



Libertas et natale solem.

RALEIGH, NOV. 18, 1846.

A full report of the proceedings of the Legislature will be given in the STAR, and extra copies of the paper will be furnished during the session, at fifty cents.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

This body convened in this city on Monday last, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

In the Senate, Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, was chosen Speaker; H. W. MILLER, Esq. of this city, Clerk, and Maj. H. W. HURD, of this city, Clerk Assistant; Mr. Green Hill, Door-keeper, and Mr. P. McGowan, Assistant Door-keeper.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. EDWARD STONEY, of Beaufort county, was elected Speaker; CARL MARLEY, and JAMES R. DONOR, Esqrs. were unanimously appointed Clerks—the former Principal, and the latter Assistant Clerk; Mr. Edward Finch, Principal Door-keeper, and Mr. W. H. Lovell, Assistant.

All the officers of both Houses, are Whigs, except Mr. McGowan, Assistant Door-keeper of the Senate. The Whigs, in thus electing a political opponent, showed forbearance and liberality which could not have been expected from the other party—nor was it expected of the Whigs; and we here take occasion to say, that the report which has gone out, that the Editor of this paper interfered in the proceedings of the Legislature, is unqualifiedly false.

On Tuesday, the two Houses were chiefly engaged in passing the usual messages, appointing committees to wait on the Governor and inform him of their organization, the election of one engrossing clerk, and the reading of the Governor's Message, which was delivered by his Private Secretary, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. V. Garland, of Guilford, was elected Engrossing clerk. We have not been able to see a copy of the Governor's Message, and not having heard it read, we are unable to speak of its contents. But we understand it is regarded on all hands as a very able document. It shall be spread before our readers in the next Star. The proceedings of Tuesday, though they contain but little of interest, will also then be given at length.

Every thing, in the meeting of the people's representatives, at this session, augurs favorably. First and foremost, a decided majority of them are Whigs, good and true, with their hearts in the right place; and their minds of the right stamp for enlightened, statesmanlike, and useful legislation. In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon them by the constitution—the best constitution known to the world, and held sacred and inviolable by the millions of men, who are made to bend to the higher interests of the country. In the second place, they are, as a whole, an able, patriotic, and fine looking body of men, who would compare favorably with any similar Assembly in the Union, with indications of cheerfulness, good feeling, and a determination to go earnestly and industriously to work for the public good. In the next place, Providence favored them with the finest weather for assembling we have ever witnessed on such an occasion. As we approached the Capitol from the West, early in the day, we were struck with our new flag—radiant with the ever glorious stars and stripes—proudly waving in the breeze and flashing in the sun, over that magnificent temple of liberty, as if conscious of Whig ascendancy, and proclaiming to the world sound political principles, in the councils of the Old North State.

WHIG PROSPECTS.

The result of the election for the next Congress, is stated as follows by a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot as compared with the delegates from the same States in the present Congress:

Table with columns: NEXT CONGRESS, PRESENT CONGRESS, and rows for various states including Maine, Vermont, N. York, N. Jersey, Penn., Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Georgia, Florida, South C., and Arkansas.

"Giving (says the writer in the Patriot, to the Locofocos of the States yet to elect the same number of Representatives they have in the present Congress—that is give them 14 of the 15 from Virginia, 6 of the 9 from North Carolina, 3 of the 4 from Louisiana, 8 of the 10 from Indiana, 6 of the 7 from Alabama, all in Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Texas and Mississippi, which they cannot get, and allowing them to fill the 4 vacancies in Maine, which they cannot do—and then they will have, all told, 115 members—just one half."

The New York Express thinks that the Whigs will elect 4 in Indiana in stead of 2, as estimated by the Union, 5, in Virginia instead of 3, 4 in Maryland instead of 3, and 2 in Alabama (we think there is a strong likelihood of 3) instead of 1. This would give a Whig majority of 10 in the next House of Representatives. But in North Carolina we shall certainly gain one District, lost last year by the dissensions and apathy of the Whigs and if the Districts so shamefully gerrymandered by the

Locofoco Legislature of 1842 shall be they ought to be remodelled at the present session of the North Carolina Legislature the position of parties will probably be reversed.

