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 connexion with the subtreasury, 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. Treasury notes are now below par; increase their amount to the extent now proposed and they will sink greatly below par, and of course every dollar of revenue will then be paid in Treasury notes, which the Treasury was bound to receive at par. Having nothing but Treasury notes they could pay nothing else; when the old pensioner or his widow, when the old soldier or his heirs, call for their pay, they must take Treasury notes or nothing; that or starve. They would be taken, and carried over the street to Messrs. Corcosold at perhaps ten or fifteen per cent. discount, and then Messrs Corcoran & Riggs would walk over to the Treasury and fund them at six per cent. payable half yearly. This was a scheme to enrich bankers and money shavers, at the expense of the poor and honest people of the country. They must have the money; they cannot do without; they must submit to the sacrifice. He was opposed to this whole paper money system-a system to make "the rich richer, and the poor poorer;" a system to enrich bankers, brokers, and misers, at the expense of system as this. These Treasury notes must depreciate; they could not be redeemed; they would be no better than the paper of a suspended bank.

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. The taxables of the United States are estimated at four millions, being one fifth of our population. Could they bear this increased burden of ten dollars a head? To borrow was but to postministration and its friends here? To put a misewine, as was yesterday proposed by his colleague, (Mr. C. J. Ingersoll.) and put it on tea and coffee; take the duty off his own wine, and put it on the old lady's tea and the poor man's coffee. But this would amount to nothing; it was "a drop in the bucket. But, sir, we have a plan on this side the House, that will be alike effective and beneficial .-We can give you a tariff on the basis of the act of tional industry, and give you ten or twelve millions a year more revenue than you now receive.

But the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Nicoll) boasted that our imports were doubled recently, while our exports had fallen off one half. And must not ruin inevitably follow such a state of things? Might not a man, who was buying and consuming every day double as much as he sold, as well boast folly and extravagance. These enormous importations were not only carrying away our specie and Government stock by millions, but they were breaking down American establishments. Accounts of failures were reaching us daily, and to a vast extent. ruin of these immense American manufacturing establishments; rejoices that they are broken down by the British-by British importations. Sir, I will give you the words of the Editor of the "Union" in his paper of yesterday morning. In speaking of the failure of several large establishments, and a-Worcester, he says:

"It is perhaps fortunate for the great iron interevulsious in great Britain."

Yes, sir, fortunate that the American manufactures have been arrested, broke down by the British by "British from suddenly thrown into our markets" Such are the British sentiments of this American official-President Polk and Secretary Walker's organ. But this is not all. Alluding to these matters the organ further says, "it is an ill wind that blows no good." It is a good wind that blows in British goods, blows up American manufactures, and blows back their ships filled with American specie and American stocks. This is the wind for these British and this American organ; but it is a wind, a sirocco that brings death to American industry. But what next? He next says: "The salutary check which the iron-masters are receiving will be a good les on to every prudent man." Yes, sir, " a salutary tural produce consumed in its manufacture, while our own farmers are deprived of these great home markets for their produce. American labor turned out to beg, and American coal and ore left useless in our mountains. And this is "a good lesson," says Mr. Polk's organ! Sir, the American people, when they read this, will give him and his partisans "a good lesson" and "a salutary check" at the polls which they will not soon forget.

But this is not all. In conclusion, the Union says "free trade" will give them a market for their goods in distant countries, and even in the face of the English Manchester itself; and will, in the end, give their great interest a much better protection than the stringent tariff of 1842.

Free trade a better protection than the Tariff of 1842! What does this mean? The protection which the welf, "in the well-known fable of Esop," gave the lamb; and under "free trade" we are to expert goods to England—to "Manchester"—to "distant countries." When? When by "free trade" American labor is brought down to the level of the labor in those "distant countries," and below late sad dispensation of Providence, in the death of der, and cheaper, and sell cheaper, before you can send your goods to Manchester; and the Union and its supporters know it; and this is the condition to which they intend to bring the free people and prosas labor of this country-121 cents a day -This is the inevitable result of their system. And with "free trade" where is your revenue? It is gone—every dollar of it—and you must draw your whole revenue by direct taxation from labor reduced to 124 cents a day This is the result—the certain result of the "free trade" policy of this Administration. There is no escape from it. What will the people of this country say to such a system? I refer the question to their decision.

