. In truth, she rarely visits it. Her companionship is reserved for those who, in the language of Scripture, 'shall see God as he is, for they shall be like him'—her name is Happiness. She is never found of those who seek her for her own sake."

"Why then, are so many pursuing her?" I asked. "Why do they not learn from the experience of others?" "The desire of her presence," he replied, "is born with them; the child cries for her; some are ignorant of the means of attaining her; some delude themselves, and others are deluded as to the mode of winning her; few are willing to pay the price of her friendship, and fewer still will receive the truth that she does not abide on earth even with those most worthy of her presence.

"I took the glass: it fulfilled his promise. I now beheld the whole world in pursuit of this enchanting being. Some were crossing the wide seas, some treading the wilderness, masses were hurrying into cities, and others flying to the country, in quest of her. They looked for her where she was never heard of; and what at first was inexplicable to me, those that most eagerly sought nothing else, never by any chance, found her."

"Tired of my general observation, I finally confined my attention to two young persons, who began the course of life together. One was a beautiful girl called Brillanta, whom I saw in a French boarding-school, with teachers in all the arts and various branches of learning.

"Why do they confine me here?" she exclaimed, pettishly, "they tell me I was born for happiness, and I have not so much as heard the rustling of her wings in this tiresome place. Well! I must worry it through; but when school-days are over, and I am out, and surrounded by friends, and followed by lovers, and go at will to operas and balls, then Happiness will be my constant companion!"

"Alas!" exclaimed Brillanta, "Happiness is not yet with me, but she will come to my wedding with the bridal gift and festivities—she will take up her abode in my luxurious home!" But True Love was not required at the marriage, and Happiness refused to be there.

"On the arrival of the command at Perote, the Governor of the Castle strenuously urged on Mr. Doyle, and the commander of the escort, the propriety of their remaining there until a stronger force should come up, the route ahead being infested by guerrillas; but Mr. Doyle being anxious to reach the scene of his diplomatic labors, could not brook delay."

It may not be amiss to inform our readers, that Mr. Doyle is the son of the celebrated Gen. Doyle, who fought under Wellington in the wars of the Peninsula, and of whom the following characteristic and well authenticated anecdote, is told.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate on February the 23d, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Chaplain, delivered an impressive prayer, in which he invoked God's favor upon the distinguished man whose life light still flickers.

Several messages were received from the President of the U. States, one of which was the Treaty between the United States and Mexico.

Mr. Allen immediately offered four Resolutions, viz:—1. Whether there is an armistice between the two armies; if so, by whose authority it was granted; 2. Whether it is necessary for the Judiciary Committee to take any step to amend the law which punishes persons who assume diplomatic functions abroad without authority; 3. To remove the injunction of secrecy on former business in Executive session, and 4. To rescind the rules in relation to secret proceedings.

Mr. Allen again endeavored to have his Resolutions taken up and considered, but without avail.

Mr. Cass desired to submit a Resolution to take a vote on the ten regiment bill to-morrow, but it was objected to.

Mr. Sever moved to lay the Resolution on the table—this motion was lost, Yeas 11, Nays 37.

Mr. Allen called up his resolution (submitted yesterday) instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether Act 33 requires amendment so as more effectually to punish persons holding correspondence with the enemy in time of war.

Mr. Fiske moved to lay the Resolution on the table; which motion was agreed to, Yeas 35, Nays 11.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, responded to the announcement of the House; and, on his motion, the usual Resolutions of mourning, &c. were unanimously adopted.

The Senate then adjourned. In the House of Representatives, the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded this morning, at an early hour, to witness the solemn and affecting ceremonies incident to the death of the Hon. JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Mr. Hudson, of Massachusetts, then rose, and after passing an eulogy on the deceased, gave a biographical sketch of his public life, the positions he had occupied, &c. He submitted Resolutions of mourning, &c. and moved that when the House adjourned, it should adjourn to Saturday.

Mr. Vinton then rose, greatly affected, and passed an eulogium on the character of Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. McDowell paid a beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased.

On motion, the usual mourning Resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjourned over to Saturday.

A FIGHTING AMBASSADOR.

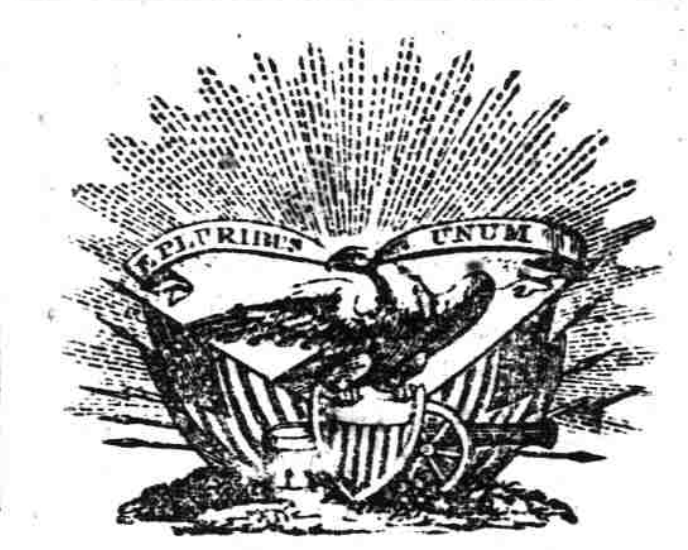
Our readers are already aware that Mr. Doyle, who is a genuine son of the "Emerald Isle," is now the British Minister at the City of Mexico, Queretaro, or wherever the locomotive government of the Mexican Republic is at present exercising its functions—having been appointed to that high trust in place of Mr. Binkard, who some time ago resigned on account of ill health.