The New York Evening Post all after advertising to the influence of the Anti-Rent vote in defeating the Locofoco in New York, very candidly admits that other causes were at work to produce that result. "It is not easy," says that paper, "to explain the falling off in some of the strong Democratic counties where the anti rent question was not raised."

The Albany Evening Journal denies, in the most positive terms a statement of the New York Evening Post copied into the Washington Union that the manufacturers expended enormous sums of money in that State pending the late canvass. Will the Evening Post tell us what amount of money was levied upon the office holders and expectants?

Mr. A. Whitney is pushing his great scheme of a Railroad from Lake Michigan, through the Northwestern Territory and Oregon, to the Pacific Ocean. A public meeting was held in Cincinnati on the subject a few days ago, at which after a speech from Mr. Whitney resolutions were adopted recommending the enterprise to the favorable consideration of Congress, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to that body on the subject.

FIRST RATE.

How to Give.—At a missionary meeting, three resolutions were agreed upon:

- 1. We will all give something.
2. We will all give as God hath enabled us.
3. We will all give willingly.

As soon as the meeting was over a leading negro took his seat at a table with pen and ink to put down what each came to give. Many came forward and gave more or less. Among those that came was a rich old negro, almost as rich as all the others put together, who threw down upon the table a small silver coin. "Take that back again," said the negro who received the money. "Dat may be according to de first resolution, but it not to de second. The rich old man accordingly took it up and hobbled back to his seat in a great rage. One after another came forward and as almost all gave more than himself he was fairly ashamed, and again threw a piece of money on the table saying, "Dane take dat!" It was a valuable piece of gold but it was given so ill temperedly that the negro answered again, "No! dat won't do yet! It may be according to de first and second resolution, but it not according to de last;" and he was obliged to take up his coin again. Still angry at himself and all the rest he sat a long time till nearly all were gone and then came to the table, and with a smile on his face, and very willingly, gave a large sum to the treasurer. "Very well," said the negro, "dat will do dat according to all de resolutions."

The Whigs of New York fired salutes of fifty guns at two different points on Monday evening in honor of the Whig triumph in the Empire State. Fire works were to be displayed in the Park at night.

The Late Whig Victories.—Mr. Haywood.

If there is a man in the Union, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) who in his heart of hearts rejoices over the crushing defeats lately sustained by the Locofoco Party—it is Mr. Senator Haywood. He knew the character of the Experimental Tariff—he knew what would be the effect of its enactment on the Party to which he belonged; he warned them to pause and reflect, and finally resigned his seat rather than vote for a Bill so obnoxious to himself, and which he deemed so impolitic for his Party.

For this, obloquy and abuse were heaped upon him mountain high—his motives were impeached and his conduct denounced with an almost unparalleled ferocity. But now what is the aspect of affairs? Mr. Haywood's policy and foresight stand vindicated before the country and full many a Locofoco who voted for the "British Bill," and who joined in the hunt, which only lacked the ability to pursue Mr. Haywood to the death would give their eye teeth, they had heeded his warning voice and stopped short of the measure which will prove to be a mill stone around the neck of Locofocoism.

Mr. Haywood has had his day of bitterness and mortification—he has now his day of triumph and exultation. He met with no pity and no sympathy from those to whom he had a right to make the strongest appeals, and he can now "mock when their fear cometh."

RAIL ROAD TO CHARLOTTE.

An animated meeting was held in Charlotte on the 27th ult. to take steps to procure the construction of a rail road from Camden to that place. Speeches were delivered by Messrs. Osborne, Coleman, Barringer, Johnson and Boyden; and a Committee was appointed to procure Charters from the Legislatures of North and South Carolina.