We would like to know how any Democrat can, consistently, support James Buchanan. He is the same OLD FEDERALIST who opposed the last war, and denounced the Democratic Administration of Madison as wild and wicked-who declared that if he thought he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, he would let it outwho voted for all the high 'Pariffs for Protection in 1824-'29-'32-and who was guilty of the unpardonable sin of voting for the abominable Whig Tariff of 1842! Can the "Democracy" of Pensylvania swallow this rank old Federalist?

NORTH CAROLINA.

It was known at the Capitol yesterday at twelve o'clock that, one hour and a half before that time, at the State-House at Raleigh (distant about three hundred miles from this city.) the Whig State Convention of the State of North Carolina nominated, as its candidate for Governor of that State at the ensuing election, CHARLES MANLY, Esq., a gentleman universally respected and beloved

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. The people wish for peace and security at home and aboard; not agitation of any sort at their cost, and for the benefit of dema-

Under all these bircumstances, the advent of such a man as General Taylor cannot but be hailwith 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; ran & Riggs (Mr. Walker's favorite Bankers) and though if war is his duty, firm as a mountain, and terrible as 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 people admire him because he is wise, sagacious, independent, modest, careless of himself and careful only of his duty. His career as a military commander has served merely to exhibit the great qualities of his mind and heart. Other military men may have exhibited equal honest men. He would go for no such a swindling skill and courage in command, and yet no other has attracted such deep affection. Too many military men seem to think always of themselves. They fight for their own glory in general, and die asking chiefly for admiration. But General Taylor is admired because he never seems to do any thing for himself, nor seems to think of himself. His military despatches will never ceaso to be admired as models of graphic description and modest eloquence. His letter to the Secretary of War, just drawn out by the call of Congress, will always be praised for its undisturbed pone and aggravate the evil day when it came. In dignity, in the midst of circumstances which this state of things, what is proposed by this Ad- would have unsettled the self-possession of almost any other man. His life is quite remarkarable duty on tea and coffee. Yes; take it off of ble as a whole. He seems to have been successful in every thing, yet never exhibiting exultation. Not one bad deed is attributed to him. Temperate, social, friendly and judicious, he is never in difficulty. A gentleman who was at the table with him, at the St. Charles, during his late visit various branches of learning. at New Orleans, where the wine flew merrily round every day, says that the General lifted a 1842, that will afford adequate protection to na- glass to his lips but once, and then he did not drink. All his opinions expressed to the Administration have been not only the opinions of a skilare determined to maintain the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas, said he, I commend the establishment of a post on its Eastern bank. When companion!" the Mexicans, contrary to all expectation, came dreaming of invading Mexico. What would the President not give now, if he had done only what Gen. Taylor_recommended !

The manner in which he treats the new honors which are tendered him, is in keeping with Yes, sir, and these failures are made the theme of his whole life. He will not seek the Presidenexultation by the "Union," the official paper, the | cy. He will not accept the nomination or suporgan of this Administration, which rejoices at the port of any party as such. He will not pledge himself to any party, old or new. He will not send out letters to lure votes. He will do nothing and be nothing but a good President if the people choose to have it so. There is an irresistible charm about all this, especially when con mong others of an immense iron establishment at | trasted with the game so much played heretofore. The people will not vote because they dislike him less than his opponent, but because they rest that the extravagance of some of them that have love him personally. Their votes will be for gone headlong into it has been so soon arrested by Gen. Taylor, not against any one else. When the iron suddenly thrown into this market from the he is chosen, he will not be obliged to adopt the crude programme of a nominating convention as his basis of administration. He will be a wise, benovolent, independent President of the nation -Let us make him that, and the republic will fall into the track of her destiny again.

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 Whige Mexicans, as a term of reproach. This is odd, in two points of view-in reference to the facts of the case and to the choice of the appellation. The Whigs are not the people who love the Mexicans. On the contrary, the Whigs dislike them so much that they cancheck." Stop American manufactures, and turn not with patience hear of their being taken into them, men, women, and children, out, without em- the United States, amalgamated and identified ployment to starve, to support British labor and to with its citizens. It is the Democrats who love the send our money to pay for British iron, made by Mexicans, and not only their persons but every British labor, out of British coal, ore, and agricul- thing they possess. The Democrats wish to adopt them as brothers and fellow-citizens. The Whigs desire to keep aloof from them, to have nothing to do with them except in the way of fair trade and civil intercourse at a respectful distance. Clearly, then it is wrong to call the Whigs Mexicans. The title should be assumed by the partisans of the President. And it is odd that the Democrats, loving the

Mexicans as they do, employ their name as a term of reproach. The act is not exactly coinmendable as a token of friendship. We advise the "Union" and its followers to change this item of their vocabulary, calling theraselves Mexicans and the Whigs anti-Mexicans. N. Y. Com. Adv.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE LATE JUDGE DANIEL.