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THE TREATY SENT TO CONGRESS. The Treaty recently received from Mexico, was sent on Wednesday last to the Senate, by the President, and the remainder of the day was spent in Executive session, by that body.

On a night after a hard-fought field, and while the Duke was poring over some maps and plans of future operations, he was aroused by the precipitate entrance pale and wo-begone, like he who 'drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night,' exclaiming, with half a breath, 'Your Grace! Gen. Doyle and his infernal Irishmen have been fighting all day, sir. He says they're as hungry as hounds, your Grace; and as to eat, they look horrible, your Grace; they're all covered with blood; and Gen. Doyle says, if I don't get them something to eat, he'll be d—d if he don't hang me on the highest tree he can find!' The Duke looked up at the frightened com-missary, whose trepidation had not yet subsided, exclaiming, 'Oh! Doyle said so, did he?—Then, my good fellow, I'd advise you to look out for yourself, for if Doyle said so, I'll be d—d if he don't do it.' It is needless to add that Gen. Doyle's 'infernal Irishmen' were fed well that night.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Wednesday, March 1, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR, CHARLES MANLY.

DEATH OF MR. ADAMS.

"What a tide of woes Comes rushing on this woeful land at once?"

Our paper appears in sombre dress, for our readers are called to mourn the mighty dead. Another Father has died in Israel. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS is no more! He died at Washington City, on Tuesday night last, at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock, on the Anniversary of the birth-day of the illustrious WASHINGTON. What a wonderful coincidence! In the death of such a man, on such an occasion, the mantle of sorrow almost loses its deathless hue, in the blaze of glory thrown upon it.

Mr. Adams yielded up his spirit to his Maker, at the time above stated, after lying in an insensible state for fifty four hours, with the exception of a slight interval of consciousness, when he made the ever to be remembered expression—"This is the last of earth—I am composed!"

Mr. Adams was born on the 31st of July, 1767, attaining his 80th year in July last, and has been for sixty-seven years, almost without an interval, in the public service—always an intrepid student and observer of national affairs. In 1781, when but fourteen years of age, he commenced his career as private Secretary to Francis Dana, our Ambassador to Russia. The range of his public duties has since been of the most exalted character, including the station of Minister Plenipotentiary, Resident Minister, Secretary of State, and President of the United States, in all of which he has commanded the admiration and esteem of his countrymen.

In the year 1839, shortly after he retired from the Presidency, he descended, neither ungracefully nor without advantage to the nation, to a seat in the House of Representatives, and had, up to the moment of his death, wielded an influence unequalled by any other member of that body, securing for himself a greater share of attention and respect.

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MR. CLAY IN NEW-YORK.

We learn from the "New-York Tribune," that a large meeting of the friends of Mr. CLAY was held at Castle Garden, on Thursday evening last. Not less than ten thousand persons are said to have been present. The meeting was called to order by PHILIP HONE, Esq. Chairman of the Whig General Committee, on whose motion the President and Vice-Presidents were selected. Addresses were then made by Hon. JOS. L. WHITE, DUDLEY SELDEN, and others. Resolutions, expressing renewed attestations of love and confidence in Mr. CLAY, and earnestly recommending him to the Whigs of the country, as their candidate for President of the United States, were unanimously adopted.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Under this attractive head, we have the "Standard" the Proceedings of the Democratic Convention on the 21st ultimo. It was an affair throughout—Committee, Resolutions, and deserves something more than notice at our hands.

The Committee to report Resolutions of the Meeting, consisted of James Wiggins and George Allen, Esq., returned and submitted (by Mr. Allen, or as their author, is not stated) a great injustice to that "professed string of Resolutions as long, as the endeavor to sustain is mischievous and the first Resolution declares the annexation of Texas to the United States the cause of complaint to the Government, &c. About this we presume might judge for herself, and as she had the enlightened wisdom of the Whigs possessed, also, the right to act on this point we are not disposed to say more.

The second Resolution asserts that Polk was "sincere in his desire to annex and profoundly anxious to preserve relations with that power" (Mexico). Tell to those who know no better, that P. had a curious way of manifesting "sincerity" as it is now declared, upon demand, that he instructed his Officers, &c. to do something to provoke a war that pass.

But the fifth Resolution is so worded as to make war on account of the annexation, as; and that the marching of our troops to the Rio Grande, which was, and therefore, did not "provoke" the fallacy has been so often refuted, that again to expose it, would almost be an intelligent countryman.

Resolved, That our confidence in the President of the United States, is unshaken; that by his great abilities, his energy and fearlessness in sustaining and honor of the country, and his firmness in the midst of difficulties, his ambitious and unscrupulous opponents rank among the most illustrious men of the country; that believing in and pure, and devoted to the people, and we will continue to support him against foreign enemies and domestic traitors.

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