Whig Meeting in Faneuil Hall.

SPEECH OF DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Whigs of Boston held a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the old "Cradle of Liberty" on Friday evening 6th inst. The Hon. Joseph Bell was elected President, and Mr. George P. Curtis introduced the resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation. Their substance is a patriotic declaration in favour of maintaining the integrity of the Whig party, and the constitution of the United States, and for these purposes a zealous support is guaranteed to all the candidates of the party. The opposition, which prevails throughout the Northern States, to the acquisition of more territory into which slavery may be introduced, than we now have, is disjunctly avowed; but the determination to abide by the obligations of the Constitution forms the most conspicuous feature of the resolutions. We copy the first and third:

Resolved, That, in our judgment, there is no other ground for the political action of good men, who seek the honor of the country and the welfare of the whole people, than the ground occupied by the Whig Party; that we can look only to the success of the Whig Party and the election of a Whig Congress, as the means of checking the National Administration in its present course of pursuing an equal and just policy with Mexico, and of restoring the Labor of the country to its true position; and, therefore, that we do here, by adopt the declaration recently made upon this spot, by our illustrious fellow-citizen, Daniel Webster, that

"In the dark and troubled night that is upon us, there is no Star above the horizon to give us a gleam of light, except the intelligent, patriotic, and united Whig Party of the United States."

Resolved, That we are sincerely and earnestly devoted to the Constitution of the United States, the great work of our fathers; that we believe that, for a great number of years, it has eminently contributed to the prosperity and happiness, the peace and harmony, the distinction and renown of our country; that we feel it our solemn duty to maintain it, in all its integrity and purity, and to do all in our power to cause it to be so administered as to dispense equal and exact justice, according to its provisions, to each and all the States, and their respective people.

But the important event of the evening was a speech of an hour and a half from the Hon. Daniel Webster, who never speaks without uttering that which demands, deserves and obtains attention.—His remarks are thus briefly stated by the Daily Advertiser:

Hon. Daniel Webster, introduced by the concluding remarks of Mr. Curtis, then took the stand amid vociferous cheering. He spoke for more than an hour, reviewing the policy of the present administration for which voters are called upon here at the next election. It was a most convincing and stirring appeal to the reason, conscience and feeling of every one present; it showed the grounds upon which the country in every election since that of Mr. Polk has disclaimed political connection with the President; it analyzed the origin and position of the President's war and examined its pretenses, motives, and its expense; it explained, justified and applauded the course of Mr. Winthrop in Congress;—and finally, in a most eloquent appeal, it called upon every true man in the country to abjure every effort which should be made to lead him to act in opposition to the Constitution of the United States, and bade him to lock to that as the great instrument of this country's prosperity and safety. He was no Whig, Mr. Webster said, who could look for any good through a violation of the Constitution. Such a desire had been charged upon the party here, but it was a false charge. No Whig there contemplated any action not authorized by the Constitution. Looking to our existing condition of wide spread prosperity, and our past history, we could all see that the element at the foundation of all, that by which we were powerful at home and respected abroad, was the Constitution of the U. States. It was our duty then to show indignantly on the first attempt to shake the pillars of this great institution of our liberty.

It was founded about the time of the great French Revolution, which shook the whole of the European world, and the influences of which were not unfeeling in this country. What carried us through that eventful crisis? It was this Constitution of the United States.—With me at the helm to whom its first administration was entrusted, it became the ark that bore us safely over the ocean of the world, agitated into a whirlpool, as if Eolus had let loose all his storms.—There were at that crisis but two helmets in the world who avoided the danger—one Palinurus in this country, and one in the old world. The one of whom the phrase is used that he was "the pilot that weathered the storm," the other, here,—a greater man and a greater pilot—he who not only weathered the storm but controlled it. This Constitution, therefore, which had done so much good for us, which we now possessed and were called on to maintain and defend, was the true rallying point for all true Whigs of the United States, now and forever.