At a meeting held at Halifax, on Tuesday, the

22d inst., to express the feelings of the Bar, on the if, and not before. You must work longer, and har- 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. After a few brief, pertinent and feeling remarks,

by B. F. Moore, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

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. In the discharge of his official duties, he exhibited a singleness of purpose rarely to be met with, and combined in harmony that patience, learning and deliberation, so essential to a

Always kind and encouraging to the younger members of his Profession, when they appeared beed to himself the respect and friendship of the Bench, the Bar, and the Country. Resolved, That by his death, the public has sus-

tained a great loss, which we deeply feel and deplore. On motion of Thomas Bragg, Jr., it was further Resolved, that the foregoing Resolutions be published in the Newspapers throughout the State, and that the Secretary be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the bereaved family of the deceased.
EDMUND WILKINS, Chair'n. J. S. Johnston, Sec'y.

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 clear out their creeks, rivers, and harbors. The inprovement issue is to be raised .- Hudson Gazette.

The Gazette deserves credit for having made whose nomination is enough to secure his electhis discovery. The Whigs do intend to go in tion. No wonder work of the Telegraph has astonished us as much as this, serhaps because it general concurence of sentiment in favor of riverbasity of Washington five damage for the site of Washington five damage for the site of Washington five damage for the site of washington five damage. the city of Washington, five days was the shor- Mr. Polk to deny the constitutionality of all aptest term within which a communication could propriations for these objects. His views are not have been made from Raleigh to Washington. in accordance with public sentiment, and will be very generally repudiated .- [Alex. Gazette.

A TALE WITH A MORAL

BY CATHARINE SEDGWICK 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 and serene countenance that befits wisdom, stood beside me, and I turned a perplexed gaze on this 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 re home is not in this world. In travisits 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 ?" ask "why, do they not learn from the experi-

ence 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 deluge 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. To them her visits are rare and brief, but they are content to dwell among her kindred, Submis. sion, Tranquility, Contentment, and Patience. Take this," he said, giving me a curious eveglass, "it will enable you to see the distant, to penetrate every secret path, and to discern un-

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 sea. some treading the wilderness, masses were many ding 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

"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. Wel! I must worry it through; but when school-days ful Captain, but of a profund Statesman. If you | are over, and I am out, and surrounded by triends. and followed by lovers, and go at will to operas and balls, then Happiness will be my constant

This golden future became Brillanta's present. over the river, he asked that his small army might I saw her wreathed with flowers and sparkling the usual Resolutions of mourning, &c, were of his prosperity! Ruin was just as certain to the be reinforced with five thousand men; never with jewels; admired and flattered, and hurrying unanimously adopted. from one scene of gaiety to another, but instead of the companion she presumptously experted, there were only Pleasure and Excitement, and at their heels Satiety and Weariness.

"Alas!" exclaimed Brillanta, "Happiness is -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. Pride were among the guests, and were soon foi. tribute to his memory; lowed by the fiend, Disappointment. Happiness could not breathe the air they infected. A few years passed "Happiness had never

been, never will be here!" exclaimed Brillanta. My husband is sore tiresome! my children teas. ing! my servants! tormenting! I will go to foreign lands, I will explore other countriessurely where so many rush to seek Happiness, she must be found." And away went Brillanta. but the chase was vain; she never got so much pursuing till death overtook her. A mist that ADAMS. had been gathering round her settled into darkness, and I saw her no more.

She whom I had seen start in the career of life with Brillanta was named Serena. She came forth daily from a home where all sweet content ments were from God-loving and God-fearing parents, to her school-tasks. She had an earnest and sweet countenance, but what chiefly struck me about her was her unlikeliness to the rest of the world, She was not pursuing happiness .-She was too modest to claim her presence, too CONGRESS.