The Journal de Havre says, that the French frigate l'Andromede, sloop of war Blonde, Playde, Mercer, and the steamer Tonnerre, under the command of Admiral Laplace, are bound, and will soon sail for the Gulf of Mexico.

In relation to the intended expedition against some of the South American Republics, the Journal de Havre states that all the forces yet raised by General Flores, consist of some 500 Spaniards and exiles from Quito and Guayaquil, but that many thousands of Irish are expected to join him. The General has published a letter in the Journal des Debats, in which he declares his intention to obtain his position; and offers in advance to mortgage the country which he intends to conquer provided anyone will loan him the funds necessary for his purpose.

DEMOCRATIC ABOLITIONISM.

It has become a favorite employment of the Union at Washington, supported by the Enquirer here, with other Southern Democratic journals, to accuse the Whig party of sanctioning the opinions and plans of the Abolitionists. To substantiate this imputation the case of Mr. Bebb, who has just been elected Whig Governor of Ohio, is very confidently adduced; he having advocated, it seems, the repeal of what are called the "Black Laws." Even in this matter these purists in Southern orthodoxy have forgotten, to take care not to confess, that the candidate of their own party was equally obnoxious.—It appears that Mr. Tol, whose election would doubtless have been hailed by all the Democracy as a triumph of their principles, in the year 1838, declared, in substance, that black children should be equally entitled with white, to attend the public schools—a principle which tends, more directly than any other, to the thorough recognition of that amalgamation which is necessarily and justly odious to the white race.

But there are other examples equally forcible, which show that Democracy should remove the beam in its own eye before it seeks to cast out the mote in its brother's. Not forgetting that memorabilia Abolitionist, Marcus Morton of Massachusetts, who has always been a dear pet to his party, and was one of the chief actors in that notable assembly known as the Baltimore Convention; we have another case just as much in point.—The Democracy of New York are "running"—as we say of candidates and race horses—Mr. Silas Wright for Governor, and a certain Mr. Addison Gardiner for Lieutenant Governor. This latter gentleman was, in 1838, a candidate for State Senator, and then responded to certain interrogatories of the anti-slavery, in part as follows:

"Rochester, Oct. 16, 1838.

"Second Question.—Are you in favor of extending the elective franchise to the colored man, the same as to the white?"

"I answer YES. I am sensible that the weight and number of the blacks will be a higher class of citizens, and this class, with individual exceptions, however respectable and however honest in their views, are not the class by whom the battle for popular rights is to be fought and won.

"I do not deem their numbers or influence in this State sufficient to justify us in withholding from them the right of suffrage. There should be no exception to the doctrine of equal rights without a strong necessity; and that necessity I do not conceive to exist in the present case.

CALL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS.

The Washington Union repeats its denial that any call has yet been made for additional volunteers.—The War Department has come to no decision on the subject; from which we might infer, if there were not good grounds for mistrusting the energy of the Secretary of War, that it is expected by the Cabinet that there will be no need for more soldiers than are now in Mexico, because they expect to come to terms of peace. It is only on this ground that the Department can be excused from calling into service at once, whilst the weather is favorable for belligerent operations in Mexico, such force as will, by removing all doubt even in the minds of the Mexicans, of the fate of any army they may bring into the field against our troops, restore the peace which the administration in Washington needlessly as we believe, had broken, but which being broken we must pursue to a complete triumph. If the war is to be prosecuted vigorously and effectually, it is every way proper that we should have more troops in the field; and the War Department not calling them out, authorizes the belief that at the Cabinet expect peace soon to be restored; whether their expectations are well grounded, is, however, a very different thing, and one which no one, out of the Cabinet, can give a definite opinion about.—

Ball. Pat.

"I'll take your measure," says the tailor said when he stole his neighbor's half-wash.