In the Senate on February the 23d, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, the Chaplain, delivered an impress. ive prayer, in which he invoked God's favor upon the distinguished man whose life light still like he who 'drew Priam's curtain at the dead

Several messages were received from the Pres ident 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 authoraty : 3. To remove the injunction of secrecy on former business in Executive session, and, 4. To rescind for yourself, for if Dovle said so, I'll be d-d if the rules in relation to secret proceedings.

The Resolutions were laid over, and the Senate went into Executive session on the treaty.-When the doors were opened. Mr. Allen again endeavored to have his Res-

olutions taken up and considered, but without Mr. Cass desired to submit a Resolution to take a vote on the ten regiment bill to-morrow. But it was objected to.

And the Senate adjourned. In the House of Representatives, after aprayer by the Rev. H. Slicer, the House adjourned. In the Senate on Feb 24th, Mr. Allen, called up the Resolution submitted by himself vesterday, calling on the President for information as to whether active operations on the part of the army in Mexico have been suspended by armistice, and if so, through whose agency and by what authority.

Mr. Sevier moved to lay the Resolution on the table-which motion was lost, Yeas 11, Nays 37. The Resolution was then passed-Yeas 41, Navs 37.

Mr. Allen called up his resolution (submitted vesterday) instructing the committee on the Ju. diciary to inquire whether Act 99 requires amendment so as more effectually to punish persons holding correspondence with the enemy in time of war. And the Resolution was adopted.

The Senate then took up the resolution submitted on the 3d inst., by Mr. Baldwin, affirming the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, relative to new territory; and a discussion ensued, in which several Senators participated.

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

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 annunciation of the House; and, on his motion,

In the House of Representatives, the Hall of the House of Representatives was crowded this is no more! Hedied at Washington City, on Tuesmorning, at an early hour, to witness the soleunn | day night last, at 17 minutes past 7 o'clock, on the and affecting ceremonies incident to the death of not yet with me, but she will come to my wedding the Hon. John Q. Adams The Speaker called the House to order at 12 M; and, after an appropriate prayer by the Chaplain to the House, the Rev. Mr. Slicer, the Speaker announced the so Happiness refused to be there. Vanity and death of Mr. ADAMS, and paid a most eloquent

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 Sat

Mr. Holmes followed in an eloquent tribute to the momory of the deceased.

Mr. Vinton then rose, greatly affected, and as a glimpse of Happiness, though she went on passed an eulogium on the character of Mr. Mr McDowell paid a beautiful tribute to the

> emory of the deceased. On motion, the usual mourning Resolutions were then adopted, and the House adjoured over to Saturday.

> > | From the New Orleans Delta, Jan. 16.| A FIGHTING AMBASSADOR.

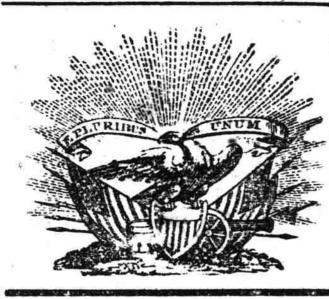
Our readers are already aware that Mr Dov. le, who is a genuine son of the "Emerald Isle," humble to expect. She was so occupied with is now the British Minister at the City of Mexher tasks and duties that she had no time to think | ico, Queretaro, or wherever the locomotive govof herself, but she was eager enough to obtain ernment of the Mexican Republic is at presenthe acquaintance of her happiness for others .- | exercising its functions -he having been appoint-What disinterestedness, what self-forgetfulness | ed to that high trust in place of Mr. Bankhead, she practised to achieve this! and strange to say, who some time ago resigned on account of ill when she asked and sought this eluding being for health. Mr. Doyle was escorted from Vera Cruz others, see came unsought, unasked, to herself; to the Cuy of alexico by a detacmment of the and when clouds gathered heavily around Sere- Louisiana Battalion of Mounted Men, numna, so that Happiness could not come, (for her bering only 40 men, under the command of Capt. Fairchild: and at a time, too, when it was considered very dangerous to attempt to pass over the route with such a small force, infested as it was by bands of guerillas A friend, who was a party in the expedition, has communicated to us many amusing anecdotes, particularly of her British Majesty's representative, who, from his profusion of true Milesian 'pluck,' was dubbed by the men of the escort, 'Queen Vic's fighting Ambassador'-a cognomen evidently well mer-