Coolness and Intrepidity of General Taylor. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, hints it a blunder in the battle of Monterey, in a letter from that place, gives a description of the charge in which Col. Watson fell. The "Tennesseans" were in advance of the Baltimoreans, he says some ten yards, the Mississippi regiment some ten yards behind them, and the deadly fire of the Mexicans was rapidly thinning their ranks, when General Taylor rode up.—The writer says:—

Now came the thrilling scene of all.—A huge Tennessean sung out "silence men—here comes old Zack—three cheers for old Zack!" Three tremendous cheers were now given, until

"Heaven's broad arch rang back the sound."

I trembled for his safety, for I expected to see him fall every moment.

Great God, I never can forget that sight. The gallant old soldier turned to the young officer who accompanied him and received from him a spy glass which he applied to his eye, as if to survey the scene around him. There laid at least 400 men shot down; the General calmly shut up the glass and returned it to the officer, and then riding still nearer the foe, until he was up even with the "Tennesseans," gave the order to "retire." I followed him with my eyes till I saw him beyond the danger of the small arms, and then almost involuntarily uttered an ejaculation of thanksgiving to the Almighty that his invaluable life was still preserved to his country. As I was returning, I saw a wounded volunteer, who begged me to give him some water. I did so, and carried him on my back to a place of security. He was a Tennessean; and I laid him down in the presence of his officers, he was a corpse.

Oh! gentlemen the sight was fearful. The word may be unsoldierlike—I cannot help it, it was horribly fearful. The man who can contemplate such a scene as four hundred men dead and dying, and not feel deeply sternly feel, he is made of sterner stuff than the materials of which I am composed.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Britannia, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 20th ult., arrived at Boston Saturday morning, at 5 o'clock, making the passage in seventeen days and a half.

The intelligence is highly important, especially in a commercial point of view.

The deplorable condition of Ireland engrosses public attention to the British Islands. The famine continues to spread over that unfortunate country. Diseases of a malignant type are also adding to the horrors of the scene.

Indian corn has advanced considerably, and is selling (best quality) at 48s. per quarter, being an advance of 2s. since 4th Oct.

Flour has also advanced, bounded flour being at 33 shillings per barrel, a rise of one shilling on the highest quotation. Cotton has advanced full three-eighths of a penny per pound, on an average. The Liverpool market closed with an upward tendency. Orleans 4 1/2 to 6d, and Mobile 4 1/2 to 6d, are the extreme quotations for ordinary and fair qualities.

A rumor was current the week before the departure of the steamer, that the British Government was about to open the ports to all kinds of grain duty free.

The price of grain is rapidly rising in all the European ports, the best proof of scarcity; and supplies for Great Britain as well as the Continent must come principally from the United States and Canada, where the harvest has been happily abundant.

The money market is depressed, partly in consequence of the prospective withdrawal of bullion to America.

The marriages of the Queen of Spain and her sister have been consummated, without producing any thing more serious than a protest from England and one or two other European powers against the alliance with France, which are intended to form the basis of future interventions, should occasion require.

The entente cordate between France and England is at an end. Henceforth the two powers move each independent of each other. France joins Spain with a view to the reconquest of the Spanish America. Thus says the New York Herald, upon what authority does not appear.

The steamer Great Britain lies in twelve foot water between two rocks.

There is some anxiety yet in the minds of the owners of this vessel. The noble vessel is still ashore, although every effort has been made use of to move her. It is thought the vessel will not sustain much more damage than she already has.

British enterprise and ingenuity are at work to devise plans of relieving her. The ship is very badly fixed, going ashore at high tide, and continually working herself on. However, hopes are entertained of yet getting her off; for this purpose great preparations are being made, the intention being to get her off by machinery. It is thought this will be accomplished in six weeks. But it is rather a sanguine expectation.

Mr. Bancroft, the newly appointed minister from the United States in the room of Mr. McLane, accompanied by his lady, arrived in London from New York.