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 infected by guerillas; but Mr Doyle being anxious to reach the scene of his diplomatic labors. could not brook delay. 'Go ahead, Captain,' said he, and J-s, if there's any fighting going on, I'll take a bit of a hand in it myself.' The march was accordingly resumed, and the command halted the next night within a league and a half of where Gen. Rea was posted with a force of 500 Lancers. Dur ng the early part of next day's march, the escort was startled by the report of what appeared to be the discharges of light ordnance in the chaparral, on the left of, and lose to the road. The command was instant ly halted, faced to the left, and orders given to prepare for action; while the Captain rode forward a short distance to select a favorable nos tion for defensive operations, on which to fall overwhelming force. At this stage of the game, the Ambassador was seen emerging from a window of the dilligence, with a double-barre led shot-gun in one hand, and a kind of juvenile 'Un cle Alexander' in the other. Instantly leaping on his horse, he dashed to the side of the commander of the escort, exclaiming, 'Captain! where are the blackguards ?- show them to me, and I'll crack their d-d heads for them;' at the same time fruitlessly trying, with all his might to draw the formidable weapon from the sheath in which it had got entangled; but, failing in the attempt, he again addresssed the commander, with, 'Only look here, Captain, what a d-d mess I'm in, surrounded as we are by cut-throat guerillas, and I can't draw the infernal sword of mine!' After some little difficulty the 'infernal' sword was, however, drawn from the sheath, and prepared to play its part in the bloody drama apparently about to commence. After remaining for some time prepared for action, and no enemy appearing, the command resumed the march, and reached Nopalucan without further molesta-

It may not be amise to inform our readers, that Mr Doyle is the son of the celebrated Gen. Doy. le, who fought under Wellington in the wars of the Peninsula, and of whom the following charecteristic and well authenticated anecdote, is were unanimously adopted.

told. On a night after a hard-fought field, and while the Duke was poring over some maps and and plans of future operations, he was aroused by the precipitate entrance pale and wo-begone, 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 G ace; and as to eat, they look horrible, your Grace : they're all covered with blood; and Gen. Dotle says, it 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 commissary, whose trepidation had not yet subsided. couly saving, 'Oh! Dovle said so, did he?-Then, my good fellow, I'd advise you to look out he don't do it.' It is needless to add that Gen. Doyle's 'infernal Irishmen' were fed well that

RALBIGH REGISTER.



" Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace, " Unwarp'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 readrs are called to mourn the mighty dead. Another Father has died in Israel. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS 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. The melancholy musings of grief catch a tincture of complacency from the transcendant interest of the scene. There may be a boldness in the thought, which feeling might construe into "treason to patriotism," but we think we hardly ought to mourn an event so glorious in the annals of our history-so happy to the illustrious deceased. Mourn we must, at the departure from among us of such a man; but surely we mourn not as others;" our loss, we have no doubt, is his "unspeakable gain." In every part of the country, the liveliest demonstrations of sorrow, and of respect, have been manifested for Mr. Adams, and his death seems to be viewed as a national ca-

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 intent 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 admi-

As a cotemporary of the illustrious Washington and almost a co-worker in laying the foundation of his country's freedom and greatness, the name of John Quincy Adams will be remembered in all future time as one of the illustrious sons of the Re-

ration 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 also for himself a greater share of attention and respect.

But the "old man eloquent"-the living chronicle of all that busy and eventful epoch through which our national existence has continued-is no longer among the living, and his fellow countrymen will join in doing honor to his memory, and expressing their regret at his loss-even though he had already remained with us far beyond the period allotted to man's earthly pilgrimage.

THE TREATY SENT TO CONGRESS.

The Treaty recently received from Mexico, was Conventions, and a vote of thanks to M sent on Wednesday last to the Senate, by the President, and the remainder of the day was spent in Executive session, by that body. The "Union" takes it for granted, that the Senate will act upon it, with as much promptitude as possible. We also learn that the Treaty has gone to the Senate, accompanied by the written approval of the President and Secretary of State, so that the prospect of Peace is daily becoming more bright and cheering.

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 PHIL-IP 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 Union, as their candidate for President of the United States,

"DEMOCRATIC MEETING! Under this attractive head, we s Stan-lard" the Proceedings of the this City on the 21st ultimo. It was affair throughout—Committee, Resolv ator-and deserves something more notice at our hands.

The Committee "to report Resolution tion of the Meeting," consisted of brough Jones, O. L. Burch, Angusta James Wiggins and George Allen. ring, returned and submitted" (by r man, or as their author, is not stated great injustice to that "profound string of Resolutions as long, as the deavor to sustain is mischievous and

The first Resolution declares ... tion of Texas to the United States for cause of complaint to the Government &c. About this, we presume Mexico judge for herself, and as she had not the enlightened wisdom of the Water possessed, also, the right to act accord on this point we are not disposed to the But the Resolution proceeds to speak Santa Anna," which is a most unking dent Polk, inasmuch as he furnished "tyrant" with a "Pass" to get into M against and "tyranize" over the Amer

The second Resolution asserts to Polk was "sincere in his desire to an and profoundly anxious to preserve tions with that power," (Mexicol Te tell to those who know no better; the P. had a curious way of manifestings ty" as it is now declared, upon dedence, that he instructed his Officer. co, to do something to provoke a dislet that pass.

The third Resolution says, that M ed to make war on account of the unaer as," and that the marching of our tran Grande, was unknown to the Merica and, therefore, it did not "produce the fallacy has been so often refuted, the again to expose it, would almost be an intelligent community.

The fourth is a reiteration of thege that Gen. TAYLOR "advised" the retroops to the Rio Grande; which too as often and incontestibly, as the "bar ruption" slander against HENRY CLEE. ly and roundly re-asserted, and was frontery, too, as if no one but this Wake Democrats knew any thing abo

" If ignorance be bliss.

Then, 'tis folly to be wise." But the fifth Resolution is so cline must give it in full. Here it is, as in

Resolved. That our confidence in la President of the United States, is unit unshaken; that by his great abilitiesa his energy and fearlessness in sustains and honor of the country, and his firm nimity in the midst of difficulties occasion bitious and unscrupulous opponents. rank among the most illustrious men of lic, and won the thanks and admiration triotic countrymen; that believing him and pure, and devoted to the people and stitution, we will continue to support him against foreign enemies and dones

Now, that is what we call doing it brown-no half-handed, wishy-washys it goes the whole figure. "James K. dent of the United States," has not only abilities as a Statesman, his energy and and so forth, "taken rank among then ous men of the Republic," but he has "w and admiration of ALL his patriolic on account of his conduct in relation There are some of "his countrymen" and admiration" he has not "won," 21st day of February, 1848, had been a through a long series of years' dera country's interests, to have been able a ic" Statesmen. But they may now in minutive heads in shame, for the "re sieurs Jones, Burch, McCullers, Wig len, in the Metropolis of North Carons and date above mentioned, have, it me bled, solemnly declared, that they kn patriotic," and straight-forward pros worthy of the faith, who do not "thank Mr. Polk. How Messrs. Calhoun. Webster, Butler, Badger, Niles, Man and others, who neither "thank" nor Polk for his unnecessarily incurring ly managing this war, will take this Pra from Raleigh, we are somewhat curion We hope no one will be silly enough to self therefor. "ALL the patriotic"-

mittee, of course, included. The other Resolutions, thirteen in piece with those above quoted; but we'd to notice them in full. Suffice it to st that they denounce the declaration of in Representatives, that the war was unner unconstitutionally brought on by Mr.P. an impeachment of him. Call upon the in the Senate, to pass as speedily as post Regiment bill, and inform that silly gui that it has talked too long about a is the Whigs are responsible for the contine war. Denounce the "Mexican Wigh of the North Carolina Legislature. M the "Re-districting bill." Approved State Convention. Do. do. National (a) Return thanks to Buchanan, Cass and their hypocritical opposition to the Wa ders, Esq., for his able and "patriolis" tion, &c., &c.

The names of the Chairman and Sec on motion, ordered to be added to the gates, though we find them there, in the

pointments by the Chair. Take it all in all, we repeat, it was 1 and we are curious to know who the fra Resolutions is. From certain ear-man almost hazard the assertion, that the "Standard" had a hand in them; though appear by the proceedings, that he ## the meeting at all.

THE SATURDAY COURIERQ

The case of the Saturday Courier. on Saturday by Judge King, of Philadel McMakin asked that he might pay \$7,500, and her counsel contended for the sum he should pay. The court applications, and decided that McMskill the \$15,000 for which the paper was receiving a transfer of the establishmen ing to do so, ferfeit the \$5,000 previous! the court will order a resale of the pare